

Resettlement Plan

June 2017

IND: Karnataka State Highways Improvement III Project

Kollegal to Hannur

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
CSC	-	Construction Supervision 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 Act, 2013
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 Transparency in Land

LARR		Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act
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 Agency
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	(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; (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; (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; (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.
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	Refer government land which has been allotted to a landless person/farm toer 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 (CoI):	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 sisters 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	Mean 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	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 and children, (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.

No.	Terms	Meaning
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.
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.

No.	Terms	Meaning
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.
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	Dhrupairu	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
45	Gomal	Lands set apart for grazing purposes.

No.	Terms	Meaning
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 elbow 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.
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.

No.	Terms	Meaning
63	Jama	Land Revenue Demand
64	Janthri	Ready Reckoner of assessment.
65	Kabja	Possession
66	Kabjedar	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.
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.

No.	Terms	Meaning
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.
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.

No.	Terms	Meaning
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.
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.e., 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.

No.	Terms	Meaning
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: 1) Physical configuration, 2) Climate and Rainfall, 3) Principal Crops grown in the area, 4) Soil characteristics.

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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 419km of state roads to 2-lanes or 4-lanes with paved shoulders, bypasses and other capacity augmentation improvements as required.¹ These roads will be built under 3 contract packages. The project's Executing Agency (EA) is Karnataka Public Works, Ports, and Inland Water Transport Department, Government of Karnataka (KPWP&IWTD). The Project Implementation Unit is Karnataka State Highways Improvement Project (PIU-KSHIP).

2. The following document is the Resettlement Plan (RP) for Kollegal to Hannur, of a total design length of 23.782 km an estimation of land to be acquired is around 30.28 Ha 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 (State Highway SH-79) starts at Ch. 0.000 from the take-off point of the proposed bypass of NH-209 near Agraharam Village (NH-209 Ch. 345+400) and ends at Hannur at (Ch. 85+770) (at junction of SH-79 and MDR). The existing road is an intermediate two-lane configured bituminous road with both side earthen shoulders. The alignment is having some substandard geometry which is not satisfying the codal provisions. Improving the project road will involve improving the substandard geometries to ensure a more efficient use of the road and the safety of drivers and pedestrians.

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 13.57 mtrs to 122.85 mtrs. In open countries RoW boundaries were assessed using available records from the Revenue Department and were marked and verified during field visits. It is estimated that **30.28** Ha of land needs to be acquired for the project, including private, forest, government/waste land. The Resettlement Plan (RP) has been 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

¹Chintamani to AP Border (39.8 km); Bengaluru (NICE Road) to NH 75 Near Kunigal (50.8 km); Kollegal to Hannur (23.8 km); Magadi – Somwarpet (166 km); Gadag – Honnali (138.2 km)

6. A summary of overall project impacts based on the census survey carried out from 19th November to 23rd November 2015 and verified during 22 March to 2nd April 2016 is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Summary of Key Impacts

Sl. No.	Categories of Impact	Sub-categories	No.		Total
A	Impact on Land				
	Private land to be acquired (in Ha.)	Irrigated	13.59		28.46
		Non-irrigated	6.16		
		NA	8.71		
	Government/Forest land (in Ha.)	Government	1.82		1.82
		Forest	0		
	Total (ha)		30.28		30.28
B	Impacts on households/families/persons		No of HHs	²No. Family	Affected Persons
	Title-holders losing Land and Structure	Land with Structure	45	94	211
		Land	209	403	814
	Non-Titled Holders	Squatters	26	51	108
		Encroachers	82	166	378
		Tenants	78	137	302
		Employees	8	9	18
	Total Affected		448	860	1831
C	Extent of Impacts				
	Physically displaced (More than 25% of loss of structure)	Titled	8	11	29
		Non-Titled	66	118	261
	Affected with Less than 25% of loss of structure	Titled	246	486	996
		Non-Titled	128	245	545
	Vulnerable affected	Titled	184	406	876
		Non-Titled	138	267	609
D	Community Structures				
	CPRs affected		2		
	Religious Structures affected		0		
	Government Structures affected		9		

7. The project will impact 448 households (1831 persons), including 74 households who will be physically displaced³ (i.e. fully affected residential and commercial structure only) and 165

² 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.

³ 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,

partially affected households (structure only). In addition, there are 2 common property resources (CPRs), and 9 government structures which will be directly affected.

8. Among the 448 households, 254 (56.70%) are title holders. The remaining 194 (43.30%) affected households are non-title holders, which included squatters, encroachers, tenants, and employees. 322 households are vulnerable. Moreover 258 households will be economically affected as a result of the project, including 209 households losing their agriculture land and 49 shop owners losing their shops.

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

Table 2: Summary of Affected Households

SI	Status	Category	Households	Families	Persons
A	Titled Holders	Land with structure	45	94	211
		Land Only	209	403	814
B	Non-title Holders	Squatters	26	51	108
		Encroachers	82	166	378
		Tenants	78	137	302
		Employees	8	9	18
Total			448	860	1831

Table 3: Type of Affected House

	Households	Families	Persons
Total affected	448	860	1831
Vulnerable	322	673	1485
Physically Displaced	74	129	290
Economically affected	258	482	993

D. Socio-economic Information and Profile

10. The project road traverses through Chamrajnagar district in Karnataka. According to the 2011 census, the total population of Chamrajnagar district is 0.10 million. 83.36% of the population of Chamrajnagar district lives in rural areas. The income levels of the majority (45.54%) of APs are above Rs. 100000 annually. The majority (32.37%) of the households are engaged in business and the next major economic activity is agriculture in which (29.91%) of APs are engaged. As for religious beliefs and social category, the majority (92.63%) of the APs are Hindus. As regards social category of APs, the majority (56.47 %) is Other Backward Class (OBC), 1.34% are ST, and 15.85% are Scheduled Castes (SC). The total number of vulnerable households (including land and structure) is 316.

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 also consulted. During 15th August 2015 to 22nd November 2015, 5 public consultation meetings and 3 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted involving the participation of more than 216 people. The discussions focused on the presentation of the project's features, social impacts, benefits and entitlements to affected

persons. The suggestions of the consulted groups/people were incorporated into the project design to the extent possible.

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. 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 many asset owners will refuse settle. 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, as per the Entitlement Matrix of KSHIP-III. Special assistance will be provided to vulnerable and 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, 55 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 23.782 kilometers. In a response to relocation option during the census survey, the majority of displaced persons (88.00 %) opted for self-relocation close to the original impact location. In that perspective, cash compensation at replacement cost and 12 % opted for Equivalent Property for Property Loss and assistance under the entitlement matrix are the APs preferred options.

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

17. The social impact assessment reveals that 258 affected households will be economically displaced due to the loss of Agriculture land & commercial structures. As per the findings of the census survey, these include 209 Agriculture landowners, 30 owners of shops, and 19 tenants. In addition, the project will also temporarily impact the livelihood of 128 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 Agriculture 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, so they are able to at least regain their previous living standards.

K. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

19. The resettlement cost estimate for the 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 **48.66 INR 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 SDRC. The key SDRC officials are: Special DC Land Acquisition, Chief Administrative Officer, Assistant Director Social Welfare (ADSW), Rehabilitation and Resettlement Manager (RRM), Social Development Officer (SDOs), Social Welfare Inspectors (SWIs). The SDRC will be responsible for ensuring compliance of environmental and social safeguards of project roads. The SDRC team will be supported by an NGO/implementing agency that will conduct the day-to-day resettlement activities. Their activities will be monitored by an External Consultant Team dedicated to resettlement. 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 agency

(Consultant/NGO) 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 project's Executing Agency (EA) is Karnataka Public Works, Ports, and Inland Water Transport Department, Government of Karnataka (KPWP&IWTD). The Project Implementation Unit is Karnataka State Highways Improvement Project (PIU-KSHIP). The list of project roads is outlined below

- Chintamani to AP Border (39.8 km)
- Bengaluru (NICE Road) to Magadi to NH75 via Chikkamudigere and Iyandahalli (50.8 km)
- Kollegal to Hannur (23.8 km)
- Magadi to near Somwarpet (166.0 km)
- Gadag to Honnali (138.2 km)

B. Existing Road Description

2. The project road (**Figure 1**) is State Highway 79 (SH-79) and it starts in Agraharam village (Kollegal) and ends at the Hannur. It passes through the Chamrajanagar district. The total design length of project road is about 23.782 kms. The project road starts from the take-off point of the proposed bypass of NH-209 near Agraharam Village Ch. (NH-209 Ch. 345+400) and ends at the Hanur at Ch. 85+770 (at junction of SH-79 and MDR) as shown in **Figure 2** & **Figure 3**.

Figure 1: Location Map of Road Section: Kollegal to Hannur





Figure 2: Start point of the Project at take-off point of Proposed Bypass of NH 209 near Agraharam Village.



Figure 3: End point on SH 79 at Hanur

3. The land use along the corridor road is predominantly agricultural where a variety of crops are cultivated. The existing carriageway is an intermediate / two-lane configuration with earthen shoulders on either side for the entire length, with a width of carriageway varying between 5 m to 7 m along the entire length of the project road. The road geometry and existing pavement condition is not satisfactory.

4. The major villages/settlements along the project road are Kollegal, Kamagere and Hannur in Chamrajnagar district are the critical settlements in the project road.

C. Proposed Improvements

5. Considering the projected traffic on the project road, it will be improved to 2 lanes with paved shoulder for a design speed of 80/100 kmph in plain/rolling terrain. The proposed corridor of impact (Col) varies from minimum 26m to 32m, except at Urban Locations where the COI varies from 16m to 20m. There are 20 bus bays, 2 realignments and 7 raised pedestrian crossings proposed on the project road. Apart from this, one Pedestrian Subway at Ch. 84+900 is also proposed. As the project Road SH-79 passes through congested settlements, 1 bypass is envisaged for this road.

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 1m/2m 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 Bays, Toll Plazas, and others as specified.

- (vi) **Corridor of Impacts (COI):** The proposed corridor of impact (Col) varies from minimum 26m to 32m except at Urban Location. Near Major Bridge at Ch. 85+380, COI is about 40m because of a 4-lane Major Bridge.

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 corridor of impact (Col) varies from minimum 26m to 32m except at Urban Location. Near MJB at Ch. 85+380, COI is about 40m because of a 4-lane Major Bridge. The objective was to identify all PAPs 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 compensation and assistance budget of this RP. 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 24th November to 3rd December 2015 and the census survey of Land owners, and Realignments conducted from 20th March to 02nd April 2016. The census survey and inventory of lost assets is based on the final design.
- (iv) **Consultation with Stakeholders:** To ensure peoples 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 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 SH-79 passes through some congested settlement so one bypass is envisaged in this section. However, the project road is having substandard horizontal geometry at some locations as such to improve safety of highway users and to improve geometry short realignments have been proposed. There are two major realignments namely Major Bridge (Ch.69.900) and near Singanallur Village (Ch.72.550) a total length of 1.280 Km. & 1.110 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 and Corridor of Impact

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 28.46 Ha. The census survey of land owners revealed that 209 households, which include 403 families (as per definition given in RCFTLARRA, 2013, ref. glossary) will be affected. As for private structures, there will be impact on 45 title-holders and 194 non-titleholder households, including 78 tenants and 8 employees representing 1831 affected persons. The census survey was carried out from 24th November to 3rd December 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 28.46 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. 2nd April 2016. 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 tables below:

Table 4: Key Impacts

Sl. No.	Categories of Impact	Sub-categories	No.		Total
A	Impact on Land				
	Private land to be acquired (in Ha.)	Irrigated	13.59		28.46
		Non-irrigated	6.16		
		NA	8.71		
	Government/Forest land (in Ha.)	Government	1.82		1.82
		Forest	0		
	Total (ha)		30.28		30.28
B	Impacts on households/families/persons		No of HHs	⁴No. Family	Affected Persons
	Title-holders losing Land and Structure	Land with Structure	45	94	211
		Land Only	209	403	814
	Non-Titled Holders	Squatters	26	51	108
		Encroachers	82	166	378
		Tenants	78	137	302
		Employees	8	9	18
	Total Affected		448	860	1831
C	Extent of Impacts				
	Physically displaced (More than 25 % of loss of structure)	Titled	8	11	29
		Non-Titled	66	118	261
	Affected with Less than 25 % of loss of structure	Titled	246	486	996
		Non-Titled	128	245	545
	Vulnerable affected	Titled	184	406	876
		Non-Titled	138	267	609
D	Community Structures				
	CPRs affected	2			
	Religious Structures affected	0			
	Government Structures affected	9			

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) 30.28 Ha of land will have to be acquired for the project, out of which 28.46 Ha is private land. The details of the affected land and extent of impact on affected households are presented in the **Table 5**.

Table 5: Type of land

⁴ 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.

Type of land		Affected Land. (Ha.)
Private	Irrigated	13.59
	Non-Irrigated	6.16
	NA	8.71
	Subtotal	28.46
Public	Forest Department	0
	Government	1.82
	Grand Total	30.28

16. Ownership of land being acquired for the project: Out of total 30.28 Ha of land, which is going to be affected, 28.46 (93.99%) Ha land is privately owned, while 1.82 (6.01%) Ha land belongs to Government/Waste 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	28.46	93.99
2	Forest land	0	0
3	Govt. Land / Waste Land	1.82	6.01
Total		30.28	100.00

Source: Land acquisition Plan, ICT Pvt. Ltd 2015

17. Type of the land to be acquired for the Project: The land being acquired for the project is of various types such as irrigated, non-irrigated and other land (government/waste/barren/forest). Out of 350 private affected plots, 125 plots are irrigated land, 84 plots are non-irrigated land and 141 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	125	13.59	59.81
2	Non-Irrigated	84	6.16	40.19
	Sub Total	209	19.75	100
3	NA	141	8.71	
Total		350	28.46	

Source: Census Survey 2015-16

18. Use of land to be acquired for the project: The land use pattern for land to be acquired for the project shows that out of 350 plots 198 numbers of plots (94.74%) are being used for cultivation, 11 plots (5.26%) are orchards and 141 plots are of other categories. Other category includes government/waste/barren/forest land. Details of the land use pattern including the number of plots are given in **Table 8**.

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

Sl. No	Land Usage	No. of Plots	Percentage
1	Cultivation	198	94.74
2	Orchard	11	5.26
	Sub Total	209	100
3	NA	141	
Total		350	

19. Impact on household due to acquisition of private land: The social impact assessment

reveals that 209 households (403 families) are affected. Details are given in **Table 9**. The list of landowner households is attached in Annexure 2.

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	No. of Vulnerable HH
1	Private land	350	163	209	403	814	26	148

Source: Census Survey 2015-16

Table 10: Extent of impact on affected households

Extent impacts	0-10%	> 10-25 %	>25-50%	> 50-75%	> 75%-100%
No. of HH losing agricultural land	181	28	0	0	0
No. of HH losing 10% or more of their land not already included in the vulnerable category	-	18	0	0	0

D. Overall Impact on structure

20. 164 structures including government and common property resources (CPRs) are likely to be affected. Out of the 164 affected properties, 153 (93.29%) are private structures owned by 45 titleholders households and 194 non-titleholder households, while 9 structures are government properties, out of which 2 are mini water tanks and 2 are bus shelters, 1 hand pump, 2 pump houses, 1 school compound wall, 1 veterinary hospital, and 2 structures are common properties. The details of affected properties are presented in the **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	153	55	93.29
2	Government Structures	9	7	5.49
3	Community Structures (CPRs), excluding religious structures	2	1	1.22
4	Religious structures	0	0	0.00
Total		164	63	100

Source: Census Survey 2015-16

E. Impact on private structures

21. As per the census survey, 153 private properties are likely to be affected due to the road improvement project. These private properties are residential, commercial and residential-cum-commercial. 55 private structures are fully affected and rest 98 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.

22. Both partially and fully affected structures are owned by 54 title-holders and 194 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 4**.

Table 12: Details on the loss of Private Assets

Sl. No.	Type of Private Property	Total No. of Structures	Fully affected Structures	Partially 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	58	25	33	62	34	28	133	290
2	Commercial	57	25	32	113	76	37	205	456
3	Res-Cum-Commercial	33	5	28	56	47	9	103	240
4	Boundary wall	5	0	5	8	8	0	16	31
Total		153	55	98	239	165	74	457	1017

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	Title-holder	Non-Titleholder
1	Open Well	8	0	8
2	Toilet	9	3	6
3	Water Tank	1	1	0
4	Water Tap	1	0	1
Total		19	4	15

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 the 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
		Title holder	Non-Titleholder (Including Tenant & Employee)		
1	Residential	17	45	62	25.94
2	Commercial	15	98	113	47.28
3	Res-cum-commercial	13	43	56	23.43

Sl. No.	Type of Properties	No. of Households		Total	Percentage
		Title holder	Non-Titleholder (Including Tenant & Employee)		
4	Boundary Wall		8	8	3.35
Total		45	194	239	100.00

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 239 households, 165 structures are partially affected (up to 25%), while 74 households 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%)	74	129	30.96
2	Partially Impacted	(Less than 25%)	165	328	69.04
Total			239	457	100

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)	No. of Displaced Properties	Area (in sq.mtrs)
		Private		Private	
1	Pucca	58	979.96	21	855.78
2	Semi-Pucca	23	119.45	20	664.01
3	Kutcha/ Thatched	11	109.21	12	230.37
4	Wooden	1	1.00	2	17.50
5	Compound Wall	5	112.10	0	0.00
Total		98	1321.72	55	1767.66

Source: Census Survey 2015-16

F. Impact on Common Property Resources

1. Loss of Common Properties and Government Properties

28. There are 2 CPR properties affected along the project road which includes 2 aralikatte. Out of 9 government properties affected, 2 are mini water tanks, 2 bus shelters, 2 Pump house, 1 School Compound Wall, 1 Veterinary Hospital and 1 hand pump. The summary list of CPRs

affected along the project is presented in **Table 17** and details are provided in **Annexure 5**.

