

Resettlement Plan

Project Number: 43253-025
May 2015

IND: Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management Investment Program - Tranche 1 (Davanagere Town)

Prepared by Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation, Karnataka, Government of India for the Asian Development Bank.

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Resettlement Plan Final

Document stage: Resettlement Plan Final
Project Number: 43253
May 2015

INDIA: Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management Investment Programme –
Davanagere Town
Package No: 01DVG01

Construction of sewage treatment plants (STP) at Sivanagara (20 MLD) and at
Avaragere (5 MLD)

Prepared by: Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation,
Government of Karnataka

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1. Sketch of the proposed land acquisition (Avaragere) stretch and photos of the location
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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	—	Asian Development Bank
AP	—	Affected Person
BPL	—	Below poverty line
CBO	—	Community-based organization
CDP	—	Comprehensive Development Plan
CLIP	—	City Level Investment Plan
CMC	—	City Municipal Council
DC	—	Deputy Commissioner
DLRC	—	District Level Resettlement Committee
DPR	—	Detailed Project Report
DP	—	Displaced Person
EA	—	Executing agency
GoI	—	Government of India
GoK	—	Government of Karnataka
GRC	—	Grievances Redressal Committee
IWRM	—	Integrated Water Resources Management
KMRP	—	Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project
KUIDFC	—	Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation
KUWSDB	—	Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board
LA	—	Land Acquisition
LAA	—	Land Acquisition Act
LA and R&R	—	Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation
MFF	—	Multi-tranche financing facility
MLA	—	Member of Legislative Assembly
NGO	—	Nongovernment organization
NKUSIP	—	North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program
O&M	—	Operations and maintenance
PMU	—	Project management unit
PWD	—	Public Works Department
RoW	—	Right of Way
SES	—	Socioeconomic Survey
SPS	—	Safeguards Policy Statement
TMC	—	Town Municipal Council
TOR	—	Terms of Reference
ULB	—	Urban local body

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Sub project components

1. Under this subproject the following physical works will be constructed: (i) construction of two sewage treatment plant (STP) one for 20 MLD at Sivanagara and another one for 5 MLD at Avaragere of sewerage District 3.

B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

2. The joint site visit conducted by the resettlement specialist and design engineer of the consultant team on 3rd April, 2014 confirmed that, the land earmarked for construction of both the STPs is in the possession of Davanagere municipality. However an area of 0.010 hectares of private lands of two households would be required for construction of approach road to 5 MLD STP at Avaragere.

3. Land proposed for acquisition was under paddy r cultivation until May 2nd week 2014 and was later harvested (APs confirmed during consultation). Other than paddy no structures or tress would be affected by the project.

4. Census and socio economic survey was also conducted to assess the socio economic status of the APs. Both the households were present during the census survey. During the site visit, it also has been confirmed that the private land acquisition will not adversely impact the livelihood of either the land owners or the agricultural labours working in the field, as acquisition is meagre and linear.

C. Socio-economic Information and Profile

5. Only two households are getting affected and there are 13 PAPs in that HH. Both the PAH belongs to general community and no disabled persons in the family. Out of total project affected persons, except two APs, all others have done schooling, two of them finished graduation and one person has done above graduation. One person is into service and 5 PAPs are engaged in agriculture. Women from the affected families are not working

D. Categorisation

6. This project is classified as Category 'B' in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS). ADB's SPS covers both temporary and permanent impacts to both titled and non-titled persons, and includes both physical and economic displacement.

E. Resettlement Budget

7. The resettlement budget for the subproject components of construction approach road to 5 MLD STP at Avaragere estimated at INR 4, 84,920.00.

F. Implementation Schedule

8. Project implementation period (civil works) is expected to require 24 months to complete. The RP implementation will need 1 month to complete all tasks including payment disbursement, income restoration assistance and other resettlement assistances if any.

G. Monitoring and Reporting

9. The PMU with the social safeguard specialist will update the SRP based on the detailed site verification by the land acquisition officer. Resettlement NGO will be engaged for implementing SRP and will be responsible for regular monitoring and will prepare monthly monitoring report. The PMU would prepare quarterly monitoring reports on construction process and SRP implementation and identifying potential problems. Monitoring reports will also contain resettlement compliance apart from progress in SRP implementation. The reports will be submitted to ADB on quarterly basis. It will also be uploaded on the ADB website.

I. PROJECT BACKGROUND

10. Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management Investment Programme (KIUWMIP) aims to invest on urban water supply and sanitation (UWSS) in selected towns. Water supply and waste water systems suffer from under-investment throughout the state of Karnataka. Water supply is intermittent. Wastewater collection and treatment systems are either non-existent or poorly maintained. The absence of scientific wastewater treatment and sewer system contaminates ground water posing a health risk to the public. If the issues associated with the poor water management in the state are not resolved, the state's economic growth will be stunted; public health will be deteriorated; and water resource disputes will be escalated.

11. The Urban Local Body (ULB) of Davanagere is the statutory entity responsible for providing water and managing waste water service to the people. But the ULB suffers from resource crisis without capacity or capability to operate and maintain these civic infrastructure systems. At present the underground drainage works taken up under NKUSIP is in progress at certain areas of the project city

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

12. Under this subproject the following physical works will be constructed: (i) construction of two sewage treatment plant (STP) one for 20 MLD at Sivanagara and another one for 5 MLD at Avaragere of sewerage District 3.

13. This Short Resettlement Plan (SRP) is prepared based on the detailed project design of the above stated sub project components. This is prepared based on ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, and the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and its subsequent amendments in 1967 and 1984. The 'Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013' is in place from 2nd January, 2014 in India, the compensation for loss of land and other assets are calculated based on the same .Table 1 describes proposed sub project components as per design.

Table 1: Proposed Components under Sewerage& Sanitation in Davanagere

Infrastructure	Function	Description	Location
Sewage Treatment Plant - 1 (20 MLD)	To treat sewage or wastewater generated in the Sewerage district (SD) 1 & 1A to meet the desired quality standards for recycling or discharging back into the stream.	The STP is planned to treat 20 MLD sewerage from the sewerage district 1& 1A of, Davanagere city	It is proposed at Sivanagara village of Davanagere
Sewage Treatment Plant-2 (5 MLD)	To treat sewage or wastewater generated in the Sewerage district (SD) 3, to meet the desired quality standards for recycling or discharging back into the stream.	The STP is planned to treat about 5 Mld sewerage from the Sewerage district 3 of Davanagere city	It is proposed at Avaragere village of Davanagere

III. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACT

14. There are two STPs proposed under this sub project to treat sewage or wastewater (1) 20 MLD STP for sewerage district 1& 1A at Sivanagara. (2) .5 MLD STP for sewerage district 3 at Avaragere. The joint site visit conducted by the resettlement specialist and design engineer of the consultant team on 3rd April, 2014 confirmed that, the land earmarked for construction of both the STPs is in the possession of Davanagere municipality. However an **area of 0.10 Hectares** private lands of two households would be required for construction of approach road to 5 MLD STP at Avaragere.

15. Land proposed for acquisition was under paddy cultivation until May 2nd week 2014 and was later harvested. Other than paddy no structures or tress would be affected by the project. Sketch of the proposed land acquisition stretch and photos of the location is attached as appendix-1.

16. Census and socio economic survey was also conducted to assess the socio economic status of the APs. Both the households were present during the census survey. Ownership details are attached as Appendix -2. The summary of likely adverse impact of the project is described in table -2. During the site visit, it also has been confirmed that the private land acquisition will not adversely impact the livelihood of either the land owners or the agricultural labours working in the field, as acquisition is meagre and linear. The summary of adverse impact is described in below table.2

Table 2: Summary of Resettlement Impacts and Socio-Economic Details

SI No	Name of the Head of the likely to be affected HH	Status of Owner Ship	Loss of land (in hectares)	Loss of Structures/ Buildings (nos)	Loss of trees/Crops (nos)/Amt	Survey Number	Fair value (Rs/ for 0.40468Hectares)
1	Kalleshappa	Owner	0.040	Nil	Paddy / Rs.	372/1	1,80,000.00
2	Nagarajappa	Owner	0.060	Nil	Paddy Rs. -	372/3	2,70,000.00

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, April-2014

A. Resettlement Framework

17. The Resettlement Framework (RF) prepared for KIUWMIP is based upon Karnataka Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1988, ADB's SPS of 2009 and NPRR of GOI, 2007 and adopts the following resettlement principles:

- (i) Resettlement impacts of each sub-project will be avoided or minimized, exploring all viable alternative sub-project designs;
- (ii) Where the resettlement impacts are unavoidable, the DPs should be assisted in improving or at least regaining their standard of living;
- (iii) The DPs will be consulted in the sub-project preparation planning and implementation and resettlement information will be disclosed to all of them;
- (iv) Vulnerable groups including households headed by women, the elderly or disabled, and indigenous groups and those without legal title to land and property and those living Below Poverty Line (BPL) will be given special assistance to facilitate them improve their socio-economic status;
- (v) The absence of formal title to land is not a bar to policy entitlements.