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

Table 17: Types of CPRs and Government Properties likely to be affected						
Sl. No.	Types of Properties	Items	Partially Affected	Fully Affected	Total	Percentage of structure affected
1	A. The Other Community Properties (CPRs)	Aralikatte		1	2	9.09
2			1			9.09
Sub-total					2	
6	B. Religious Properties				0	
Sub-total					0	0
7	C. Government Properties	Bus Shelter (BS)		2	2	18.18
8		Hand Pump (HP)		1	1	9.09
9		Pump house		2	2	18.18
10		Mini water tank		2	2	18.18
11		School Compound Wall	1		1	9.09
12		Veterinary Hospital	1		1	9.09
Fully Affected				8		72.73
Partially Affected			3			27.27
Sub-total					9	
Total					11	100

Source: Census Survey 2015-16

G. Loss of Income

29. A total of 386 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 household are presented in **Table 18**. Out of 386 total households, 258 are fully affected and 128 are partially affected commercial households. The majority of them are land owners (38.59%) then commercial shop owners, they are engaging in commercial activities in these structures (32.89%), the rest are tenants who have taken the premises on rent for commercial purpose (26.05%). The details of the economic impact details as per the category of affected households are presented in **Table 18**. 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	Percentage
1	Loss of agricultural land			209	403	38.59
2	Owners of Shop	60	30	90	173	32.89
3	Artisans	1	0	1	4	0.76
4	Tenants	59	19	78	137	26.05
5	Employees	8	0	8	9	1.71
Total		128	49	386	526	100

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	Areca nut	10
2	Eucalyptuses	4
3	Coconut	38
4	Forest Tree	36
5	Neem	49
6	Silverhoke	4
7	Tamarind	9
8	Teak	13
Total		163

I. Types of affected households

31. Overall, most households affected by the project are title-holders (57%), most of whom (82%) will be losing land only. Non-titled holders have been defined as squatters, encroachers, tenants and employees. Encroachers are the most numerous of non-title holders, representing 42% of all non-titled households. Details on the legal status of household are presented below.

Table 20: Summary of Affected Households

Sl	Status	Category	Households	Families	Persons
A	Titled Holders	Land with structure	45	94	211
		Land Only	209	403	814
B	Non-title Holders	Squatters	26	51	108
		Encroachers	82	166	378
		Tenants	78	137	302
		Employees	8	9	18
Total			448	860	1831

32. Out of the 448 households, 17% will have to physically relocate their residence or commercial structure. The majority of households (72%) are Vulnerable and (58%) are economically affected. Details on the category of vulnerability can be found in Chapter 3.

Table 21: Other impacts on households

	Households	Families	Persons
Total affected	448	860	1831
Vulnerable	322	673	1485
Physically Displaced	74	129	290
Economically affected	258	482	993

33. In order to verify the impacts of the project, the Right of Way (RoW) and Corridor of Impact (Col) were verified in the following manner:

J. Steps for minimizing Adverse Impacts

34. 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:

35. The proposed corridor of impact (COI) varies from minimum 26m to 32m except in urban locations. Near MJB at Ch. 85+380, COI is about 40m because of a 4-lane MJB.

36. 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; and
- Deciding the rural and settlement location road cross-sections based on field surveys and likely impact on the people.

Mitigations measures taken to avoid impact on Kollegala and Madhuvanahalli villages are shown in Table 22 and described in Annexure 6.

Table 22: Mitigation Measures Taken

Sl. No.	Chainage	Name of the Settlement	Type of Impact	Mitigation measure
1	0+000 to 4+900	Kollegal & Madhuvanahalli	Residential , Commercial, CPRs,Government Structure	Saved by providing bypass
2	72+550 to73+660	Singanallur	Residential , Commercial, CPRs,Government Structure	Saved by providing the realignment

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).

K. Proposed Realignments

38. The details of the proposed realignments and bypass are tabulated in **Table 23**.

Table 23: Details of Proposed Realignment

Sl. No.	Name of Town/Village	Existing Chainage Km		Realignment/Bypass Chainage		
		Start	End	Start	End	Length (Km)
1	Major Junction Bridge at Ch. 69+900	68+930	70+190	68+920	70+200	1.280
2	Singanallur	72+540	73+700	72+550	73+660	1.110
Detail of Bypass						
3	Jinakanahalli	62+200	70+000	0+000	4+800	4.800

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Gender Characteristics of affected persons

39. **Number of Affected Persons (APs).** There are a total of 1831 APs being affected, which includes 980 (53.52 %) males and 851 (46.48 %) 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	980	53.52
2	Female	851	46.48
Total		1831	100.00

Source: Census Survey 2015-16

B. Religious Category of PAHs along the Project Road

40. Social customs and traditions play a major role in determining the socio- economic development as well as occupational pattern in the influence area. Keeping this in mind an initial analysis was conducted to understand the religious profile of the PAPs within the corridor of impact. The majority of the PAHs belong to the Hindu religion 92.63 %, 2.01% are Christians and 1.56% are Muslims. However, nearly 3.79 % 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 household.

Table 25: Religious Categories of PAHs along the Project Road

Sl. No.	Religious Group	No. of Households	Percentage (%)
1	Hindu	415	92.63
2	Christian	9	2.01
3	Muslim	7	1.56
4	NA/NR	17	3.79
Total		448	100

Source: Census Survey, 2015-16

C. Social Categories of the Project Affected Households (PAHs)

41. As per the census survey of all of the 448 affected households, the social stratification of the project area shows that 108 (24.11 %) are from general category, 253 households (56.47 %) are from other backward class (OBC), 71 households (15.85 %) are from scheduled caste (SC), and 6 households (1.34 %) 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	108	24.11
2	Other Backward Class	253	56.47
3	Scheduled Caste	71	15.85
4	Scheduled Tribe	6	1.34
5	NA/NR	10	2.23
Total		448	100.00

Source: Census Survey 2015-16

D. Annual Income Level of the Affected Households

42. The census data revealed that 25 affected households (5.58 %) earn income that is up to Rs. 30000. Most households (45.54 %) earn above Rs.100000 annually, while 21.88 % 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

Sl. No.	Annual Income	No. of Households	Percentage
1	24001 to 30000	25	5.58
2	30001 to 40000	25	5.58
3	40001 to 50000	17	3.79
4	50001 to 60000	19	4.24
5	60001 to 70000	5	1.12
6	70001 to 80000	32	7.14
7	80001 to 90000	12	2.68
8	90001 to 100000	11	2.46
9	Above 100000	204	45.54
10	NA/NR	98	21.88
Total		448	100

Source: Census Survey 2015-16

E. Educational Status of PAHs

43. A significant percentage of the head of affected households (29.46 %) are illiterate, 6.47 % are up to middle school, 7.81 % are below matric, 15.63 % APs are Matric (10th standard), 12.05 % are educated up to graduate level. The details are summarized in **Table 28**.

Table 28: Educational Status of APs

Sl. No.	Type of Educational Category	No. of Head of Household	Percentage
1	Illiterate	132	29.46
2	Literate	22	4.91
3	Up to middle (7 th standard)	29	6.47
4	Below Matric (Below 10 th standard)	35	7.81
5	Matric (10th standard)	70	15.63
6	Up to graduate	54	12.05
7	Above Graduate	33	7.37
8	NA/NR	73	16.29
Total		448	100

Source: Census Survey 2015-16

F. Occupational Status of Affected Households

44. The findings of census survey revealed that out of 448 affected households, 29.91 % households are engaged in agriculture, 2.46 % are agriculture labour, 6.92 % are daily wage earner, and 32.37 % households are carrying out 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	134	29.91
2	Agriculture Labour	11	2.46
3	Daily Wage Earner & Labour	31	6.92
4	Private Employee	20	4.46
5	Rural Artisan	1	0.22
6	Service	19	4.24
7	Unemployed	12	2.68
8	Business	145	32.37
9	NA	75	16.74
Total		448	100

Source: Census Survey 2015-16

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

45. **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.

46. 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 the widening of the project road. The ST affected persons do not fulfill the requirements to trigger ADB's Indigenous People Safeguards Policy.

47. The findings of the survey show that although 6 Scheduled Tribe households are living along the project road, they are fully integrated with their 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 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

	Number of HH for ST	Number of other Project Affected Households (PAHs)
Education status		
Illiterate	2	130
Literate	0	22
Up to Middle	0	29
Below matriculation	0	35
Matriculation	3	67
Up to Graduation	0	54
Above Graduation	1	32

	Number of HH for ST	Number of other Project Affected Households (PAHs)
NA	0	73
Occupation		
Agriculture	0	134
Agriculture Labor	0	11
Business	5	140
Daily wage	0	31
Private employee	0	20
Rural artisan	0	1
Govt. Employed	1	18
Unemployed	0	12
NA	0	75
Income level		
24000-30000	0	25
30001-40000	0	25
40001-50000	0	17
50001-60000	1	18
60001-70000	0	5
70001-80000	0	32
80001-90000	0	12
90001-100000	0	11
>100000	4	200
NA	1	97
Religion		
Hindu	6	409
Muslim	0	7
Christian	0	9
NA	0	17
Language		
Kannada	6	6
Telugu	0	0
Hindi	0	0
Tamil	0	0
Others	0	6

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 and children, (v) Scheduled Tribes, and (vi) marginalized Scheduled Castes, (vii) disabled.

49. The findings of the census survey indicate that there are 6 Scheduled Tribe households which are affected by the project. These households are living along the project road along with other communities of the society. There have been Below Poverty Line (BPL) 155 households, 71 scheduled caste (SC) households, 6 squatters and 42 women headed households (WHH), and 37 elderly households who have been identified to be affected by the project. They will be treated as vulnerable households and special assistance will be provided 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 is presented in **Table 31**.

Table 31: Vulnerable Categories of Affected Households

Sl. No.	Categories	No. of Households
1	Schedule Caste (SC) Households	71

Sl. No.	Categories	No. of Households
2	Schedule Tribes (ST) Households	6
3	Below Poverty Line (BPL) Households	155
4	Women Headed Households (WHH)	42
5	Physically Handicapped Households (PHH)	5
6	Elderly Households	37
7	Squatters (who do not already fall into the other categories mentioned above)	6
Vulnerable		322
General & OBC		126
Total affected Households		448

Source: Census Survey 2015-16

50. Women Headed Households. According to the social impact assessment, women will not be disproportionately affected by resettlement impacts. out of 448 affected households there are 41 women headed households. Among them, 2 work in agriculture labour, 1 is a daily laborer, 8 are business owners, 3 unemployed, 19 are doing agriculture business, and 3 are govt employees. These households are characterized by higher number of dependents and poorer economic standing. Payments will be made directly to these women and the 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	26	63.41
2	Structure	15	36.59
Total		41	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2015-16

Table 33: Women Headed Households Land loss

Extent of impact	No. of WHH
Losing more than 10%	3
Losing less than 10%	23

Table 34: Physically displaced Women Headed Households

	Commercial Structure	Residential-cum-Commercial	Residential
Physically Displaced WHH	1	1	3
Partially affected	3	3	4

Table 35: Women Headed Households Educational status

Illiterate	21
Literate	1
Up to middle	3
Below matric	1
Matric	2
Up to Graduation	0
Above graduation	8
NA	5
Grand Total	41

Table 36: Women Headed Households Occupation

Agriculture	19
Daily Wage Earner & Labour	1
Agriculture labour	2
Business	8
Salaried	3
Unemployed	3
NA	5
Total	41

51. 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

52. 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 216 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	Kollegal	27/08/2015	Chamrajnagar	24	Public Consultation
2	Madhuvanahali (Panchayat Bhawan)	27/08/2015	Chamrajnagar	28	Public Consultation
3	Hannur (TMC Bhawan)	27/08/2015	Chamrajnagar	32	Public Consultation
4	Kamagere (Panchayat Bhawan)	28/08/2015	Chamrajnagar	28	Public Consultation
5	Mangala (Panchayat Bhawan)	28/08/2015	Chamrajnagar	36	Public Consultation
6	Kollegal	30/08/2015	Chamrajnagar	29	FGD (Trucker Association)
7	Hannur	30/08/2015	Chamrajnagar	24	FGD (Farmer Group)
8	Kamagere	30/08/2015	Chamrajnagar	15	FGD (Business Group)
Total				216	

53. 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.

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

B. Scope of consultations

55. 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

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

2. Concerns of Community Members

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

- The road widening is necessary to avoid accidents but, it should not affect the religious structures adversely.
- The loss of private land, residential and commercial structures due to the road improvement is a general concern. Adequate mitigative measures should be taken to avoid/minimize LA.
- 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

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

- Requirement of speed breakers would be discussed with the Design Engineers, if technically viable.
- PAPs representatives wanted adequate provision for road safety measures, which they requested to be incorporated in the project design.
- Requirement of speed breakers at schools and joining roads were discussed and the suggestions were given to the design Engineers for incorporation, if technically viable.
- Truck drivers have suggested that facilities like toilets, drinking water facilities, First AID box etc should be provided within truck parking places.
- Covered drains, bus lay by and toilets should be provided
- Adequate periodic maintenance for pot hole repairs
- Speed restriction in settlement locations
- 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

59. 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. 74+755, 76+000, 76+065 Hospital Signage, and at Km. 74+170, 74+675, 74+860, 75+580, 75+820, 83+380 School Ahead Signage have been proposed.
- 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.
- Also alignment section while passing through the urban location the design speed has been reduced.
- Street lighting has been recommended in urban areas.
- Alignment section passing through settlement will be within customized cross section of 16/ 20 m to minimize impact on existing settlers and also provision of Footpath with drains and utility on both sides.

D. Gender and Resettlement Impacts

60. 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 75% 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.

61. 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.

62. 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.

63. 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.

64. 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; and
- (iii) Monitor the employment of women in construction and maintenance activities.

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

65. 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

66. 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

67. 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

68. 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);
- SMS
- Social Media (Facebook, WhatsApp, email and Skype);
- In writing (through letters)

69. 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 under KSHIP-II and this innovative and efficient system will be followed in KSHIP-III.

C. Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)

70. 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.

71. 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

72. 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

73. 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)

74. The steps in the GRM are:

- (a) At the first level intervention the RP implementation NGO/agency 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;
- (e) If all the above fails, the PAPs can approach the court as per the available legal process.

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

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

F. Costs

77. 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

78. 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 NGO/agency and contractor staff. The SDRC and RP implementing agency (NGO/Consultant) will do the outreach activity with specific focus groups with women to disseminate information regarding the GRC and its process. The RP NGO/implementation agency 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

79. 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

80. 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

81. 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.

82. **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**.

83. 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.

84. 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

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

86. 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.

87. **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

88. The objectives of ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) 2009⁵ 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).

89. 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.

90. 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

91. Overall, the new Act now bridges the gaps between the GoI 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

⁵<http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/32056/safeguard-policy-statement-june-2009.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.

92. 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

93. 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

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

95. **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.

96. **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 03 April 2016. This was communicated during consultation and the census.

97. **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.

98. **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 and children, (v) Scheduled Tribes, (vi) marginalized Scheduled Castes, and (vii) disabled.

99. 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.

3. Principles of the Entitlement Matrix

100. 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)
- 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

101. 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

102. 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)

103. 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

104. The provisions of entitlement matrix are given in **Table 39**.

Table 39: KSHIP III – Entitlement Matrix

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
PART I. TITLE HOLDERS – Compensation for Loss of Private Property			
1	Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)	1.1 Compensation for Land a. Land will be acquired by the competent authority in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. 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. c. Plus 100% solatium and 12% interest from date of notification to award on the total amount. 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 22nd 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. e. In case of severance of land, house, manufactory or other building, as per Section 94 (1) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, the whole land and/or structure shall be acquired, if the owner so desires. f. Stamp duty and registration fee	
2	Loss of Structure (house, shop, building or immovable property or assets attached to the land)	2.1 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 with 100% solatium or replacement cost, whichever is higher. b. Lump-sum of Rs.25,000 to all families who lose cattle shed, or replacement cost of structure, whichever is higher.	1 month notice will be provided before demolition of the structure.

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			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. d. Replacement cost of bore well, opens well and hand pumps, plus 100% solatium. Wells and hand pumps must be operational to be eligible. e. Owners have right to salvage materials of the affected structures. 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. 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.	
PART II. REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT - 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	All affected families, if physically displaced from residence or commercial place due to acquisition, the following payments will be applicable: - Rs 86,000 subsistence grant for vulnerable families; and Rs 36,000 subsistence grant for all other families; - Rs 50,000 for transportation; - Rs 150,000 in rural areas and Rs 200,000 in urban areas as house construction grant; - Rs 25,000 for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed.	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 Anna Yojana Scheme, those headed by woman, elderly (above 60 years of age), or disabled and squatters who are landless. ⁶

⁶Squatters 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
				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: - Rs 86,000 subsistence grant for vulnerable families; and Rs 36,000 subsistence grant for all other families; - Rs 50,000 for transportation; - Rs 150,000 in rural areas and Rs 200,000 in urban areas as house construction grant; - Rs 25,000 for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed.	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 andsquatters who are landless b. KSHIP PIU will be responsible for identifying and acquiring land and support affected family in house construction
PART III. IMPACT TO SQUATTERS / ENCROACHERS - Those in the existing right of way where no land acquisition is done.				
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. 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.	1 month notice will be provided before demolition of the structure.