- (vi) Compensation for all lost assets acquired or affected is based on the principle of replacement cost;
- (vii) Restoration of livelihoods and residences of the DPs will be assisted with adequate resources with time bound action plan in coordination with Civil works;
- (viii) DPs are to be assisted to integrate economically and socially into host communities where physical displacement takes place, so that adverse impacts on the host communities are minimized and social harmony are promoted.
- (ix) Opportunities for negotiated land purchase by adopting relevant GoK LA Act and Govt. Order/Circular will be explored. In such cases of negotiated settlement and land donation Govt will engage an Independent third party for supervising and validating these procedures as per ADB policy of Safeguard requirement 2 of SPS, Para 25.
- (x) All payments including compensation for loss of land, assets, structures, trees, income common properties will be made prior to physical or economic displacement and commencement of civil construction work.

18. Sub-projects to which the Framework will be applied would broadly have three types of resettlement impacts that will require mitigation measures. The types of impacts are (i) loss of assets, including land and houses; (ii) loss of livelihood or income opportunities; and (iii) loss of common property resources and loss of access or limited access to such resources.

19. The 'Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013' is in place from 2nd January, 2014, the compensation for loss of land shall be estimated based the new act.

B. Entitled Person/ Displaced Person

20. According to ADB's safeguard requirement described in SPS three kinds of displaced persons are eligible for compensation, assistance and benefits. They are:

- (i) Persons who lost land / assets in entirety or in part having formal legal title over land;
- (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws (such as customary right over land by tribal people)
- (iii) Persons occupying land over which they neither have legal title, nor have claims recognized or recognizable under national law.

21. ADB's IR policy applies to all three kinds of displaced persons. Adequate and appropriate compensation for land and structures at replacement cost will be provided to (i) the persons having legal title over land and (ii) those without legal title but with claims recognized under national laws, (iii) those occupying land without legal title or claim recognized under national laws will be compensated for loss of structures/other assets except land. The displaced people under category (iii) are eligible for compensation and assistance only if they occupy land after construction is completed. Where they are not required to shift, access will be ensured by the contractor. The construction period will be minimized and is estimated to be about 2-3 days prior to project cut-off-date

IV. SOCIO ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE OF PAPS

1. Only two households are getting affected and there are 13 PAPS in those households. Both the PAH belongs to general community and no disabled persons in the family. Out of total project affected persons, except two APs, all others have done schooling, two of them finished graduation and one person has done above graduation. One person is into service and 5 PAPS are engaged in agriculture. Women from the affected families are not working.

2. Paddy is the main cultivation in the affected area. The income of the affected families is below 1 lakh per annum. The household income for the last financial year reveals that the income from sale of agricultural crop accounts for the major share of the household income. The socio economic details of the surveyed households are summarised in below table.3. House wise details are provided separately in table 4 and 5.

Table 3: Socio economic details of the surveyed households

HH No	Head of the HH	Religion	Social Stratification	Annual Income	Sl. No	Name of the Family Member	Marital Status	Education	Occupation	Age(In years)	Sex
1	Kalleshappa *	Hindu	General	50000	1	Ravikumar M.K	Married	Upto Graduation	Service	41	Male
					2	Shilpa	Married	Above Graduation	House Wife	39	Female
					3	M.K.Shivakumar	Married	Upto Middle	Agriculture	36	Male
					4	Prathibha	Married	Matric	House Wife	25	Female
					5	Kusuma	Unmarried	Upto Middle	Study	5	Female
					6	Bindu	Unmarried	Upto Middle	Study	3	Female
					7	Raju M.K	Married	Matric	Agriculture	28	Male
					8	Usha	Married	Upto Graduation	House Wife	25	Female
					9	Kamamma	Married	Literate	House Wife	63	Female
					10	Kalleshappa	Married	Literate	Agriculture	65	Male
2	Nagarajappa*	Hindu	General	20000	1	Nagarajappa B.T	Married	Illiterate	Agriculture	55	Male
					2	Rathamma	Married	Illiterate	House Wife	46	Female
					3	Raghu.N**	Unmarried	Matric	Agriculture	25	Male

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, Year, 2014

Non-land Assets:

***Both land owners own a house**

**** The son of Mr. Nagarajappa owns a Motorcycle**

Table: 4- Details of socio economic background of Kalleshappa Household

Sl No	Name Of Family members	Relations hip B/ n Head of the HHlds	Gender	Age	Occupation	Education Background Of Family Members	Total Annual Income	Extent Of Land Owned by Family Members in Hectares	APL OR BPL
1.	Kalleshappa	Head of the household	Male	65	Agriculture	Primary	Rs.50,000/ - (from farming)	3.96 Hectares of wet Agricultural Land	APL card issued by GOK
2.	Kamamma	Wife	Female	65	Agriculture	Primary	-		
3.	Ravi Kumar	Son	Male	40	Private Job	B.E	Rs.3.6 Lakhs PA		
4.	Shilpa	Daughter in law	Female	36	House wife	B.com			
5.	M.K Shiva Kumar	Son	Male	30	Student	Primary			
6.	Smt Prathiba	Daughter in law	Female	28	House wife	PUC			
7.	M K Raju	Son	Male	30	Private job	SSLC	Rs. 48000/ - PA		
8.	Smt Usha	Daughter in law	Female	26	House wife	TCH			
9.	Bindu	Grand daughter	Female	08	student	Primary			
10.	Kusama	Grand daughter	Female	06	student	Primary			

Table: 5- Details of socio economic background of Nagarajappa Household

Sl No	Name Of Family members	Relationship Between Head of the Household	Gender	Age	Education Background Of Family Members	Total Annual Income	Extent Of Land Owned By Family Members in Hectares	APL/ BPL
1.	Nagarajappa	Head of the household	Male	54	Primary	Rs 20,000 / -(from farming)	0.46 Hectares(wet agricultural land)	BPL card issued by GOK
2.	Smt. Rathnamma	Wife	Female	45	Illiterate	-	1.60 Hectares(dry agricultural land)	
3.	Raghvendra	Son	Male	26	S.S.L.C. Private Job	Rs. 48,000/-	0.80 Hectares(dry agricultural land)	

A. Gender Impact and impact on Indigenous People

22. Initial assessment of the permanently affected families indicates that the project will not significantly affect women other than the slight reduction of income from agricultural sources of the household in general.

23. So far as impact on indigenous people is concerned, no such persons were found to be affected either permanently or temporarily. However, detailed survey will be undertaken during implementation by NGO to assess gender impact or impact on indigenous people. If such IP families are found to be affected due to involuntary resettlement impact mitigation measures will be taken according to provision in IPPF

V. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

A. Consultation and Participation

24. This SRP is prepared in consultation with stakeholders. Meetings and consultations with relevant Government Departments were carried out to assess the project approach. Public consultations through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with project beneficiaries and project-affected people have been carried out. Both the affected households are consulted on 3rd April, 2014 at houses of the respective APs. The following are the major suggestions from APs.

- APs are ready to cooperate with the project provided market rate for their loss of assets.
- The project should be completed at the earliest
- The construction should not affect their agriculture in the balance area
- No irrigation canals or facilities should be blocked during and after construction.
- They expressed their willingness for direct purchase (consent award).



Consultation with Mr. Nagarajappa



Consultation with Mr. Kalleshappa and family

25. Information dissemination and disclosure have been a continuous process since the beginning of the program. To provide for more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of affected persons and other stakeholders the project information will be disseminated through disclosure of final resettlement planning documents by ULB to the APs, Community leaders, people's representatives and also will be translated into local language to be published in the regional newspapers. For effective disclosure of the SRP, a brief SRP containing project impact and entitlement options, will be printed in Kannada other than English. A copy of the brief SRP prepared for disclosure will be sent to ADB. The same will be printed in pamphlets and posted on prominent Government offices, Ward Council and ULB offices apart from distributed among the APs.

26. During SRP implementation, detailed procedural formalities for access to the entitlement benefits will be disclosed to the APs. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at ULB level and under PMU at KUIDFC will extend and expand the consultation and disclosure process during the project implementation stage. The SRP implementation NGO will be entrusted to ensure on going consultations and public awareness programme during project implementation. This task will be carried out in coordination with the PIU and civil contractors to ensure the communities are made fully aware of project activities in all stages of construction. A community participation action plan will be prepared by the NGO in consultation with ULB. The community in general and the affected families and residents near to the STP site in particular will be consulted and made aware of the civil works under project activities prior to construction and about ADB policy of involuntary resettlement.