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			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.	
		5.2	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: - Rs 86,000 subsistence grant for vulnerable families; and Rs 36,000 subsistence grant for all other families; - Rs 50,000 for transportation; - Rs 150,000 in rural areas and Rs 200,000 in urban areas as house construction grant; - Rs 25,000 for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed.	
		5.3	All encroachers if losing income from the project as a result of physical relocation from commercial 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.	
	Other Entitlements to Squatters			a. Other Entitlements for Squatters are applicable for who live or do business there. 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.
	Other Entitlements to Encroachers			-
PART IV. IMPACT TO VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS				
6	Vulnerable Households Landowners losing 10% or more of their agricultural land (who are not already included in	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

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
	the vulnerable category)			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.
PART V. IMPACT DURING CIVIL WORKS				
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.
PART VI. COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES				
9	Community assets	9.1	<u>For private assets:</u> compensation as per provisions above for private assets. <u>For Public owned assets:</u> Reconstruction of affected assets and transfer to local authorities for maintenance.	Additional documented consultation with 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.
PART VII. UNFORESEEN IMPACTS				
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

105. 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 and 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

106. 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

107. Out of 239 households whose structures are affected, it is expected that 153 households with 697 persons and 19 tenant households with 65 persons will require physical relocation as their residential or commercial structure will no longer be viable. This has been assessed based on the extent of impact on the structures, if 25% or more of the structure is affected, it was 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

108. A survey of the 153 households likely to require physical relocation has been conducted to assess their preference of relocation approaches. The survey shows that 110 households (88%) of them favor cash compensation. 15 Households (12%) requested property for property loss. 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	110	88.00
2	Government Housing Scheme	0	0
3	Land for Land Loss	0	0
4	Equivalent Property for Property Loss	15	12
Sub - Total		125	100
5	NA/NR	28	-
Total		153	-

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

109. 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 Agency in Finding Alternative Places to Buy or Rent

110. Given that 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.

111. All households losing their land, homestead or business structure or rented structure will be supported by the RP implementation agency in finding an alternative place to buy or rent. The RP implementing agency 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

112. 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

113. As per the Census Survey, 177 households will lose their income due to the full impact on commercial structures (25% and above). Out of these 177 households are shop owners, 1 is an artisan, 78 are tenants and 8 employees in commercial units. As per the census survey of land owners, 209 households will lose their agricultural land (less than 25%). The details of the impacts on livelihood are summarized in the **Table 41**.

Table 41: Loss of Livelihoods

Sl. No.	Loss	Households	Families
1	Owners of Shop	90	173
2	Artisans	1	4
3	Tenants	78	137
4	Employee in Commercial units	8	9
	Sub – Total	177	323
5	Households losing agricultural land	209	403
	Total	386	726

Source: Census Survey 2015-16

B. Income Restoration Measures Provided by the Project

114. 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 significantly affected landowners or building owners who are title 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

115. As per the Census Survey 57 displaced vulnerable households (46 structures owner, 11 tenants & 0 employees) will be displaced from their original location due to the project. Out of 57 displaced vulnerable households, a total of 239 persons are likely to be affected.

116. 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

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

118. The project will facilitate linkage with existing government programs. The RP implementing NGO/agency 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 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.

119. The project will provide training to one member each of displaced vulnerable households. The RP implementing Agency (Consultant/NGO) 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 agency/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 agency/NGO for this purpose. A detailed plan to address the livelihood related activities for PAPs will be developed by the RP implementing agency/NGO. This plan preparation and required facilitation and support will be borne by the project.

120. 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

121. 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

122. 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

123. 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

124. 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

125. There are 27.75 Ha of private land to be acquired. The land rates are collected from the registrar office of the concerned taluka. The calculation for compensation of land has been considered based on the guidance value of the relevant factor (Ranging from 1 to 2) and further adding 100% solatium which matches the market value. However any escalation to this value is the jurisdiction of the respective DCs and the price fixation committee.

126. 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 (in Rs.)	Factors to be multiplied (1, 1.5, & 2)	With 100% Solatium (in Rs.)	Total Amount in Rs. (Crores)
1	Urban						
2	*Semi-Urban	1146875	10.33	11847219	17770828.1	35541656.3	3.55
3	**Rural	660714	18.13	11978745	23957490	47914979.3	4.79
Sub total							8.35

* Rounded off figure (actual figure : (3.5541656)

** Rounded off figure (actual figure : (4.7914979)

2. Replacement Cost for Loss of Buildings/ Structures

127. The number of structures affected under the project can be categorized in to three types. 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

128. All affected households losing structures, regardless of legal title, will be paid compensation calculated based on the replacement cost (RC) 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

SI No	Particulars	Unit	Unit rate in Rs.	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	12,000	359.28	1476.46	4311360	17717520	8622720	26340240	2.63
2	Semi-pucca Structures	Sq. m	9,000	99.6	683.86	896400	6154740	1792800	7947540	0.79
3	Wooden Structure	Sq. m	9,000	0	18.5	0	166500	0	166500	0.02
4	Kutchra & Thatched Structure	Sq. m	5,000	108.72	230.86	543600	1154300	1087200	2241500	0.22
5	Compound wall/Boundary wall (Stone masonry)	Running Meters	3,000	0	112.1	0	336300	0	336300	0.03
6	Open Well	Unit Cost	75,000	0	8	0	600000	0	600000	0.06
7	Bore Well	Unit Cost	150,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
8	Toilet	Unit Cost	25,000	3	6	75000	150000	150000	300000	0.03
10	Trees [#]	Unit Cost	10,000	163		1630000	0	3260000	3260000	0.33
9	Water Tap	Unit Cost	15,000	0	1	0	15000	0	15000	0.00
10	Water Tank	Unit Cost	50,000	1	0	50000	0	100000	100000	0.01
Sub Total									41307080	4.13

D. R&R Assistances

129. 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.

130. 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

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number of PAFs	Unit rate (in Rs.)	Amount (in Rs.)	Amount in Rs. (Crores)
1	One-time Resettlement Allowance	497	50,000	24,850,000	2.49
2	One-time lump sum payment (in lieu of employment or annuity) all affected families	497	500,000	248,500,000	24.85
3	Residential/commercial displaced families subsistence grant	2	36,000	72,000	0.01
4	Residential/commercial displaced vulnerable families subsistence grant.	9	86,000	774,000	0.08
5	All displaced families (Transportation allowance)	11	50,000	550,000	0.06
6	Residential displaced families, house construction grant (rural)	10	150,000	1,500,000	0.15
7	Residential displaced families, house construction grant (Urban)	1	200,000	200,000	0.02
8	One time assistance for all affected family of an artisan or self-employed (owner himself doing business), petty shop etc.	56	25,000	1,400,000	0.14
Sub Total				278,000,000	27.8

2. Tenants & Employees in LA Building

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number of PAFs	Unit rate (in Rs.)	Amount (in Rs.)	Amount in Rs. (Crores)
1	One-time Resettlement Allowance	146	50,000	7,300,000	0.73
2	Residential/commercial displaced families subsistence grant	12	36,000	432,000	0.04
3	Residential/commercial displaced vulnerable families subsistence	18	86,000	1,548,000	0.15

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number of PAFs	Unit rate (in Rs.)	Amount (in Rs.)	Amount in Rs. (Crores)
	grant.				
4	All displaced families (Transportation allowance)	30	50,000	1,500,000	0.15
5	Residential displaced families, house construction grant (Rural)	6	150,000	900,000	0.09
6	Residential displaced families, house construction grant (Urban)	6	200,000	1,200,000	0.12
7	One time assistance for all affected family of an artisan or self-employed (owner himself doing business), petty shop etc.	150	25,000	3,750,000	0.38
Sub total				16,630,000	1.66

3. R&R Assistance for Squatters

Table 46: R&R Assistance for Squatters

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number of PAFs	Unit rate (in Rs.)	Amount (in Rs.)	Amount in Rs.(Crores)
1	One-time Resettlement Allowance	51	50,000	2,550,000	0.26
2	Residential/commercial displaced families non vulnerable subsistence grant	5	36,000	1,800,00	0.02
3	Residential/commercial displaced vulnerable families subsistence grant.	34	86, 000	2,924,000	0.29
4	All displaced families (Transportation allowance)	39	50,000	1,950,000	0.20
5	Residential displaced families, house construction grant (rural)	23	150,000	3,450,000	0.35
6	Residential displaced families, house construction grant (Urban)	16	200,000	3,200,000	0.32
7	One time assistance for all affected family of an artisan or self-employed (owner himself doing business), petty shop etc.	29	25,000	725,000	0.07
Sub total				16,599,000	1.51

4. R&R assistance for Encroachers

Table 47: R&R Assistance for Encroachers

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number of PAFs	Unit rate (in Rs.)	Amount INR
1	3 months minimum wage as per district's rate or monthly income for 3 months, whichever is higher	166	25000	0.42
Sub total				0.42

5. Income generating program for Vulnerable Households and those losing over 10% of their agricultural land.

Table 48: Allowance for IG activities

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number of eligible HH	Unit rate (in Rs.)	Amount (in Rs.)	Amount in Rs. (Crores)
1	One member from each vulnerable Household	322	20,000	6440000	0.64
2	Households losing 10% or more of their land not already included in the vulnerable category	18	20,000	360000	0.04
Sub total				6800000	0.68

6. Replacement cost for Community, Religious and Government Structures

Table 49: Replacement Value for Community, Religious and Government Structures

Sl. No.	Component	Unit	Unit Rate (in Rs.)	Quantity	No. of Structures	Amount in (Rs)	Total Amount in Rs. (Crores)
1	Government Structures						
1.1	Boundary Wall of College, Gram Panchayat, High School, Primary Health Centre, and Government Office	Running Meter	3000	38	1	114000	0.01
1.2	Bus Shelter (BS)*				2	0	0.00
1.3	Hand Pump (HP)	Unit Cost	50000		1	50000	0.01
1.4	Pump house	Unit Cost	150000		2	300000	0.03
1.5	Veterinary Hospital	Unit Cost	12000	66	1	792000	0.079
1.6	Mini Water Tank	Unit Cost	100000		2	200000	0.02
	Sub total						0.15
2	Religious & Community Assets						
2.1	Big Temples	Unit Cost	500000		0	0	0.00
2.2	Small Temples	Unit Cost	100000		0	0	0.00
2.3	Aralikatte (AK)	Unit Cost	25000		2	50000	0.01
	Sub total						0.01
	Total						0.16

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

E. RP Implementation and Other Expenses

Table 50: RP Implementation & Other Expenses

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit rate (in Rs.)	Amount INR (in crores)
1	Training for Staff	Lump Sum	0.030
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
Sub total			1.63

F. Total LA and R&R Cost

131. The total R&R cost for the project inclusive of all is estimated INR **48.66 Crore**. Details are given in **Table 51**.

Table 51: Total LA and R&R cost

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount in Rs. (Crore)	Amount in Million
1	Market rates for loss of land (with Solatium)	8.35	83.5
2	Replacement Cost for Structures (with Solatium)	4.13	41.3
3	Replacement cost of Government and Religious Structures	0.16	1.6
4	R&R Assistance for land & Buildings owners	27.80	278
5	Tenants & employees in LA building	1.66	16.55
6	R&R assistance for Squatters	1.51	15.1
7	R&R assistance for Encroachers	0.42	4.2
8	Income generating program	0.68	6.8
10	RP Implementation and other expenses.	1.63	16.3
11	Sub Total	46.34	463.35
12	Contingency (5% of total cost)	2.32	23.17
	Total Cost	48.66	486.57

G. R&R Assistance Disbursements

132. 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.

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

134. The budget for the Skills Development Program and the budget for implementation arrangement are estimated as per the 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

135. 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

136. The 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

137. 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 at Tumkur, Shimoga, Belgaon and Raichur.

Table 52: Key Staff in PIU

Sl. No.	Position	Number
PIU Staffing		
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
Field Office Staffing		
1.	Executive Engineer (EE)	1
2.	Assistant Executive Engineer (AEE)	1
3.	Assistant Engineer (AE)	1
4.	Social Development Officer (SDO)	2
5.	Social Welfare Inspector (SWI)	2
6.	Support Staff	5

1. Social Development and Resettlement Cell (SDRC)

138. 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.

139. 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.

140. 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.

141. **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).

142. 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 53**.

Table 53: Administrative and Financial Responsibilities of Officials and Agencies for RP Implementation

Institutions	Personnel /Agency	Administrative Roles and Responsibilities	Financial Powers
PIU	Chief Project Officer	• In charge of the overall project activities. • To decide on all policy matters regarding LA and R&R. • Participate as a member secretary in the State level Committees to facilitate land acquisition, pre-construction activities, and implementation of R&R activities. • Authorized to take decision in financial matters within the provided budget.	• Will be authorized to make any additional changes without having to refer to the Steering committee, provided the amount is within the budget
	Project Director	• Over all in charge of day today activities of LA and R&R. • Participate in State and District level meeting to facilitate LA and R&R activities. • Responsible for contracting NGOs and monitoring consultants. • Periodic appraisal of progress and reporting to the Asian Development Bank and the Government on monthly basis.	• To approve awards above Rs.50 lakhs to Rs. One Crore. • To approve of R&R assistance above One lakh.

143. 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. Liaise with State and District levels Departments/Agencies to facilitate PAPs access and take advantage of services and programs already in place;
- iii. Coordinate 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

144. 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.

145. The key SDRC officials are:

146. **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.

147. **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.

148. **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.

149. **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.

150. 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.

151. 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.

152. The staff of the 3 RP implementing agencies (NGOs/Consultants) RP implementing agency (NGO/Consultant) 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.

153. 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 at Bangalore. The Data Management Consultant is to be supported by additional staff.

3. Valuation of other Structures/Assets

154. 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

155. 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

156. **Table 54** identifies the competent Authority for various approvals during implementation.

Table 54: Competent Authority for Approvals

Approvals Required	Competent Authority
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
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

157. 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 the 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

158. 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 Agency (Consultant)/NGO staff.

Table 55: 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-economic and Census Survey; Check list 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.
Field	EE; AEE; Revenue staff	Measurement of structures; Valuation procedures; Resettlement site selection; Minimizing resettlement; Preparation of LAPs, Disbursement methods; Shifting of CPRs
External	NGOs; Monitoring Consultants	Government schemes; Disbursement methods; Public consultation; Income generating activities.

159. 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.

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

161. EXTERNAL NGOs; Monitoring Consultants Government schemes; Disbursement methods; Public consultation; Income generating activities.

2. Areas of Capacity Building

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

163. **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.

164. 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.

165. 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.

166. **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.

167. 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 Agency (Consultant/NGO)

168. 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.

169. Being new to the area of working with PAPs, the selected RP Implementing Consultant/NGO 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 Agency. Developing rapport with the PAPs is one of the responsibilities of the RP Implementing Agency as specified in the TOR. In order to do so, RP Implementing Agency 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 Agency (Consultant/NGO)

170. The work of the RP Implementation Agency (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 Agency has sufficient experience and manpower in implementation of resettlement projects, especially in Karnataka.

171. The RP Implementing Agency (Consultant)/NGO 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)/NGO will be to facilitate the R&R process. The functions of RP Implementing Agencies (Consultant/NGO) 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)/NGO 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 the relocation of PAPs: Assist the 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.

172. 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

173. 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.

174. 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).

175. 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.

176. 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.

177. 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

178. 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 12 provides the key benchmarks of implementing the RP. All other activities related to implementation and land acquisition will be undertaken simultaneously.

179. 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 (Consultant) / NGO and M& E Agency;
- iv. Disclosure of RP and entitlements;
- v. Completion of joint verification of assets; and
- vi. Consultations with PAPs.

180. 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.

181. 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

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

XIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

186. An internal monitoring system will be established by the PIU and the 3 RP implementing agencies/NGOs with the support of the 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 56**. Moreover, the 3 RP implementing agency/NGO 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.

187. **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.

188. **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.

189. **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 56: Indicative Indicators for Monitoring

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
Direct Purchase approach	- Has an independent monitor been appointed and mobilized by ADB to assess the fairness of the direct purchase approach? - Has the direct purchase approach been fair and transparent - Have any complaints been voiced/filed related to the direct purchase approach (if so please specify their nature and resolution status)? - What is the percentage of affected land and structure owners who selected to proceed with the direct purchase approach?
Budget and time frame	- Have all resettlement staff been appointed and mobilized for field and office work on schedule? - Have capacity building and training activities been completed on schedule? - Are resettlement implementation activities being achieved according to agreed implementation plan? - Are funds for resettlement being allocated to resettlement agencies on time? Have resettlement offices received the scheduled funds? - Have funds been disbursed according to RF? - Has the land been made encumbrance-free and handed over to the contract or in time for project implementation?
Delivery of entitlements	Have all affected persons received entitlements according to

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
	numbers and categories of loss set out in the entitlement matrix? • How many affected households have relocated and built their new structures at new locations? • Are income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as planned? Have affected businesses received entitlements? • Have the community structures (e.g. mosque, club, etc.) been compensated and rebuilt at new sites? • Have all processes been documented? • Are there discrepancies between the estimated number of affected persons as per the RP/RP addendum and actual numbers • Share of CCL disbursement vs total TH affected • Share of TH who have received “top ups” • Share of TH who have received entitlement benefits • Share of NTH who have been compensated market value for loss of structure, tree or crops • Share of NTH who have received entitlement benefits
Relocation assistance	• Has NGO prepared a list of alternative places to rent/buy? • Have affected households benefitted from support of NGO to find alternative place to rent/buy? If so, how many and what services were provided?
Consultation, grievances, and special issues	• Have resettlement information brochures/leaf lets been prepared and distributed? Have consultations taken place as scheduled, including meetings, groups, and community activities? • Have any affected persons used the grievance redress procedures? What grievances were raised? What were the outcomes? • Have conflicts been resolved? • Have grievances and resolutions been documented? Have any cases been taken to court?
Resettlement Benefit/Impacts	• What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation compared to the pre-project situation? • What changes have occurred in income, expenditure and livelihood patterns compared to pre-project situation? • How many physically displaced households have relocated? Where are they relocated (i.e. remaining plot of land, newly purchased plot, rented plot/structure) • How many household have purchased plot? • What was compensations/resettlement benefits spent on? • Have the participants of the livelihood training program used their new skills? What was the seed grant spent on?

190. Regular monitoring reports will be prepared for KSHIP and ADB. **Table 57** provides more details on the required reports to be produced.

Table 57: Reporting Requirements

Type of Report	Content	Frequency	Responsibility
RP update	Provide the updated list of affected persons after the joint	Once	NGO / KSHIP/ IEC

Type of Report	Content	Frequency	Responsibility
	verification survey		
Addendum(s)	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
Monthly progress report	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
Semi-annual resettlement monitoring report	Progress on land acquisition and resettlement activities, indicators, variations if any with explanation and outcome, recommended corrective actions..	Semi-annually	KSHIP/IEC
External monitoring report	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
Independent monitoring report – direct purchase	Assess the fairness and transparency of direct purchase process and concerned owners' satisfaction with process	Semi-annually	Independent Monitoring team ADB
Resettlement completion report	Overall narrative of the land acquisition and resettlement process, outputs and outcomes of indicators from baseline, key variations/changes, lessons learned	Once	KSHIP/IEC
Resettlement evaluation report	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. Kollegal to Hannur

2. Land Acquisition step wise 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.

Details of Existing ROW

Sr. No.	Existing Chainage (Km)		Min EROW Width	Max. EROW Width
	From	To	(m)	(m)
1	61+460	62+000	9.89	21.05
2	62+000	63+000	9.49	13.57
3	63+000	64+000	10.34	50.31
4	64+000	65+000	11.87	51.88
5	65+000	66+000	12.62	27.75
6	66+000	67+000	16.74	32.85
7	67+000	68+000	19.87	45.35
8	68+000	69+000	14.47	29.72
9	69+000	70+000	19.54	122.85
10	70+000	71+000	28.12	92.42
11	71+000	72+000	18.96	42.51
12	72+000	73+000	20.23	32.35
13	73+000	74+000	19.27	56.64
14	74+000	75+000	10.62	45.45
15	75+000	76+000	9.92	43.05
16	76+000	77+000	23.73	89.20
17	77+000	78+000	10.11	40.64
18	78+000	79+000	15.01	67.88
19	79+000	80+000	30.05	99.88
20	80+000	81+000	27.05	59.51
21	81+000	82+000	25.61	44.43
22	82+000	83+000	29.14	80.03
23	83+000	84+000	23.66	80.37
24	84+000	85+000	17.23	81.23
25	85+000	85+780	7.97	49.75

Source: Detailed Design Report (DPR Consultant)

ANNEXURE 2: LIST OF AFFECTED PAHS OF LAND OWNERS

Sl. No.	Chainage Km.	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 the Head of Household	Type of Land Use	Source of Irrigation	Main Crop	Supplementary Crop	Social Category
1	0.000	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	152	152	4.4	0.6296		Agriculture Cultivation	Bore well	Paddy		OBC
2	0.100	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	152/B2	152	0.5			Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
3	0.200	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	152/2	152	1.3			Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
4	0.300	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	152/B2	152	1.8			Agriculture Cultivation	Bore well	Paddy		OBC
5	0.400	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	152/B2	152	2.2			Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
6	0.500	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	153/B	153	1.5	0.3150		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
7	0.600	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	155/B1	155	2.0	0.5164		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Sugarcane		OBC
8	0.700	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	155	155	1.7			Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
9	0.800	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	155/B1	155	0.9			Agriculture Cultivation	Bore well	Paddy		OBC
10	0.900	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	158/1	158	1.9	0.1568		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
11	1.000	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	159/1	159	0.9	0.2563		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
12	1.100	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	159	159	2.4			Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
13	1.200	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	160	160	2.3	0.1821		Agriculture Cultivation	Bore well	Paddy		OBC
14	1.300	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	175	175	4.1	0.2432		Agriculture Cultivation	Bore well	Paddy		OBC
15	1.400	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	176	176	1.1	0.1552		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
16	1.500	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	177	177	1.7	0.0347		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
17	1.600	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	131/A	131	2.4	0.0726		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		SC
18	1.700	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	135/C1	135	1.4	0.5091		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
19	1.600	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	132	132	1.9	0.1863		Agriculture Cultivation	Bore well	Paddy		SC
20	1.650	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	182	182	1.8	0.0891		Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		OBC
21	1.880	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Semi Urban	286	286/C	9.2	0.0033		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
22	1.900	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Semi Urban	278	278/A	1.4	0.0568		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
23	1.920	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Semi Urban	278	278/A	1.1			Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
24	1.940	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Semi Urban	278	278/A	6.0			Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
25	1.960	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Semi Urban	290	290	27.2	0.1065		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
26	1.980	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Semi Urban	287	287/2	2.0	0.1324		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy	Maize	SC
27	2.000	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Semi Urban	295	295	1.6	0.0794		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy	Maize	SC
28	2.020	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Semi Urban	303	303/A	0.8	0.0027		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
29	2.040	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Semi Urban	291	291	1.1	0.2649		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
30	2.060	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Semi Urban	293	293	1.2	0.1059		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
31	2.080	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Semi Urban	294+287	294	1.6	0.2098		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
32	2.100	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Semi Urban	297	297	1.6	0.1118		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy	Sugarcane	OBC
33	2.120	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Semi Urban	297/1	297	1.7			Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy	Sugarcane	OBC
34	2.140	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Semi Urban	226	226/1	1.1	0.0325		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy	Sugarcane	OBC
35	2.160	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Semi Urban	298/A	298/A3	1.7	0.0949		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
36	2.180	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Semi Urban	298/A	298/A3	1.8			Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy	Sugarcane	OBC
37	67.650	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	87	87	1.6	0.0359		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
38	67.000	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	23	23	1.2	0.0315		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
39	67.100	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	106	106/A3	2.0	0.0787		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
40	67.200	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	106	106/A3	2.0			Agriculture Cultivation	Bore well	CORN		OBC
41	2.280	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Semi Urban	301/B	301	2.0	0.0657		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Sugarcane		OBC
42	2.300	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Semi Urban	58/1	58	1.4	0.0101		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Sugarcane		OBC
43	2.320	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Semi Urban	58/8	58	1.7			Agriculture Cultivation	River	Sugarcane		OBC
44	2.340	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Semi Urban	58/9	58	1.6			Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		SC
45	67.300	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	34/1	34	1.6	0.1751		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		SC
46	67.400	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	34/2	34	2.3			Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
47	67.500	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	34/7	34	1.0			Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		SC
48	67.800	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	90	90	1.6	0.1450		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
49	3.000	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Semi Urban	229/A, 229/B, 229/C	229	3.7	0.2688		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy	Sugarcane	OBC

Sl. No.	Chainage Km.	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 the Head of Household	Type of Land Use	Source of Irrigation	Main Crop	Supplementary Crop	Social Category
50	3.100	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Semi Urban	220	220	1.5	0.1948		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy	Sugarcane	General
51	3.200	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Semi Urban	321	321	2.0	0.196		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		General
52	3.300	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Semi Urban	234,235	234	1.6	0.3496		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
53	3.400	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Semi Urban	221	221	2.0	0.1863		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		General
54	3.500	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Semi Urban	224,225,226	225/1	2.0	0.4293		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
55	3.600	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Semi Urban	222/C	222	1.8	0.0321		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy	Sugarcane	OBC
56	3.700	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Semi Urban	222/A1A & 222/A1B	222	0.9			Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy	Sugarcane	General
57	3.700	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Semi Urban	224/1	224/1	1.6	0.3026		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy	Sugarcane	OBC
58	4.880	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Semi Urban	279	279/A	2.0	0.1658		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
59	66.844	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	277/A1	277/A2	1.6	0.2632		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
60	66.900	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	233	233	2.3	0.1200		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
61	67.000	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	541	541	2.5	0.1013		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy	Sugarcane	OBC
62	66.844	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	536/A	536/B	2.0	0.0161		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
63	66.900	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	539	539	1.3	0.2321		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
64	67.000	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	542	542	1.6	0.0356		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
65	67.071	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	160	160	1.6	0.4212		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
66	67.149	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	163	163	1.2	0.2000		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
67	67.227	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	162	162/B	1.2	0.1641		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
68	67.305	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	302	302	1.6	0.1888		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
69	70.700	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Doddinduvadi	Rural	283	283/1	0.8	0.0516		Agriculture Cultivation	River	Paddy		OBC
70	67.461	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	43	43/C1	1.9	0.0410		Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Sugarcane	Paddy	SC
71	67.539	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	131	130	1.4	0.0503		Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy	Ragi	SC
72	67.617	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	8	8/D/E/F	0.8	0.0688		Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy		OBC
73	67.695	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	45	45/A1	1.6	0.0017		Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy		OBC
74	67.773	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	161	161/B	1.2	0.0934		Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy		OBC
75	67.851	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	129	129	4.0	0.9412		Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy		OBC
76	67.929	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	49	49	1.6	0.0282		Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy		OBC
77	68.007	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	131	131	0.8	0.0172		Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy		OBC
78	68.085	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	44	44/2	1.4	0.0137		Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy		OBC
79	68.163	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	44/P1	44/2	1.8			Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy		OBC
80	68.241	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	44	44/2	3.6			Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy		OBC
81	68.319	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	178	178	1.4	0.0602		Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy	Maize	OBC
82	68.397	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	178	178	2.0			Agriculture Cultivation	Bore well	Paddy	Maize	OBC
83	1.740	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	188	188	2.4	0.1025		Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy	Maize	OBC
84	1.750	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	189	189	2.0	0.2230		Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy	Maize	OBC
85	67.900	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	8	8/B6	1.0	0.0018		Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy	Sugarcane	OBC
86	68.000	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	8	8/B7	1.4			Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy		OBC
87	68.100	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	16/1	16/1	2.4	0.5471		Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy		SC
88	68.200	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	9	9/1	1.2	0.0192		Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy		OBC
89	68.300	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	14	14	1.6	0.2635		Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy		OBC
90	68.400	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	108	108/A1	1.4	0.1526		Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy		OBC
91	68.500	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	108/b9	108/A1	1.5			Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Ragi		OBC
92	68.600	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	108	108/A1	2.8			Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy		OBC
93	68.700	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	108	108/A1	1.5			Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy		OBC
94	68.800	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	108	108/A1	1.2			Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy		OBC
95	68.900	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	108	108/A1	0.9			Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy		OBC
96	69.000	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	209	209/B1	1.4	0.0536		Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy		OBC
97	69.100	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural		209/B1	2.2			Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy		OBC
98	69.200	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	209	209/B1	1.8			Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy		OBC
99	69.300	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	105/A	105/A	1.9	0.0513		Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy		OBC

Sl. No.	Chainage Km.	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 the Head of Household	Type of Land Use	Source of Irrigation	Main Crop	Supplementary Crop	Social Category
100	67.617	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	232	232/C	2.0	0.2074		Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		OBC
101	67.695	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	232	232/C	27.6			Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		OBC
102	67.773	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	232	232/C	37.2			Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		OBC
103	67.851	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	231	231/1	40.8	0.2126		Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		OBC
104	67.929	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	575	575	2.0	0.1634		Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy	Maize	OBC
105	68.007	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	583	583	2.8	0.1600		Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy		General
106	68.085	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	576	576	1.1	0.2516		Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy		OBC
107	1.600	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Jinakanhalli	Semi Urban	315	315	1.2	0.0212		Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy		OBC
108	1.650	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Jinakanhalli	Semi Urban		315	0.8			Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy		OBC
109	1.700	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Jinakanhalli	Semi Urban	315	315	1.2			Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy		OBC
110	68.085	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	284	284/1	2.1	0.3456		Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy		OBC
111	68.085	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	285	285/2	23.2	0.1679		Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy		OBC
112	67.650	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	285	285/3	1.5			Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy		OBC
113	69.200	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	32/P1C	32	0.9	0.0148		Agriculture Cultivation	Tank	Paddy		General
114	69.300	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	97	97/1	2.2	0.0183		Agriculture Plantation	Open well	Coconut		OBC
115	69.400	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	86/21	86	2.1	0.0668		Agriculture Plantation	Bore well	Banana	Paddy	General
116	69.500	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	86/2	86	2.1			Agriculture Cultivation		Maize		OBC
117	69.600	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	84	84	1.7	0.1121		Agriculture Cultivation		Maize		OBC
118	69.700	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	88/A&88/B	88/A	2.4	0.1924		Agriculture Cultivation		Maize		OBC
119	69.800	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	83/A	83/A	2.4	0.2219		Agriculture Cultivation	Bore well	Sugarcane	Paddy	OBC
120	69.900	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	194	194/1	2.0	0.1311		Agriculture Cultivation		Maize		OBC
121	70.000	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	194/3	194/1	1.2			Agriculture Plantation	Bore well	Banana	Sugarcane	OBC
122	70.100	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	194/1	194/2	3.1			Agriculture Cultivation	Bore well	Sugarcane		OBC
123	70.200	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	196/A2	196/A2	2.4	0.1942		Agriculture Cultivation	Bore well	Sugarcane		OBC
124	70.300	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	196/A1	196/A2	1.8			Agriculture Cultivation		Maize		OBC
125	70.400	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	196/B	196/B	2.3			Agriculture Cultivation		Maize		OBC
126	70.800	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Doddinduvadi	Rural	414	414	0.8	0.0055		Agriculture Cultivation		Maize		OBC
127	70.900	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Doddinduvadi	Rural	414	414	1.8			Agriculture Cultivation		Maize		OBC
128	71.000	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Doddinduvadi	Rural	414	414	2.0			Agriculture Cultivation		Maize	Maize	OBC
129	70.700	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Chkkinduvadi	Rural	410	410	1.2	0.1131		Agriculture Cultivation		Maize		OBC
130	70.800	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Chkkinduvadi	Rural	407	407	1.6	0.1288		Agriculture Cultivation		Maize		OBC
131	71.100	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Doddinduvadi	Rural	301	301/A	1.3	0.0684		Agriculture Cultivation		Maize		OBC
132	71.200	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Doddinduvadi	Rural	322/1	322/3	2.7	0.0288		Agriculture Cultivation		Paddy	Sugarcane	General
133	71.300	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Doddinduvadi	Rural	274	274	1.6	0.0267		Agriculture Cultivation		Maize		OBC
134	71.400	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Doddinduvadi	Rural	421	421	2.0	0.1161		Agriculture Cultivation		Maize		General
135	71.800	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Doddinduvadi	Rural	323	323/2	1.3	0.0455		Agriculture Cultivation		Maize	Maize	OBC
136	72.000	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Doddinduvadi	Rural	276	276	1.8	0.0123		Agriculture Cultivation		RAGI	Maize	OBC
137	72.750	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Doddinduvadi	Rural	339	339/D	1.6	0.1149		Agriculture Cultivation		RAGI		OBC
138	72.750	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Singanallur	Rural	294/a	294/A	2.1	0.0312		Agriculture Cultivation		RAGI		OBC
139	73.000	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Singanallur	Rural	294/B	294/A	0.8			Agriculture Cultivation		RAGI		NA
140	73.100	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Singanallur	Rural	296	296	2.5	0.0553		Agriculture Cultivation		RAGI		OBC
141	73.300	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Singanallur	Rural	291	291/1	2.0	0.0391		Agriculture Cultivation		RAGI		OBC
142	73.400	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Singanallur	Rural	232	232	1.2	0.0206		Agriculture Cultivation		RAGI		OBC
143	73.500	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Singanallur	Rural	232	232	1.6			Agriculture Cultivation		RAGI		NA
144	73.600	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Singanallur	Rural	299	299	0.8	0.0291		Agriculture Cultivation		RAGI		OBC
145	72.200	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Konagarahalli	Rural	6/C	6/A2	3.3	0.0021		Agriculture Plantation	Bore well	Coconut		General
146	72.400	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Konagarahalli	Rural	6/A1,6/B2	6/B	4.4	0.0049		Agriculture Plantation	Bore well	Coconut		General
147	72.600	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Konagarahalli	Rural	9/A	9/B	2.1	0.0435		Agriculture Plantation	Bore well	Coconut		OBC
148	72.800	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Konagarahalli	Rural	9/B	9/C	2.5	0.0848		Agriculture Plantation	Bore well	Coconut		OBC
149	73.000	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Konagarahalli	Rural	9/C	8/A	3.1	0.0048		Agriculture Plantation	Bore well	Coconut		OBC
150	73.200	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Konagarahalli	Rural	8/A	8/B	1.6	0.0017		Agriculture Plantation	Bore well	Coconut		OBC
151	73.400	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Konagarahalli	Rural	11	11	1.7	0.0333		Agriculture Cultivation		Maize		OBC
152	73.600	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Konagarahalli	Rural	21/A	21/B1	2.0	0.0025		Agriculture Cultivation	Bore well	Sugarcane		OBC