VI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

27. A project specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate and facilitate concerns of, complaints and grievances of the APs in relation to project's social and environmental performances. The main objective of the GRM will be to provide time bound action and transparent mechanism to resolve social and environment concerns.

28. A project GRM will cover the project's towns for all kinds of grievances and will be regarded as an accessible and trusted platform for receiving and facilitating project related complaints and grievances. The multi-tier GRM for the program will have realistic time schedules to address grievances and specific responsible persons identified to address grievances and whom the APs have access to interact easily.

29. Awareness on grievance redress procedures will be created through Public Awareness Campaign with the help of print and electronic media and radio. The resettlement NGO will ensure that vulnerable households are also made aware of the GRM and assured of their grievances to be redressed adequately and in a timely manner.

30. There will be multiple means of registering grievances and complaints by dropping grievance forms in complaint/ suggestion boxes at accessible locations, or through telephone hotlines, email, post or writing in a complaint registrar book in ULB's project office. There will be complaint registrar book and complaint boxes at construction site office to enable quick response of grievances/ complaints for urgent matters. The name, address and contact details of the persons with details of the complaint / grievance, location of problem area, date of receipt of complaint will be documented. The RPMU's Social development / Resettlement Officer will be responsible at the project level for timely resolution of the environmental and social safeguards issues and registration of grievances, and communication with the aggrieved persons.

A. Grievance Redress Process

31. There will be several tiers for grievance redress process. Simple grievances for immediate redress will first be resolved at site by Contractor. If unaddressed for up to 7 days the complainants may go to PIU officer in ULB responsible for resettlement/social issues. Project engineer and the resettlement NGO will assist in resolving the issues. Name, designation and contact number of personnel responsible for grievance redress at ULB and RPMU, will be posted at Contractor's and PMDSC's site office in full visibility of public. NGO will be involved in community mobilization and awareness campaign among the communities. Grievances of immediate nature should be resolved at site/ within ULB/PIU level within 15 days of registration of grievances.

32. All grievances that cannot be resolved by ULB/PIU within 15 days will be forwarded to RPMU's Social safeguards/R&R Officer and PMDSC specialist who will review and resolve within 15 working days of grievance registration with the assistance of the Resettlement NGO and concerned PIU/ULB personnel, if required.

33. The grievances of critical nature and those cannot be resolved at RPMU level should be referred to Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)/Steering Committee (ST) set up at district level to be settled within 30 days. All documents related to grievances, follow up action taken to resolve along with explanatory note on nature, seriousness and time taken for grievance redress shall be prepared by RPMU Social safeguard / R&R Officer and circulated to GRC/SC members at least a week prior to scheduled meeting. The decision taken at the GRC/SC level will be communicated to the DPs by RPMU Social safeguards/R&R officer through ULB/PIU and resettlement NGO.

34. For any issues that remain unresolved by the GRC or SC or the decision taken at such meetings are not acceptable, the complainants /DPs can approach the Court of Law as per Govt. of Karnataka legal procedure.