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153	73.800	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Konagarahalli	Rural	334/A AND B	334/A	0.8	0.0196		Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		NA
154	74.000	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Konagarahalli	Rural	334	334/A	2.1			Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		OBC
155	74.400	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Konagarahalli	Rural	307	307	1.6	0.0832		Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		OBC
156	75.000	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Konagarahalli	Rural	335	335/B	1.2	0.0029		Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		SC
157	76.000	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Konagarahalli	Rural	23	23	2.0	0.4106		Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		OBC
158	76.450	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	247	247/2	1.7	0.3690		Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		SC
159	76.800	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	247/2	247/2	2.1			Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		SC
160	76.900	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	247	247/2	1.7			Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		SC
161	76.800	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	247	247/2	0.8			Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		SC
162	76.900	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	244	244/A	2.0	0.4077		Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi	Maize	SC
163	77.000	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	244	244/A	2.2			Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		OBC
164	77.100	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	244/B	244/A	1.4			Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi	Horsegram	SC
165	77.200	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	243	243	2.0	0.1674		Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi	Maize	SC
166	77.300	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	243	243	2.3			Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		SC
167	77.400	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	243	243	1.6			Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		General
168	77.500	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	231	231/A	1.7	0.2772		Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		SC
169	77.600	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	231	231/A	1.7			Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		SC
170	77.700	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	231	231/A	2.0			Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		SC
171	77.800	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	228	228	1.7	0.1611		Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi	Maize	SC
172	77.900	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	238/A	228/A	2.2			Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		SC
173	78.000	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	228	228/A	2.4			Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi	Horsegram	SC
174	78.100	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	229	229	2.8	0.3209		Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi	Maize	SC
175	78.200	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	199	199	2.0	0.0867		Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		OBC
176	78.300	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	199/1	199	1.7			Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		General
177	78.400	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	233/B	233/A	1.3	0.0083		Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		SC
178	78.500	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	238/B	238/A	2.3	0.5428		Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		SC
179	78.600	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	171/3	171/1	1.6	0.0108		Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		OBC
180	78.700	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Singanallur	Rural	237/A	237/1	1.2	0.0026		Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		NA
181	78.800	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Singanallur	Rural	237/A	237/1	2.0			Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi	Maize	SC
182	78.900	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	230	230	1.6	0.3915		Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		SC
183	79.000	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	172	172/B	2.0	0.0193		Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		NA
184	79.100	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural		172/B	1.6			Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		OBC
185	80.100	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	241/1	241/1	1.7	0.1701		Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		SC
186	80.200	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	239	239	2.0	0.2989		Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		NA
187	80.300	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	2239	239	1.3			Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		SC
188	80.400	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	239	239	1.7			Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		OBC
189	80.500	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	239	239	1.7			Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		OBC
190	80.600	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	248/2	248	1.5	0.3319		Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		SC
191	80.700	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	248/1	248	2.3			Agriculture Cultivation		Ragi		SC
192	80.800	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	491	491/B	1.6	0.1651		Agriculture Cultivation		Maize		NA
193	80.900	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	491	491/B	2.3			Agriculture Plantation	Bore well	Banana		OBC
194	81.000	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	491	491/B	16.8			Agriculture Cultivation		Maize		OBC
195	81.100	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	193	193/A	1.6	0.0113		Agriculture Cultivation		Maize		OBC
196	81.200	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	170	170/3	2.5	0.0010		Agriculture Cultivation		Maize	Ragi	OBC
197	81.200	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	194	194/1	1.2	0.0114		Agriculture Cultivation		Maize		NA
198	81.200	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	194/2	194/1	1.9			Agriculture Cultivation		Chilli	Ragi	OBC
199	75.000	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Annapuram	Rural	169	169/A	1.7	0.0193		Agriculture Cultivation		Maize	Ragi	OBC
200	75.600	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Annapuram	Rural	157/1	157/1	2.1	0.0007		Agriculture Cultivation		Maize	Ragi	OBC
201	76.000	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Annapuram	Rural	157/1	157/1	1.7			Agriculture Cultivation		Maize	Horsegram	OBC
202	77.000	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Annapuram	Rural	185	185	2.6	0.0011		Agriculture Cultivation		Maize	Ragi	OBC
203	81.200	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hullepuram	Semi Urban	127	127/A1B	2.0	0.0226		Agriculture Cultivation		Maize		OBC
204	81.700	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hullepuram	Semi Urban	127	127/A1B	1.2			Agriculture Cultivation		Maize		NA

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205	82.000	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hullepuram	Semi Urban	120	120	2.3	0.0168		Agriculture Plantation	Bore well	Banana		OBC
206	82.500	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hullepuram	Semi Urban	121	121	0.8	0.0481		Agriculture Cultivation		Maize		NA
207	82.600	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hullepuram	Semi Urban	121	121	3.2			Agriculture Cultivation		Maize		OBC
208	83.000	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hullepuram	Semi Urban	208/B1	208	2.0			Agriculture Cultivation	Bore well	Turmaric		OBC
209	84.000	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hullepuram	Semi Urban	2	2/B	1.2	0.0105		Agriculture Cultivation		Maize		OBC
210	0.100	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	-	130/1	-	0.0083		-	-	-	-	-
211	0.200	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	-	130/2	-	0.0817		-	-	-	-	-
212	0.300	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	-	134	-	0.0570		-	-	-	-	-
213	0.400	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	-	139	-	0.1510		-	-	-	-	-
214	0.500	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	-	133	-	0.1126		-	-	-	-	-
215	0.600	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	-	140	-	0.2344		-	-	-	-	-
216	0.700	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	-	157/1	-	0.1508		-	-	-	-	-
217	0.800	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	-	169	-	0.0713		-	-	-	-	-
218	0.900	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	-	181	-	0.0594		-	-	-	-	-
219	1.000	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	-	180	-	0.4575		-	-	-	-	-
220	1.100	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	-	183	-	0.0094		-	-	-	-	-
221	1.200	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	-	179	-	0.0019		-	-	-	-	-
222	1.300	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	-	186	-	0.1304		-	-	-	-	-
223	1.400	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	-	187	-	0.1694		-	-	-	-	-
224	1.500	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Agrahara	Semi Urban	-	190	-	0.0204		-	-	-	-	-
225	1.600	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Siddaiahnpura	Semi Urban	-	2	-	0.2099		-	-	-	-	-
226	1.700	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Siddaiahnpura	Semi Urban	-	125	-	0.2599		-	-	-	-	-
227	1.600	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Semi Urban	-	263	-	0.0573		-	-	-	-	-
228	1.650	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Semi Urban	-	223	-	0.0004		-	-	-	-	-
229	67.539	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	-	570	-	0.1939		-	-	-	-	-
230	67.617	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	-	584	-	0.0037		-	-	-	-	-
231	67.695	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	-	543	-	0.0574		-	-	-	-	-
232	67.773	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	-	544	-	0.1103		-	-	-	-	-
233	67.851	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	-	538	-	0.0197		-	-	-	-	-
234	67.929	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	-	537	-	0.0591		-	-	-	-	-
235	68.007	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	-	165	-	0.1305		-	-	-	-	-
236	68.085	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	-	134	-	0.0873		-	-	-	-	-
237	68.163	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	-	104/A	-	0.0748		-	-	-	-	-
238	68.241	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	-	57/1	-	0.0254		-	-	-	-	-
239	67.539	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	-	51/2	-	0.0086		-	-	-	-	-
240	67.617	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	-	288	-	0.0394		-	-	-	-	-
241	67.695	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	-	289/3	-	0.1278		-	-	-	-	-
242	67.773	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	-	289/1	-	0.0303		-	-	-	-	-
243	67.851	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	-	296/1	-	0.0197		-	-	-	-	-
244	67.929	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	-	296/2	-	0.0217		-	-	-	-	-
245	68.007	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Madhuvinahalli	Rural	-	303/B	-	0.0972		-	-	-	-	-
246	67.900	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	-	195	-	0.0063		-	-	-	-	-
247	68.000	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	-	193	-	0.0029		-	-	-	-	-
248	68.100	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	-	85	-	0.0046		-	-	-	-	-
249	68.200	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	-	33	-	0.0104		-	-	-	-	-
250	68.300	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	-	8/B3	-	0.0442		-	-	-	-	-
251	68.400	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	-	8/B2	-	0.1320		-	-	-	-	-
252	68.500	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	-	8/A	-	0.0227		-	-	-	-	-
253	68.600	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	-	Nala	-	0.1342		-	-	-	-	-
254	68.700	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	-	208/c	-	0.0028		-	-	-	-	-
255	68.800	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	-	105/B	-	0.0381		-	-	-	-	-
256	68.900	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	-	104/1	-	0.0315		-	-	-	-	-
257	68.500	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	-	103/1	-	0.0299		-	-	-	-	-

Sl. No.	Chainage Km.	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 the Head of Household	Type of Land Use	Source of Irrigation	Main Crop	Supplementary Crop	Social Category
258	68.600	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	-	102	-	0.0059		-	-	-	-	-
259	68.700	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	-	92/1	-	0.0064		-	-	-	-	-
260	68.800	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	-	25	-	0.0196		-	-	-	-	-
261	68.900	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	-	12/A	-	0.1799		-	-	-	-	-
262	69.000	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	-	9/2	-	0.1189		-	-	-	-	-
263	69.100	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	-	9/1	-	0.0415		-	-	-	-	-
264	69.200	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	-	9/4	-	0.0445		-	-	-	-	-
265	70.800	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Haruvanapuram	Rural	-	220	-	0.0106		-	-	-	-	-
266	70.900	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Chkkinduvadi	Rural	-	218	-	0.0168		-	-	-	-	-
267	71.000	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Chkkinduvadi	Rural	-	217	-	0.0328		-	-	-	-	-
268	70.700	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Chkkinduvadi	Rural	-	411	-	0.1699		-	-	-	-	-
269	70.800	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Chkkinduvadi	Rural	-	406	-	0.0249		-	-	-	-	-
270	71.100	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Chkkinduvadi	Rural	-	408	-	0.0454		-	-	-	-	-
271	71.200	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Doddinduvadi	Rural	-	337/C2	-	0.0023		-	-	-	-	-
272	71.300	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Doddinduvadi	Rural	-	337/C3	-	0.0038		-	-	-	-	-
273	71.400	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Doddinduvadi	Rural	-	324/2	-	0.0953		-	-	-	-	-
274	71.800	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Doddinduvadi	Rural	-	306/B2	-	0.0014		-	-	-	-	-
275	72.000	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Doddinduvadi	Rural	-	305/A1	-	0.0013		-	-	-	-	-
276	72.750	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Doddinduvadi	Rural	-	304	-	0.0084		-	-	-	-	-
277	71.200	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Doddinduvadi	Rural	-	281	-	0.0044		-	-	-	-	-
278	71.300	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Doddinduvadi	Rural	-	279/A	-	0.0025		-	-	-	-	-
279	71.400	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Doddinduvadi	Rural	-	417/A	-	0.0151		-	-	-	-	-
280	71.800	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Doddinduvadi	Rural	-	420/A	-	0.0096		-	-	-	-	-
281	72.000	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Doddinduvadi	Rural	-	420/B	-	0.0215		-	-	-	-	-
282	72.750	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Doddinduvadi	Rural	-	275	-	0.0250		-	-	-	-	-
283	71.400	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Doddinduvadi	Rural	-	267	-	0.0583		-	-	-	-	-
284	71.800	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Doddinduvadi	Rural	-	268/A1	-	0.1032		-	-	-	-	-
285	72.000	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Doddinduvadi	Rural	-	268/A2	-	0.2169		-	-	-	-	-
286	72.750	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Doddinduvadi	Rural	-	268/B	-	0.0306		-	-	-	-	-
287	72.750	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Singanallur	Rural	-	264/A	-	0.3832		-	-	-	-	-
288	73.000	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Singanallur	Rural	-	264/B	-	0.1777		-	-	-	-	-
289	73.100	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Singanallur	Rural	-	265/A1	-	0.0519		-	-	-	-	-
290	73.300	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Singanallur	Rural	-	264/C	-	0.1414		-	-	-	-	-
291	73.400	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Singanallur	Rural	-	265/A2	-	0.2155		-	-	-	-	-
292	73.500	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Singanallur	Rural	-	265/A3	-	0.0184		-	-	-	-	-
293	73.600	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Singanallur	Rural	-	263/C	-	0.2647		-	-	-	-	-
294	72.750	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Singanallur	Rural	-	262/1	-	0.1267		-	-	-	-	-
295	73.000	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Singanallur	Rural	-	262/2	-	0.0639		-	-	-	-	-
296	73.100	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Singanallur	Rural	-	261/1A	-	0.2215		-	-	-	-	-
297	73.300	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Singanallur	Rural	-	261/1B	-	0.2794		-	-	-	-	-
298	73.400	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Singanallur	Rural	-	282	-	0.1013		-	-	-	-	-
299	73.500	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Singanallur	Rural	-	285	-	0.0873		-	-	-	-	-
300	73.600	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Singanallur	Rural	-	233/A	-	0.3611		-	-	-	-	-
301	72.750	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Singanallur	Rural	-	233/B1	-	0.0020		-	-	-	-	-
302	73.000	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Singanallur	Rural	-	233/B3	-	0.0986		-	-	-	-	-
303	73.100	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Singanallur	Rural	-	290/B1	-	0.0198		-	-	-	-	-
304	73.300	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Singanallur	Rural	-	297	-	0.0202		-	-	-	-	-
305	73.400	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Singanallur	Rural	-	298	-	0.0207		-	-	-	-	-
306	73.500	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Singanallur	Rural	-	236/2C	-	0.0018		-	-	-	-	-
307	73.600	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Singanallur	Rural	-	236/2A	-	0.0028		-	-	-	-	-
308	73.400	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Singanallur	Rural	-	229/A	-	0.0061		-	-	-	-	-
309	73.500	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Singanallur	Rural	-	229/B	-	0.0205		-	-	-	-	-
310	73.600	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Singanallur	Rural	-	208	-	0.0142		-	-	-	-	-

Sl. No.	Chainage Km.	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 the Head of Household	Type of Land Use	Source of Irrigation	Main Crop	Supplementary Crop	Social Category
311	72.200	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Konagarahalli	Rural	-	7	-	0.0834		-	-	-	-	-
312	72.200	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Konagarahalli	Rural	-	336	-	0.0017		-	-	-	-	-
313	72.400	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Konagarahalli	Rural	-	330/A1/3	-	0.0001		-	-	-	-	-
314	72.600	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Konagarahalli	Rural	-	330/A1B	-	0.0296		-	-	-	-	-
315	72.800	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Konagarahalli	Rural	-	330/B2	-	0.0162		-	-	-	-	-
316	73.000	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Konagarahalli	Rural	-	329	-	0.0412		-	-	-	-	-
317	73.200	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Konagarahalli	Rural	-	14/A	-	0.0826		-	-	-	-	-
318	73.400	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Konagarahalli	Rural	-	14/B2	-	0.0028		-	-	-	-	-
319	73.600	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Konagarahalli	Rural	-	22/D	-	0.0006		-	-	-	-	-
320	73.800	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Konagarahalli	Rural	-	341	-	0.0033		-	-	-	-	-
321	74.000	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Konagarahalli	Rural	-	340	-	0.0006		-	-	-	-	-
322	74.400	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Konagarahalli	Rural	-	339	-	0.0152		-	-	-	-	-
323	75.000	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Konagarahalli	Rural	-	338	-	0.0011		-	-	-	-	-
324	76.450	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	-	166/A	-	0.0092		-	-	-	-	-
325	78.500	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	-	197	-	0.0446		-	-	-	-	-
326	78.600	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	-	132	-	0.1232		-	-	-	-	-
327	78.700	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	-	268/1	-	0.0129		-	-	-	-	-
328	78.800	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	-	268/2	-	0.0063		-	-	-	-	-
329	78.900	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	-	268/3	-	0.0074		-	-	-	-	-
330	79.000	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	-	286/4	-	0.0032		-	-	-	-	-
331	79.100	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	-	286/5	-	0.0056		-	-	-	-	-
332	79.200	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	-	286/6	-	0.0011		-	-	-	-	-
333	79.300	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	-	286/7	-	0.0004		-	-	-	-	-
334	79.400	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	-	285/1	-	0.0003		-	-	-	-	-
335	79.500	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	-	249/A	-	0.0010		-	-	-	-	-
336	79.600	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	-	245/1	-	0.0019		-	-	-	-	-
337	79.700	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	-	242	-	0.0654		-	-	-	-	-
338	79.800	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	-	240/A	-	0.0979		-	-	-	-	-
339	79.900	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	-	240/B	-	0.1396		-	-	-	-	-
340	80.000	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	-	237	-	0.0877		-	-	-	-	-
341	80.100	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	-	489/1B	-	0.0177		-	-	-	-	-
342	80.200	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	-	169/1	-	0.0038		-	-	-	-	-
343	80.300	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	-	198	-	0.0033		-	-	-	-	-
344	80.400	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	-	132	-	0.1854		-	-	-	-	-
345	80.500	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	-	234	-	0.0409		-	-	-	-	-
346	80.600	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	-	232	-	0.0237		-	-	-	-	-
347	80.800	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	-	227/B	-	0.0232		-	-	-	-	-
348	80.900	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Manglam	Rural	-	236	-	0.1079		-	-	-	-	-
349	75.000	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Annapuram	Rural	-	100/1	-	0.0120		-	-	-	-	-
350	75.600	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Annapuram	Rural	-	101/A1	-	0.0254		-	-	-	-	-
351	76.000	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Annapuram	Rural	-	101/A2	-	0.0105		-	-	-	-	-
352	77.000	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Annapuram	Rural	-	102/A2	-	0.0141		-	-	-	-	-
353	77.200	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Annapuram	Rural	-	102/A1	-	0.0222		-	-	-	-	-
354	77.400	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Annapuram	Rural	-	170	-	0.0151		-	-	-	-	-
355	77.600	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Annapuram	Rural	-	186/A	-	0.0099		-	-	-	-	-
356	77.800	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Annapuram	Rural	-	187/1	-	0.0339		-	-	-	-	-
357	78.000	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Annapuram	Rural	-	191/B	-	0.0055		-	-	-	-	-
358	78.100	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Annapuram	Rural	-	189	-	0.0128		-	-	-	-	-
359	78.200	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Annapuram	Rural	-	188	-	0.0957		-	-	-	-	-
360	78.400	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Annapuram	Rural	-	194	-	0.0291		-	-	-	-	-
361	78.600	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Annapuram	Rural	-	195	-	0.0121		-	-	-	-	-
362	81.200	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hullepuram	Semi Urban	-	312/D	-	0.1108		-	-	-	-	-
363	81.700	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hullepuram	Semi Urban	-	355	-	0.0949		-	-	-	-	-

Sl. No.	Chainage Km.	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 the Head of Household	Type of Land Use	Source of Irrigation	Main Crop	Supplementary Crop	Social Category
364	82.000	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hullepuram	Semi Urban	-	3	-	0.0038		-	-	-	-	-
365	82.500	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hullepuram	Semi Urban	-	5/B	-	0.0037		-	-	-	-	-
366	82.600	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hullepuram	Semi Urban	-	6/B1	-	0.0002		-	-	-	-	-
367	83.000	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hullepuram	Semi Urban	-	119/2	-	0.0091		-	-	-	-	-
368	84.000	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hullepuram	Semi Urban	-	130	-	0.0041		-	-	-	-	-
369	85.200	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hullepuram	Semi Urban	-	206/A1	-	0.0596		-	-	-	-	-
370	85.400	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Semi Urban	-	251/1	-	0.0074		-	-	-	-	-
371	85.600	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Semi Urban	-	251/3	-	0.0023		-	-	-	-	-
372	85.800	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Semi Urban	-	251/2	-	0.0037		-	-	-	-	-
373	86.000	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Semi Urban	-	249/1B	-	0.0011		-	-	-	-	-
374	86.200	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Semi Urban	-	249/2	-	0.0147		-	-	-	-	-
375	86.400	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Semi Urban	-	246	-	0.0145		-	-	-	-	-
376	86.600	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Semi Urban	-	215/C	-	0.0049		-	-	-	-	-
377	86.800	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Semi Urban	-	215/D	-	0.0161		-	-	-	-	-
378	87.000	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Semi Urban	-	215/E	-	0.0106		-	-	-	-	-
379	87.200	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Semi Urban	-	255/1	-	0.0108		-	-	-	-	-
380	87.400	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Semi Urban	-	211	-	0.0091		-	-	-	-	-
381	87.600	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Semi Urban	-	215/F1	-	0.0040		-	-	-	-	-
382	88.200	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Semi Urban	-	215/B1	-	0.0598		-	-	-	-	-
383	88.210	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Semi Urban	-	202	-	0.3143		-	-	-	-	-
384	88.220	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Semi Urban	-	31	-	0.0060		-	-	-	-	-
385	88.230	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Semi Urban	-	32/B1B	-	0.0010		-	-	-	-	-
386	88.240	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Semi Urban	-	32/B1A	-	0.0232		-	-	-	-	-
387	88.250	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Semi Urban	-	37/A	-	0.0228		-	-	-	-	-
388	88.260	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Semi Urban	-	34	-	0.0380		-	-	-	-	-
389	88.270	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Semi Urban	-	103	-	0.0626		-	-	-	-	-
390	88.280	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Semi Urban	-	99	-	0.0261		-	-	-	-	-
391	88.290	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Semi Urban	-	100	-	0.1735		-	-	-	-	-

ANNEXURE 3: LIST OF TENANTS/EMPLOYEE

Sl. No.	Asset No.	Side	Chainage	District	Block/ Taluka	Village/ Town	Type of Impact	Name of Owners	Name of the Tenant	Occupation	Annual income	Religion	Male	Female	Total	Period of stay	Advanced paid	Social group	Entitlemen t Category
1	R75/1	RHS	72.08	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Doddaindavadi	Residential Compound wall			Business	NA	Hindu	3	2	5	20	50000	OBC	BPL
2	L78/1	LHS	74.55	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Residential Compound wall			Business	NA	Hindu	2	1	3	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	R78/5	RHS	74.82	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Commercial			Business	120000	Hindu	0	1	1	4	20000	General	NA
4	R78/5	RHS	74.82	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Commercial			Business	NA	Hindu	1	0	1	5	5000	NA	NA
5	R78/5	RHS	74.82	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Commercial			Business	NA	Hindu	1	0	1	1	20000	ST	ST
6	R78/5	RHS	74.82	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Commercial			Business	180000	Hindu	6	5	11	6	20000	OBC	BPL
7	L78/10	LHS	74.84	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Residential			Business	110000	Hindu	1	0	1	3	NA	General	NA
8	L78/11	LHS	74.85	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Residential Cum Commercial			Business	40000	Hindu	3	1	4	5	25000	General	BPL
9	L78/11	LHS	74.85	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Commercial			Business	NA	Muslim	1	0	1	25	10000	NA	NA
10	L78/12	LHS	74.85	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Residential Compound wall			Business	15000	Hindu	2	2	4	4	10000	General	PHH
11	R78/17	RHS	74.89	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Residential Cum Commercial			Business	36000	Hindu	5	5	10	10	50000	General	BPL
12	L78/15	LHS	74.9	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Residential Cum Commercial			Business	24000	Hindu	2	4	6	10	10000	General	BPL
13	L78/17	LHS	74.91	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Commercial			Business	70000	Hindu	0	3	3	4	NA	General	WHH
14	R78/21	RHS	74.92	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Commercial			Business	NA	Hindu	1	1	2	2	30000	General	NA
15	R78/23	RHS	74.93	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Commercial			Business	54000	Hindu	3	2	5	3	30000	OBC	BPL
16	R78/23	RHS	74.93	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Commercial			Business	48000	Hindu	3	2	5	15	10000	OBC	BPL
17	R78/23	RHS	74.93	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Commercial			Business	72000	Hindu	1	1	2	16	20000	OBC	BPL
18	R78/23	RHS	74.93	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Commercial			Business	60000	Hindu	2	3	5	55	20000	OBC	BPL
19	R78/30	RHS	74.97	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Residential Cum Commercial			Business	100000	Hindu	2	3	5	10	200000	ST	ST
20	L78/30	LHS	74.97	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Commercial			Business	30000	Hindu	2	3	5	15	5000	General	BPL
21	L78/30	LHS	74.97	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Commercial			Business	36000	Hindu	2	2	4	40	10000	OBC	BPL
22	L78/30	LHS	74.97	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Commercial			Business	36000	Hindu	2	2	4	12	30000	OBC	PHH
23	R78/34	RHS	75.03	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Residential			Business	90000	Hindu	1	4	5	2	10000	General	BPL
24	R78/40	RHS	75.07	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Residential Cum Commercial			Business	75000	Hindu	2	2	4	11	1000	General	BPL
25	R78/41	RHS	75.09	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Commercial			Business	90000	Hindu	3	1	4	10	5000	General	NA
26	R78/41	RHS	75.09	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Commercial			Business	NA	Hindu	3	3	6	20	5000	General	NA
27	R78/41	RHS	75.09	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Commercial			Business	60000	Hindu	2	1	3	10	3000	General	BPL
28	R78/42	RHS	75.1	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Commercial			Business	80000	Hindu	2	2	4	NA	NA	General	BPL
29	R79/1	RHS	75.13	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Commercial			Business	36000	Hindu	2	3	5	6	3000	General	BPL
30	R79/1	RHS	75.13	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Commercial			Business	120000	Hindu	3	3	6	6	3000	General	BPL
31	R79/2	RHS	75.14	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Commercial			Business	60000	Hindu	1	2	3	4	100000	General	BPL
32	R79/5	RHS	75.14	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Commercial			Business	NA	Hindu	2	2	4	4	10000	OBC	BPL
33	R79/5	RHS	75.14	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Commercial			Business	240000	Hindu	3	1	4	4	20000	OBC	BPL
34	R79/5	RHS	75.14	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Commercial			Business	120000	Hindu	2	2	4	5	30000	OBC	NA
35	R79/5	RHS	75.14	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Commercial			Business	NA	Hindu	3	2	5	5	25000	OBC	BPL
36	R79/11	RHS	75.2	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Commercial			Business	48000	Hindu	3	3	6	20	25000	OBC	BPL
37	R79/12	RHS	75.21	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Residential Cum Commercial			Business	48000	Hindu	1	1	2	10	5000	OBC	BPL
38	R79/13	RHS	75.22	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Residential Cum Commercial			Business	60000	Hindu	3	1	4	20	15000	OBC	BPL
39	R79/14	RHS	75.22	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamgere	Residential Cum Commercial			Business	48000	Hindu	2	1	3	30	NA	OBC	BPL
40	R81/34	RHS	77.47	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Mangala	Residential			Business	NA	NA	1	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
41	R88/5	RHS	84.98	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Residential Cum Commercial			Business	12000	Hindu	1	0	1	NA	NA	OBC	BPL
42	R88/10	RHS	85.07	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Residential Cum Commercial			Business	120000	Hindu	1	2	3	10	NA	OBC	NA
43	R88/10	RHS	85.07	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Hanur	Residential Cum Commercial			Business	120000	Hindu	1	3	4	10	50000	OBC	NA
44	R88/11	RHS	85.08	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial			Business	48000	Hindu	2	3	5	NA	NA	OBC	NA
45	R88/11	RHS	85.08	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Hanur	Commercial			Business	48000	Hindu	2	2	4	NA	NA	OBC	NA
46	R88/6	RHS	85.09	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial			Business	80000	Hindu	3	4	7	5	20000	OBC	NA
47	R88/7	RHS	85.09	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Residential Cum Commercial			Business	NA	Hindu	1	1	2	NA	NA	OBC	NA
48	R88/7	RHS	85.09	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Hanur	Residential Cum Commercial			Business	NA	Muslim	3	4	7	NA	NA	OBC	BPL
49	R88/12	RHS	85.09	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial			Business	NA	Hindu	1	0	1	NA	NA	OBC	NA

Sl. No.	Asset No.	Side	Chainage	District	Block/ Taluka	Village/ Town	Type of Impact	Name of Owners	Name of the Tenant	Occupation	Annual income	Religion	Male	Female	Total	Period of stay	Advanced paid	Social group	Entitlemen t Category
50	R88/12	RHS	85.09	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Hanur	Commercial			Business	48000	Hindu	3	2	5	24	200000	General	BPL
51	R88/16	RHS	85.11	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial			Business	120000	Hindu	3	3	6	NA	NA	OBC	BPL
52	R88/16	RHS	85.11	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Hanur	Commercial			Business	NA	Hindu	1	0	1	NA	NA	OBC	NA
53	R88/16	RHS	85.11	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Hanur	Commercial			Business	120000	Hindu	2	4	6	18	500000	OBC	Elderly
54	R88/16	RHS	85.11	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Hanur	Commercial			Business	NA	Hindu	1	0	1	NA	NA	General	NA
55	R88/18	RHS	85.13	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Hanur	Commercial			Business	180000	Hindu	3	3	6	9	700000	OBC	NA
56	R88/18	RHS	85.13	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Hanur	Commercial			Business	NA	Hindu	1	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
57	R88/18	RHS	85.13	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Hanur	Commercial			Business	36000	Hindu	1	0	1	20	NA	NA	NA
58	R88/18	RHS	85.13	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Hanur	Commercial			Business	NA	Hindu	1	0	1	2	10000	NA	NA
59	R88/18	RHS	85.13	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Hanur	Commercial			Business	NA	Hindu	3	2	5	1	NA	OBC	NA
60	L88/4	LHS	85.13	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial			Business	100000	Hindu	1	5	6	6	10000	OBC	BPL
61	L88/5	LHS	85.13	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Residential Cum Commercial			Business	120000	Hindu	1	4	5	9	300000	OBC	BPL
62	L88/15	LHS	85.18	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial			Business	150000	NA	1	1	2	26	600000	NA	NA
63	L88/16	LHS	85.19	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial			Business	200000	Hindu	3	3	6	3	50000	ST	ST
64	L88/19	LHS	85.2	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial			Business	210000	Muslim	3	5	8	6	100000	OBC	BPL
65	L88/20	LHS	85.2	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial			Business	200000	Hindu	1	1	2	3	125000	General	BPL
66	L88/22	LHS	85.21	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial			Business	150000	Hindu	2	2	4	2	50000	OBC	BPL
67	R88/27	RHS	85.22	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Residential Cum Commercial			Business	36000	Hindu	1	0	1	10	NA	NA	NA
68	R88/28	RHS	85.22	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial			Business	72000	Hindu	2	1	3	15	NA	General	BPL
69	R88/28	RHS	85.22	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Hanur	Commercial			Business	60000	Hindu	2	2	4	NA	5000	OBC	BPL
70	R88/28	RHS	85.22	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Hanur	Commercial			Business	96000	Hindu	2	1	3	NA	5000	OBC	BPL
71	R88/28	RHS	85.22	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Hanur	Commercial			Business	NA	Hindu	2	1	3	NA	5000	OBC	BPL
72	R88/29	RHS	85.23	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Hanur	Commercial			Business	40000	Hindu	3	1	4	3	10000	General	BPL
73	R88/29	RHS	85.23	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Hanur	Commercial			Business	36000	Hindu	2	4	6	4	NA	OBC	NA
74	R88/29	RHS	85.23	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Hanur	Commercial			Business	240000	Hindu	3	2	5	6	NA	General	BPL
75	R88/29	RHS	85.23	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Hanur	Commercial			Business	NA	Hindu	1	0	1	7	NA	NA	NA
76	L88/26	LHS	85.23	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Residential			Business	120000	Muslim	2	2	4	25	10000	OBC	BPL
77	R88/38	RHS	85.27	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Residential Cum Commercial			Business	72000	Hindu	2	1	3	2	NA	OBC	BPL
78	R88/41	RHS	85.3	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial			Business	NA	Hindu	2	2	4	3	NA	NA	BPL

List of Employees

Sl.No.	Asset No.	Side	Chainage	District	Block/Taluka	Village/Town	Type of Impact	Name of Owners	Name of the Tenant	Occupation	Annual income	Religion	Male	Female	Total	Period of stay	Advance d paid	Social group	Entitleme nt Category
1	L78/15	LHS	74.9	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	KONGARALLI	Residential Cum Commercial			Private Employee	30000	Hindu	2	1	3			OBC	BPL
2	L78/33	LHS	75.03	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	KONGARALLI	Residential Cum Commercial			Private Employee	36000	Hindu	2	2	4			OBC	BPL
3	L78/33	LHS	75.03	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	KONGARALLI	Residential Cum Commercial			Private Employee	NA	Hindu	2	1	3			OBC	BPL
4	R88/12	RHS	85.09	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	HANUR	Commercial			Private Employee	24000	Hindu	3	1	4			OBC	BPL
5	R88/42	RHS	85.3	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	HANUR	Residential Cum Commercial			Private Employee	45600	Hindu	0	1	1			OBC	BPL
6	R88/42	RHS	85.3	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	HANUR	Residential Cum Commercial			Private Employee	54000	Hindu	0	1	1			OBC	BPL
7	R88/42	RHS	85.3	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	HANUR	Residential Cum Commercial			Private Employee	72000	Hindu	1	0	1			OBC	BPL
8	R88/42	RHS	85.3	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	HANUR	Residential Cum Commercial			Private Employee	45600	Hindu	0	1	1			OBC	BPL

ANNEXURE 4: EXTENT OF IMPACT ON THE PRIVATE STRUCTURES

Sl. No.	Chainage Km.	Asset No.	Side	District	Block/ Taluka	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 perpendi cular to the Road	No. of Floors	Total Area	Length along the road	Width perpendi cular to the Road	No. of Floors	Total Affected Area		
1	72.08	R75/1	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Doddaindavadi	Residential Compound wall		10.1	17.2	14.5	2	63.4	17.2	4.9	2	27	42.59	Pucca Compound wall
2	72.1	R75/2	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Doddaindavadi	Commercial		10.8	3.3	3.3	1	10.89	3.3	3.3	1	10.89	100	Pucca
3	72.43	R76/1	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Doddaindavadi	Residential Compound wall		12.7	18.3	10.2	1	57	18.3	2.3	1	22.9	40.18	Pucca Compound wall
4	74.43	R78/1	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Commercial		8.7	36	40	1	1440	36	6.3	1	226.8	15.75	Pucca
5	74.55	L78/1	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential Compound wall		7.9	18.8	25	1	87.6	18.8	0.1	1	19	21.69	Pucca Compound wall
6	74.75	L78/3	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential Cum Commercial		7.5	12.4	11.3	1	140.12	12.4	0.5	1	6.2	4.42	Pucca
7	74.76	L78/4	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential		5	5.5	40	1	220	5.5	3	1	16.5	7.5	Pucca
8	74.79	R78/2	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential		4.8	4.7	7.4	1	34.78	4.7	3.2	1	15.04	43.24	Kachcha
9	74.8	R78/4	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential		7.1	6.3	6.4	1	40.32	6.3	0.9	1	5.67	14.06	Pucca
10	74.81	L78/5	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential		5	6.2	11.2	1	69.44	6.2	3	1	18.6	26.79	Pucca
11	74.82	R78/5	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Commercial		7.3	12.1	9.9	1	119.79	12.1	0.7	1	8.47	7.07	Pucca
12	74.83	L78/7	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential		6.8	6	10	1	60	6	1.2	1	7.2	12	Kachcha
13	74.83	L78/8	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential		7	6.4	10	1	64	6.4	1	1	6.4	10	Pucca
14	74.84	L78/9	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential		6.5	4.2	4.4	1	18.48	4.2	1.5	1	6.3	34.09	Pucca
15	74.84	L78/10	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential		7	3.8	3.5	2	26.6	3.8	1	2	7.6	28.57	Semi-Pucca
16	74.85	L78/11	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential Cum Commercial		6.5	4.5	3.6	2	32.4	4.5	1.5	2	13.5	41.67	Pucca
17	74.85	L78/12	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential Compound wall		6.5	17.6	10	2	55.2	17.6	1.5	2	20.6	37.32	Pucca Compound wall
18	74.85	R78/8	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Commercial		8	2	2	1	4	2	0.1	1	0.2	5	Wooden
19	74.86	L78/13	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential Compound wall		5.7	18	13.5	1	63	18	2.3	1	22.6	35.87	Pucca Compound wall
20	74.87	R78/12	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential Cum Commercial		7.5	3.4	9.5	1	32.3	3.4	0.5	1	1.7	5.26	Pucca
21	74.87	R78/13	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential Cum Commercial		7.4	4.5	10	1	45	4.5	0.6	1	2.7	6	Semi-Pucca
22	74.88	R78/14	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential Cum Commercial		7.3	14	8.5	2	238	14	0.7	2	19.6	8.24	Pucca
23	74.88	L78/14	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential Cum Commercial		5.5	11	12	2	264	11	2.5	2	55	20.83	Pucca
24	74.88	R78/16	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential Cum Commercial		7.8	5.2	12.5	1	65	5.2	0.2	1	1.04	1.6	Pucca
25	74.89	R78/17	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential Cum Commercial		7.3	4.5	11	2	99	4.5	0.7	2	6.3	6.36	Pucca
26	74.89	R78/18	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential Cum Commercial		6.5	7.5	11	1	82.5	7.5	1.5	1	11.25	13.64	Kachcha
27	74.9	L78/15	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential Cum Commercial		5.5	10	20	1	200	10	2.5	1	25	12.5	Kachcha
28	74.9	R78/19	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Commercial		7	6	11	1	66	6	1	1	6	9.09	Kachcha
29	74.91	L78/16	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Commercial		5.5	2.5	4	1	10	2.5	2.5	1	6.25	62.5	Wooden
30	74.91	L78/17	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Commercial		6	2.5	3	1	7.5	2.5	2	1	5	66.67	Wooden
31	74.91	R78/20	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential		7	5	6.9	1	34.5	5	1	1	5	14.49	Pucca
32	74.92	R78/21	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Commercial		6	4.5	7.5	1	33.75	4.5	2	1	9	26.67	Pucca

Sl. No.	Chainage Km.	Asset No.	Side	District	Block/ Taluka	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 perpendi cular to the Road	No. of Floors	Total Area	Length along the road	Width perpendi cular to the Road	No. of Floors	Total Affected Area		
33	74.92	L78/19	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Commercial		5.6	3.1	3	1	9.3	3.1	2.4	1	7.44	80	Thached
34	74.93	L78/20	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential Cum Commercial		5.5	2.3	13	1	29.9	2.3	2.5	1	5.75	19.23	Pucca
35	74.93	L78/21	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Commercial		6.5	7.4	5	1	37	7.4	1.5	1	11.1	30	Kachcha
36	74.93	R78/23	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Commercial		6.8	13.8	7.1	1	97.98	13.8	1.2	1	16.56	16.9	Kachcha
37	74.94	L78/23	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential		6.5	3.8	2.5	1	9.5	3.8	1.5	1	5.7	60	Semi-Pucca
38	74.94	L78/24	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential		6.5	5.4	10.2	1	55.08	5.4	1.5	1	8.1	14.71	Kachcha
39	74.95	R78/24	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Commercial		6.4	3	11.6	1	34.8	3	1.6	1	4.8	13.79	Pucca
40	74.95	R78/25	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Commercial		5.4	2.5	11.6	1	29	2.5	2.6	1	6.5	22.41	Pucca
41	74.95	R78/26	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential		5.6	2.5	12	1	30	2.5	2.4	1	6	20	Pucca
42	74.95	R78/28	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential		6.3	5.6	9.7	1	54.32	5.6	1.7	1	9.52	17.53	Pucca
43	74.96	R78/29	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential Cum Commercial		6	2.3	8	1	18.4	2.3	2	1	4.6	25	Pucca
44	74.97	R78/30	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential Cum Commercial		6	2.3	8	1	18.4	2.3	2	1	4.6	25	Pucca
45	74.97	L78/30	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Commercial		6.5	16.9	6.3	1	106.47	16	1.5	1	24	22.54	Pucca
46	75.02	L78/32	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential Cum Commercial		7.5	6	1307	1	7842	6	0.5	1	3	0.04	Kachcha
47	75.02	R78/33	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential		8	7.3	7	1	51.1	7.3	0.1	1	0.73	1.43	Semi-Pucca
48	75.03	R78/34	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential		6.5	7.3	15.4	1	112.42	7.3	1.5	1	10.95	9.74	Pucca
49	75.03	L78/33	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential Cum Commercial		7.5	5	6.6	1	33	5	0.5	1	2.5	7.58	Pucca
50	75.04	L78/34	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential		6.5	6.2	4.8	1	29.76	6.2	1.5	1	9.3	31.25	Semi-Pucca
51	75.04	L78/35	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential		6.9	5.5	9.3	1	51.15	5.5	1.1	1	6.05	11.83	Kachcha
52	75.05	R78/35	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential		6	8	11	1	88	8	2	1	16	18.18	Pucca
53	75.06	R78/36	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential		4.7	6	4	1	24	6	3.3	1	19.8	82.5	Pucca
54	75.06	R78/37	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential		5	2.4	3	1	7.2	2.4	3	1	7.2	100	Kachcha
55	75.06	R78/38	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential		5.3	4	7	1	28	4	2.7	1	10.8	38.57	Kachcha
56	75.07	R78/40	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential Cum Commercial		5.5	11.5	8.8	1	101.2	11.5	2.5	1	28.75	28.41	Pucca
57	75.09	R78/41	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Commercial		7.5	10.6	3.8	1	40.28	10.6	0.5	1	5.3	13.16	Pucca
58	75.1	R78/42	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Commercial		6.7	10.6	7.8	1	82.68	10.6	1.3	1	13.78	16.67	Kachcha
59	75.13	R79/1	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Commercial		7.2	6.7	5.5	1	36.85	6.7	0.8	1	5.36	14.55	Pucca
60	75.14	R79/2	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Commercial		6.4	9.1	5.5	1	50.05	9.1	1.6	1	14.56	29.09	Pucca
61	75.14	R79/3	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential		6.8	3	5	1	15	3	1.2	1	3.6	24	Pucca
62	75.14	R79/4	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential		6.8	3	5	1	15	3	1.2	1	3.6	24	Pucca
63	75.14	R79/5	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Commercial		7.8	12.5	9.5	2	237.5	12.5	0.2	2	5	2.11	Pucca
64	75.16	R79/6	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential		6.9	7.2	6.2	1	44.64	7.2	1.1	1	7.92	17.74	Pucca
65	75.18	R79/8	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential		7.7	5.7	7.5	2	85.5	5.7	0.3	2	3.42	4	Pucca
66	75.18	R79/9	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential		7.2	5.9	10.5	2	123.9	5.9	0.8	2	9.44	7.62	Pucca
67	75.2	R79/11	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Commercial		7.2	8.6	7.9	1	67.94	8.6	0.8	1	6.88	10.13	Pucca
68	75.21	R79/12	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential Cum Commercial		7.2	3.15	4.35	1	13.7	3.15	0.8	1	2.52	18.39	Semi-Pucca
69	75.22	R79/13	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential Cum Commercial		7.2	3.15	4.35	1	13.7	3.15	0.8	1	2.52	18.39	Semi-Pucca
70	75.22	R79/14	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential Cum Commercial		7.2	3.15	3.25	1	10.24	3.15	0.8	1	2.52	24.62	Semi-Pucca
71	75.22	R79/17	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Commercial		6.6	2.4	2.7	1	6.48	2.4	1.4	1	3.36	51.85	Kachcha
72	75.24	R79.1/20	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential		6	7.3	12	1	87.6	7.3	2	1	14.6	16.67	Semi-Pucca

Sl. No.	Chainage Km.	Asset No.	Side	District	Block/ Taluka	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 perpendi cular to the Road	No. of Floors	Total Area	Length along the road	Width perpendi cular to the Road	No. of Floors	Total Affected Area		
73	75.26	R79.1/23	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential		8	6.11	11	1	67.21	6.11	0.1	1	0.611	0.91	Pucca
74	75.26	R79.1/24	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Residential		7.5	7.1	4.65	1	33.02	7.1	0.5	1	3.55	10.75	Semi-Pucca
75	75.27	R79.1/26	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Commercial		5.5	2	2	2	8	2	2	2	8	100	Kachcha
76	75.34	R79.2/29	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	Kamagere	Commercial		6	2	2.5	1	5	2	2	1	4	80	Semi-Pucca
77	77.38	R81/7	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Commercial		7.2	2.2	2.3	1	5.06	2.2	0.8	1	1.76	34.78	Kachcha
78	77.38	R81/8	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Residential		7.7	9.9	3.6	1	35.64	9.9	0.3	1	2.97	8.33	Semi-Pucca
79	77.39	R81/10	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Residential		6.6	3.7	5.5	1	20.35	3.7	1.4	1	5.18	25.45	Semi-Pucca
80	77.39	R81/12	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Residential		7.7	4.7	16	1	75.2	4.7	0.3	1	1.41	1.88	Semi-Pucca
81	77.39	R81/13	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Residential		6.4	5	5.4	1	27	5	1.6	1	8	29.63	Semi-Pucca
82	77.41	L81/9	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Residential		2	7.4	9.3	1	68.82	7.4	6	1	44.4	64.52	Pucca
83	77.41	R81/16	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Residential		7.6	6.5	9.5	1	61.75	6.5	0.4	1	2.6	4.21	Semi-Pucca
84	77.42	R81/17	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Residential Cum Commercial		5	10	6.4	1	64	10	3	1	30	46.88	Pucca
85	77.42	L81/11	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Commercial		6.8	9.5	12.6	1	119.7	9.5	1.2	1	11.4	9.52	Pucca
86	77.44	R81/27	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Residential		6.2	5.7	4.4	1	25.08	5.7	1.8	1	10.26	40.91	Semi-Pucca
87	77.45	R81/29	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Residential		5.2	5.5	8.9	1	48.95	5.5	2.8	1	15.4	31.46	Semi-Pucca
88	77.46	R81/33	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Residential		6.9	3.3	10.2	1	33.66	3.3	1.1	1	3.63	10.78	Semi-Pucca
89	77.47	R81/34	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Residential		4.7	4.3	9.1	1	39.13	4.3	3.3	1	14.19	36.26	Semi-Pucca
90	77.48	R81/35	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Residential		7	3.8	11.8	1	44.84	3.8	1	1	3.8	8.47	Semi-Pucca
91	77.48	R81/36	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Residential		7.1	1.6	1.7	1	2.72	1.6	0.9	1	1.44	52.94	Semi-Pucca
92	77.48	L81/14	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Commercial		6.3	3.7	4.3	1	15.91	3.7	1.7	1	6.29	39.53	Kachcha
93	77.48	R81/37	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Residential Cum Commercial		6	4.7	13	1	61.1	4.7	2	1	9.4	15.38	Pucca
94	77.49	R81/38	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Residential		7.1	3.3	16.7	1	55.11	3.3	0.9	1	2.97	5.39	Semi-Pucca
95	77.49	R81/39	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Residential		5.7	3.7	7.2	1	26.64	3.7	2.3	1	8.51	31.94	Semi-Pucca
96	77.49	R81/41	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Residential		5.6	4.6	13	1	59.8	4.6	2.4	1	11.04	18.46	Semi-Pucca
97	77.5	R81/42	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Residential		5.5	9.1	2.9	1	26.39	9.1	2.5	1	22.75	86.21	Semi-Pucca
98	77.5	R81/44	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Commercial		4	2	3	1	6	2	3	1	6	100	Kachcha
99	77.5	R81/43	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Residential		8	9.1	5	1	45.5	9.1	0.1	1	0.91	2	Semi-Pucca
100	77.52	L81/17	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Commercial		7.7	2	1.8	1	3.6	2	0.3	1	0.6	16.67	Pucca
101	77.53	R81/45	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Residential		6.3	9.5	9.8	2	186.2	9.5	1.7	2	32.3	17.35	Pucca
102	77.53	R81/48	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Residential		7.7	8.3	13.8	1	114.54	8.3	0.3	1	2.49	2.17	Semi-Pucca
103	77.54	R81/49	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Residential		6.5	6.6	5.6	1	36.96	6.6	1.5	1	9.9	26.79	Semi-Pucca
104	77.55	R81/52	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Residential		5.5	4.8	14	1	67.2	4.8	2.5	1	12	17.86	Semi-Pucca
105	77.55	R81/53	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Residential		5.7	3.5	4.9	1	17.15	3.5	2.3	1	8.05	46.94	Semi-Pucca
106	77.55	R81/54	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Residential		6.7	3.5	6	1	21	3.5	1.3	1	4.55	21.67	Semi-Pucca
107	77.56	L81/21	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Residential		5	8.2	8.8	1	72.16	8.2	3	1	24.6	34.09	Semi-Pucca
108	77.56	L81/22	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Residential		7	4.3	5.1	1	21.93	4.3	1	1	4.3	19.61	Pucca
109	77.58	L81/24	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Commercial		6.3	6	8.8	1	52.8	6	1.7	1	10.2	19.32	Pucca
110	77.63	L81/28	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Mangala	Residential Cum Commercial		7	3	3.5	1	10.5	3	1	1	3	28.57	Semi-Pucca
111	83.01	L86/3	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	R.S.DODDI	Commercial		7.8	2.6	1.9	1	4.94	2.6	0.2	1	0.52	10.53	Thached
112	84.98	R88/5	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Residential Cum Commercial		9.5	5	10.5	3	157.5	5	0.5	3	7.5	4.76	Pucca
113	85.03	R88/8	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial		8.5	6.7	17.8	1	119.26	6.7	1.5	1	10.05	8.43	Pucca
114	85.03	R88/9	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial		8.5	6.2	4.7	1	29.14	6.2	1.5	1	9.3	31.91	Pucca
115	85.07	R88/10	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Residential Cum Commercial		6.6	7.8	9.9	1	77.22	8.3	3.4	1	28.22	36.54	Semi-Pucca
116	85.08	R88/11	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial		8.1	8.4	5.8	1	48.72	8.4	1.9	1	15.96	32.76	Kachcha

Sl. No.	Chainage Km.	Asset No.	Side	District	Block/ Taluka	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 perpendi cular to the Road	No. of Floors	Total Area	Length along the road	Width perpendi cular to the Road	No. of Floors	Total Affected Area		
117	85.09	R88/6	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial		9.9	15	17	3	765	15	0.1	3	4.5	0.59	Pucca
118	85.09	R88/7	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Residential Cum Commercial		10	14	9	1	126	14	0.1	1	1.4	1.11	Semi-Pucca
119	85.09	R88/12	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial		9	7.2	15.5	2	223.2	7.2	1	2	14.4	6.45	Pucca
120	85.1	R88/13	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial		8.3	5.4	14	1	75.6	5.4	1.7	1	9.18	12.14	Pucca
121	85.11	R88/14	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial		8.3	3.9	4.9	2	38.22	3.9	1.7	1	6.63	17.35	Pucca
122	85.11	R88/16	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial		8.3	14	13.7	1	191.8	14	1.7	1	23.8	12.41	Pucca
123	85.13	R88/17	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial		8.6	4	9	2	72	4	1.4	2	11.2	15.56	Pucca
124	85.13	R88/18	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial		8.5	15.3	11	1	168.3	15.3	1.5	1	22.95	13.64	Pucca
125	85.13	L88/4	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial		8.2	4.8	13	1	62.4	4.8	1.8	1	8.64	13.85	Semi-Pucca
126	85.13	L88/5	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Residential Cum Commercial		9	3	7	1	21	3	1	1	3	14.29	Pucca
127	85.14	L88/7	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial		7.5	4.5	15	2	135	4.5	2.5	2	22.5	16.67	Pucca
128	85.14	L88/8	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial		10	10	6	1	60	10	0.1	1	1	1.67	Semi-Pucca
129	85.15	L88/9	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Residential		5.5	6	5.5	1	33	6	4.5	1	27	81.82	Pucca
130	85.15	L88/10	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial		6	2.6	17	2	88.4	2.6	4	2	20.8	23.53	Pucca
131	85.15	L88/11	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial		7.5	5	17	1	85	5	2.5	1	12.5	14.71	Semi-Pucca
132	85.16	L88/12	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Residential		5.5	10.7	9	1	96.3	10.7	4.5	1	48.15	50	Pucca
133	85.17	L88/14	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial		5	4.1	10	2	82	4.1	5	2	41	50	Pucca
134	85.18	L88/15	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial		4.6	3	5.7	1	17.1	3	5.4	1	16.2	94.74	Pucca
135	85.19	L88/16	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial		4.7	3.5	6.7	1	23.45	3.5	5.3	1	18.55	79.1	Pucca
136	85.19	L88/17	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial		5.2	3	4.8	2	28.8	3	4.8	2	28.8	100	Pucca
137	85.2	L88/19	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial		5	3	5	1	15	3	5	1	15	100	Pucca
138	85.2	L88/20	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial		5	3.3	5.6	1	18.48	3.3	5	1	16.5	89.29	Pucca
139	85.21	L88/22	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial		3.6	5.2	4.6	1	23.92	5.2	4.6	1	23.92	100	Kachcha
140	85.22	R88/27	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Residential Cum Commercial		9.6	9	14.6	1	131.4	9	0.4	1	3.6	2.74	Pucca
141	85.22	R88/28	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial		9.7	2.7	11	1	29.7	2.7	0.3	1	0.81	2.73	Pucca
142	85.23	R88/29	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial		8	11	10.3	1	113.3	11	2	1	22	19.42	Pucca
143	85.23	L88/26	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Residential		5	7.3	14	1	102.2	7.3	5	1	36.5	35.71	Semi-Pucca
144	85.24	L88/27	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial		7	6	3.7	1	22.2	6	3	1	18	81.08	Semi-Pucca
145	85.25	L88/28	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Residential		7.2	7	5.5	1	38.5	7	2.8	1	19.6	50.91	Semi-Pucca
146	85.26	R88/34	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Residential Cum Commercial		4.7	7.1	30	2	426	7.1	5.3	2	75.26	17.67	Pucca
147	85.26	R88/35	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial		6	2.8	3	1	8.4	2.8	3	1	8.4	100	Pucca
148	85.26	R88/36	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Residential Cum Commercial		6	4.6	30	1	138	4.6	4	1	18.4	13.33	Semi-Pucca
149	85.27	R88/38	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Residential Cum Commercial		5.1	15.5	33	1	511.5	15.5	4.9	1	75.95	14.85	Pucca
150	85.29	R88/39	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Residential Cum Commercial		5.5	4	36	1	144	4	4.5	1	18	12.5	Pucca
151	85.29	R88/40	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Residential Cum Commercial		5.3	2.5	36	1	90	2.5	4.7	1	11.75	13.06	Kachcha
152	85.3	R88/41	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Commercial		5	3.7	8.4	1	31.08	3.7	5	1	18.5	59.52	Pucca
153	85.3	R88/42	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	Hanur	Residential Cum Commercial		5.8	6.5	30	2	390	6.5	4.2	2	54.6	14	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	Type of structure	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	71.520	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	SINGANALLURU	6.5	R74/2	Govt.	Mini Water Tank	1.5	1.5	1	2.25	1.5	1.5	1	2.3	100.0
2	72.285	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	KAMAGERE	14	R75/2	Govt.	Pump house	1.5	1.5	1	2.25	1.5	1.0	1	1.5	66.7
3	72.600	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	KAMAGERE	8.4	L77/8	Govt.	Pump house	1.5	1.5	1	2.25	1.5	1.5	1	2.3	100.0
4	74.771	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	KAMAGERE	5.4	R78/2	Govt.	Bus Shelter	5.5	3.8	1	20.9	5.5	2.6	1	14.3	68.4
5	74.939	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	KAMAGERE	5	L78/1	Govt.	Veterinary Hospital	22	29	1	638	22	3.0	1	66.0	10.3
6	75.190	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	KAMAGERE	7.4	R78/6	Govt.	Mini Water Tank	1.5	1.5	1	2.25	1.5	0.6	1	0.9	40.0
7	77.700	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	MANGALA	5.2	R81/5	Community	Aralikatte	5.2	7.4	1	38.48	7.4	2.8	1	20.7	53.8
8	77.702	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	MANGALA	6.2	R81/4	Community	Aralikatte	5	5	1	62.5	5	1.8	1	9.0	14.4
9	77.920	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	MANGALA	4.1	R81/7	Govt.	Hand Pump	1.5	1.5	1	2.25	1.5	1.5	1	2.3	100.0
10	84.900	RHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	HANUR	8	R88/3	Govt.	Bus Shelter	12.8	4.5	1	57.6	12.8	2.0	1	25.6	44.4
11	85.000	LHS	Chamarajanagar	Hanur	HANUR	8.5	L88/3	Govt.	School Comp wall	35	100	1	270	35	1.5	1	38.0	14.1

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
Kollegal & Madhuvana halli 0+000 to 4+900	- The existing road passing inside the town area for 3-4 km and vary the ROW from 3-7 meter. - Have 8-10 CPR's (4 Temples) falling along the road.. - Dense Settlement Area (Residential and Commercial)	People have suggested for widening of existing road because of business and livelihood improvement and accessibility of transport facilities.		It is suggested to save this 200 structures in Kollegal and Madhuvanahalli (Social & Design team) discussed this issue on spot and finally the design team, agreed on a common ground for giving a bypass from the starting point.

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.

Name of the Road – Kollegal to Hannur				
Sl. No.	Date and Location	Issues Discussed	People's suggestion	No of Participants
1	Date: 27/08/2015	Present road condition	The existing road passing inside the town area for 3-4 km and vary the ROW from 3-7 meter.	24
	Village: Kollegal (TMC Bhawan)		Has 3-4 numbers of curves.	
			Have 8-10 CPR's (4 Temples) falling along the road.	
	District: Chamrajnagar	Breakers at schools, hospitals and passenger sheds	Requirement of breakers would be discussed with the Design Engineers, if technically viable	
		Service lanes should be provided on both sides of the project road particularly in market areas	The PAPs suggestion would be incorporated in the design if technically feasible	
		Widening of the road	People have suggested not going for widening of existing road. They have asked for Bypass.	
			Some of them have suggested bypass to left side and some have suggested to right side.	
			This is because right side is dry land and major percent of land is owned by government. There is also an old existing road encroached by people.	
			Widening of road is not possible so they have suggested for Bypass from right side.	
			Throughout Kollegal town the EROW varies from 3-7 meter	
		Road safety measures	Assurance was given to PAPs representatives regarding adequate provision for road safety measures, which would be incorporated in the project design	
		Compensation should be	Relocation is a problem because left side there is wet land and	

Name of the Road – Kollegal to Hannur				
Sl. No.	Date and Location	Issues Discussed	People's suggestion	No of Participants
		computed at current market price of land and structures	- small amount of land is owned small farmers and right side has water bodies in this area. - If we go for widening of existing road people will lose 100% of their residence and livelihood. - They have agreed to take compensation as per government	
		Special signage near schools, college and road turnings and crossings	Local people were assured that the signage near prominent locations would be incorporated in the project road design	

Outcome of the Consultation at Madhuvanahali

Name of the Road – Kollegal to Hannur				
Sl. No.	Date and Location	Issues Discussed	People's suggestion	No of Participants
2	Date:27/08/2015 Village: Madhuvanahali (Panchayat Bhawan) District: Chamrajnagar	Present road condition	There are two major curves inside the village.	28
			Available ROW is varies from 3-10 meter	
			The condition of the road is bad	
		Widening of the road	People have strongly suggested for widening of existing road because of business and livelihood improvement and accessibility of transport facilities.	
		Prone to road accidents	Suggested for provision of Signage boards at primary schools, curves and points at sub joining road.	
		Relocation/ Shifting and Compensation	They are ready to get shifted to backside of the homestead because of availability of own land.	

Name of the Road – Kollegal to Hannur				
Sl. No.	Date and Location	Issues Discussed	People's suggestion	No of Participants
			One Mahadeshwara temple has already been shifted but the other old and famous Mahadeshwara temple which is at left side of the road and close to centerline (3m) has religious sentiments attached should not be shifted nor demolition. Else, you can shift road alignment to the right side. They have agreed to accept the compensation as per government norms and rules.	

Outcome of the Consultation at Hannur

Name of the Road – Kollegal to Hannur				
Sl. No.	Date and Location	Issues Discussed	People's suggestion	No of Participants
3	Date: 27/08/2015	Affected shops owners to be relocated in shopping complex that should be developed by GOK	Assurance was given to PAPs regarding establishment of shopping complex at suitable location, if government land available in the area	32
	Village: Hannur (TMC Bhawan)	Widening of the road	Few of them belonging to business community suggested for provision of Bypass.	
	District: Chamrajnagar		Large number of people suggested for widening of existing road within available ROW.	
		Breakers at schools, hospitals and passenger sheds	Requirement of breakers at schools and joining roads would be discussed with the design Engineers, if technically viable.	
		Shifting of temples, mosques and religious places at appropriate locations	Efforts would be made to widen the project road up to the gate of the religious structure so that it doesn't affect the whole structure. If it is not feasible in view of design parameters, then it would be shifted through community consensus.	
		Compensation should be computed at	The R&R policy would ensure adequate resettlement &	

Name of the Road – Kollegal to Hannur				
Sl. No.	Date and Location	Issues Discussed	People's suggestion	No of Participants
		current market price of land and structures	rehabilitation package for the PAPs.	
		Special signage near schools, college and road turnings and crossings	Local people were assured that the signage near prominent locations would be incorporated in the project road design.	

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 business men, 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 Trucker Association along the Project Road

Trucker Association focus groups were conducted in Kollegal. It is important to mention that in spite of these efforts to involve, many were not willing to participate in the FGDs and participation was limited to 20 members. Key concerns raised related to sanitation, drinking water, health and livelihood and safety concerns with the road impact on existing public infrastructure.

Table B: Truckers Association
Name of the Road –Kollegal to Hannur
Table B: Truckers & Farmer FGDs

Name of the Road – Kollegal to Hannur					
Truckers Association					
Sl.No.	Name of Village/Town	Date	Issues Raised	Suggestions	No. of Participants
1	Kollegal	30/08/2015	Road safety and Health status	Influence of alcohol: Truck drivers have suggested to conduct regular checkup on road for drunk and drive. Both driver and owner should punished on identified drunk and drive cases	29
				Avoidance from aggressive driving: Sleep less and health problem due to long drive leads aggressive driving so that drivers have suggested driver needs regular health checkup at least once in 6 month.	
				Truck drivers have suggested truck parking place for every 50 Km.	

Name of the Road – Kollegal to Hannur					
Truckers Association					
Sl.No.	Name of Village/Town	Date	Issues Raised	Suggestions	No. of Participants
				- Truck drivers have suggested that following facilities should provide within truck parking places ➤ STD/ISD telephone booths ➤ Drinking water ➤ Toilets ➤ First aid box ➤ Condom holding machine. - Truck drivers have suggested that highway department should put proper signboard on traffic, speed bumps school and hospital zones to avoid accidents.	
			HIV/Aids awareness and preventive measures	Truck drivers have awareness on causes and reasons for HIV/AIDs, prevention and Anti-Retroviral Therapy centers at block level.	

2. FGDs with the Farmers Group

FGDs were conducted in the Town Municipal office of Hannur. 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 24 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: Farmers Group FGDs

Name of the Road – Kollegal to Hannur					
Farmers Group					
Sl.No.	Name of Village/Town	Date	Issues Raised	Suggestions	No. of Participants
2	Hannur	30/08/2015	Awareness about the project road	- Few farmers are already aware about improvement of road alignment. - Large number of farmer suggested for widening of existing road within available ROW to avoid land acquisition. - They have agreed to accept the compensation as per government norms and rules. - The farmer transporting agricultural product to Regulated Market Committees	24

Name of the Road – Kollegal to Hannur					
Farmers Group					
				at Kollegal, Tamilnadu, Netupalyam and Tirichi.	
				Majority of peoples are farmers and doing Agriculture and animal husbandry	
				Majority of farmers have 1 to 2 Milking cows and they sold milk to dairy, it is in the village.	

ANNEXURE 8: SUMMARY OF THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN – KOLLEGAL TO HANNUR

The Project road is a part of SH 79 (Kollegal to Hannur). The proposed improvement starts in Chamrajnagar district from the take-off point of the proposed bypass of NH-209 near Agraharam Village (NH-209 Ch. 345+400) and ends at the Hanur at Ch. 85+770 (at junction of SH-79 and MDR). The total design length of project road is about 23.782 kms. Considering the projected traffic on the project road, the project road is proposed to be improved to 2-lane with paved shoulders with provisions for 2/4-lanes with footpaths in built up areas, bypasses and other capacity augmentation improvements as required. This will improve connectivity to important tourism locations and industrial estates. 20 Bus bays (10 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. Since the proposed improvement is within the urban area, considering the traffic flow and homogeneous section 1 toll plaza have been proposed at Km. 78+400. Considering the safety of pedestrian traffic, Drain cum footpath has been proposed on both side of the project road in the built up areas.

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	Impact on Land				
	Private land to be acquired (in Ha.)	Irrigated	13.59		28.46
		Non-irrigated	6.16		
		NA	8.71		
	Government/Forest land (in Ha.)	Government	1.82		1.82
		Forest	0		
	Total (ha)		30.28		30.28
B	Impacts on households/families/persons		No of HHs	⁷No. Family	Affected Person
	Title-holders losing Land and Structure	Land with Structure	45	94	211
		Land Only	209	403	814
	Non-Titled Holders	Squatters	26	51	108
		Encroachers	82	166	378
		Tenants	78	137	302
		Employees	8	9	18
	Total Affected		448	860	1831
C	Extent of Impacts				
	Physically displaced (More than 25% of loss of structure)	Titled	8	11	29
		Non-Titled	66	118	261
	Affected with Less than 25 % of loss of structure	Titled	246	486	996
		Non-Titled	128	245	545
	Vulnerable affected	Titled	184	406	876
		Non-Titled	138	267	609
	Community Structures				
	CPRs affected	2			

⁷ 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.

Sl. No.	Categories of Impact	Sub-categories	No.		Total
D	Religious Structures affected	0			
	Government Structures affected	9			

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



The advertisement features a central image of a person's hands holding a sign that reads "CALL US FOR YOUR SERVICE on the highway". The background shows a long, straight highway stretching into the distance under a clear sky. In the top left corner, there is a circular logo of the Government of Karnataka. Below the main sign, a diamond-shaped road sign is visible on the left side of the road.

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
piukship@gmail.com

SMS or Whatsapp: 9482079947

Web Chat: Skype ID - KSHIPPRC

Or log on to our Website: 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

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

Making your highway ride safe and sound

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 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 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

Sl. 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 (l) it is obligatory for the appropriate Government to intend 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 may be, 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 stake holders 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	When ever 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,	Improve or restore the livelihood so far displaced persons through: (i) land-based resettlement strategies; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with	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	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR. Assets to be compensated at replacement cost without

Sl. No.	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Measures to Bridge the Gap
	and payment at replacement cost	access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.	landowner (whose land has been acquired) by including all assets attached to the land.	depreciation
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 I 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 titles 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	Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme including timeline for implementation.	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR.

Sl. No.	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Measures to Bridge the Gap
		income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	<i>Section: 16. (1) and (2).</i> Separate development plans to be prepared. <i>Section 41</i>	RP will be prepared for subprojects with impact.
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 updates 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 Tehsil, 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. (I) Upon the publication of the preliminary notification under sub-section (I) of section 11 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 livelihoods are 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	No gap between SPS and FCTLR. Cost of resettlement will be covered by the EA.

Sl. No.	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Measures to Bridge the Gap
			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 commonproperty resources being acquired'	
11.	Taking over possession before Payment of compensation	Paycompensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical oreconomic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	38 (I) The Collector shall take possession of land after ensuring that full payment of compensation aswell as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons within a period of three months for the compensation and a period of six monthsfor the monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements listed in the Second Schedule commencing from the date of the award made undersection 30.	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR.
12.	Monitoring	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the Standards of living of displace dpersons, 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 Governmentmay, whenever necessary for national or inter-State projects, constitute a National Monitoring Committee for reviewing andmonitoring the implementation of rehabilitationand resettlement schemesor plansunder 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

Sl. No.	Particulars / Notification	Mandatory Time Line as per RFCTLARRA, 2013	Probable Date of Completion
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 Kollegal and Hannur Sub Registrar office

SI No.	District	Taluk	Village Name	Masari Land (Rs /Acre)	Tari Land (Rs /Acre)	Bagayath Land (Rs/Acre)	Residential Per Rs. Per Sq Mtr	Commercial Rs. Per Sq Mtr	Market Commercial Rs. Per Sq Mtr	Market Rate (Rs/Acre)
1	Charmarajnagar	Kollegal	AGRAHARA	440000	480000	500000	250	2500	22498	5000000
2	Charmarajnagar	Kollegal	JINAKANHALLI	375000	420000	480000	200	2178	19602	4800000
3	Charmarajnagar	Kollegal	SIDDAIAHANPURA	375000	420000	480000	200	2178	19602	4800000
4	Charmarajnagar	Kollegal	MADHUVINAHALLI	325000	350000	375000	180	1960	17642	1875000
5	Charmarajnagar	Kollegal	HARUVANAPURAM	150000	210000	250000	175	1906	17152	1250000
6	Charmarajnagar	Kollegal	CHIKKINDUVADI	150000	210000	250000	160	1742	15682	1250000
7	Charmarajnagar	Kollegal	DODDINDUVADI	250000	310000	375000	100	1089	9801	1875000
8	Charmarajnagar	Kollegal	SINGANALLUR	250000	310000	375000	80	871	7841	1875000
9	Charmarajnagar	Kollegal	KONGARAHALLI	90000	105000	125000	60	646	5814	625000
10	Charmarajnagar	Kollegal	MAIN ROAD	150000	210000	250000	80	861	7749	1250000
11	Charmarajnagar	Kollegal	MANGALA MAIN ROAD	120000	150000	225000	40	431	3879	1125000

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

Value of adjacent land or lands in the vicinity;

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; The nature of crops raised on the land.

In the case of house sites, -

- The general value of house sites in the locality;
- Nearness to road, railway station, bus route;

Omitted by notification No. RD 264 MUNOMU 99, dated 18-8-1999, Karnataka Gazette dated 21-8-1999 page 1051.

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.

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) Fluctuation in rates;
- (ix) Any other features that have a bearing on the value;
- (x) Property tax with reference to taxation records of local authority concerned;
- (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) Any other special feature having bearing on the valuation.

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.