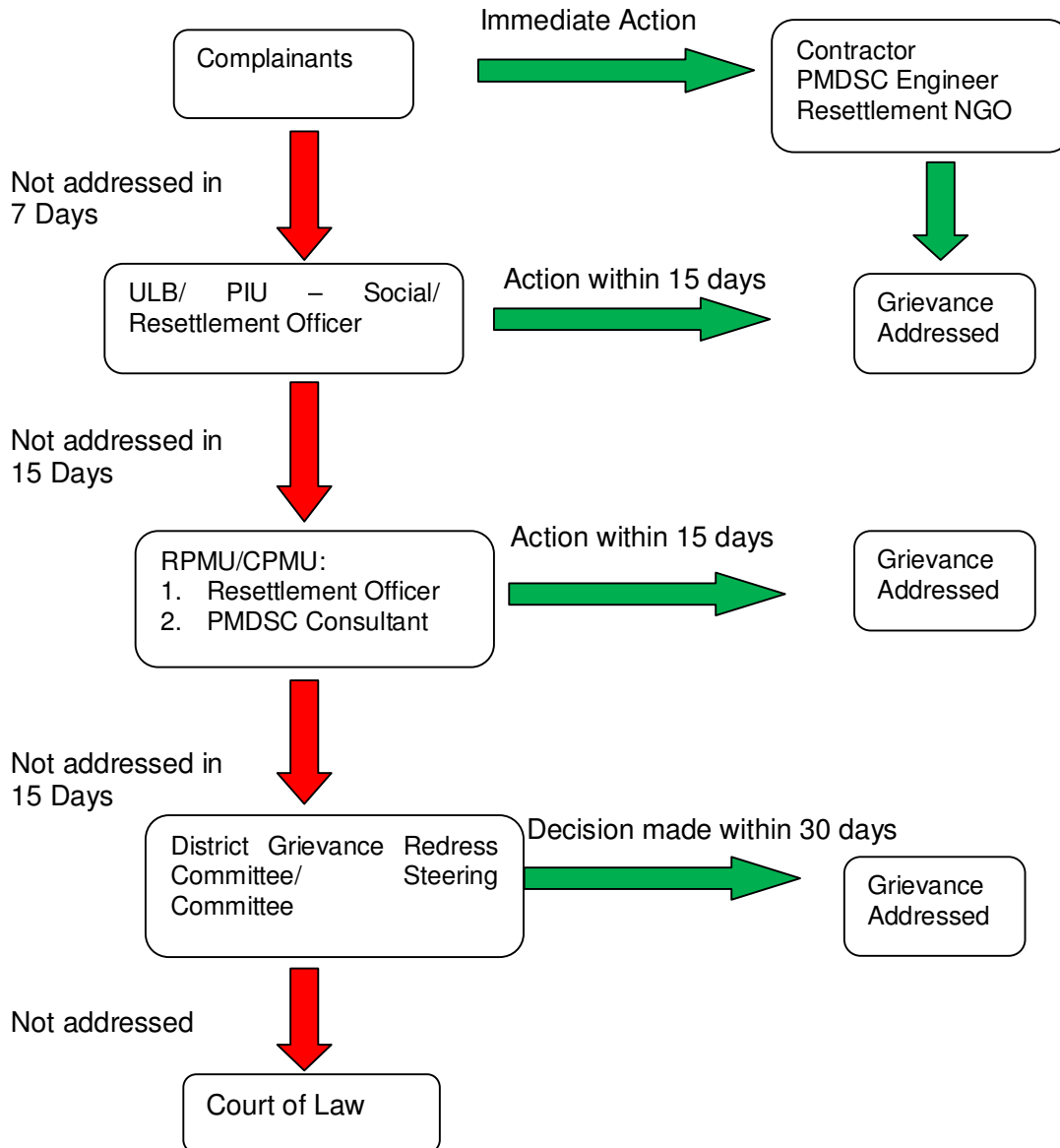
B. GRC / SC composition and selection of members

35. The GRC/SC for the project will be headed by Dy. Commissioner (DC) of the district with members as followed: (1) ULB Commissioners of project towns, (2) Revenue Department (Registrar) official, (3) RPMU Social safeguard/ R&R Officer of KIUWMIP, (4) ULB officer who will convene the periodic meeting of GRC and will shoulder responsibility of keeping records of grievances/ complaints in details with help from resettlement NGO. Other members, such as,

NGO/CBO representatives, wards council representatives, DPs' representatives will be selected by the ULB Commissioner to represent in the GRC/SC meeting. NGO should also deploy one person in the team who will be responsible for coordinating with all GRC members and the DPs for grievance redress.

36. In the event when the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, Affected Person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism (AM) through directly contact (in writing) to the Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO) at ADB headquarters or to ADB Indian Resident Mission (INRM). The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's DMCs. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will include in the PID to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM. A Grievance Redress Mechanism is shown in the Figure 1.

Figure 1: Grievance Redress Process



VII. POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT

A. Policy Framework

37. The resettlement principles adopted in this framework recognize the Land Acquisition Act, Karnataka, 1894 (with Amendment Act 68 of 1984), National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, Govt of India as notified in 2007¹ and the relevant Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) of 2009 and Operations Manual F1 (2010) on Involuntary Resettlement (2003). Since the 'Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013' is in place from 2nd January, 2014 the compensation for loss of land has been estimated based the new act. The highlights of the Act, is summarised below.

B. National Rehabilitation and resettlement Policy

38. The principles of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy are as follows²:

- (i) to minimize displacement and to promote, as far as possible, non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives;
- (ii) to ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of the affected families;
- (iii) to ensure that special care is taken for protecting the rights of the weaker sections of society, especially members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and to create obligations on the State for their treatment with concern and sensitivity;
- (iv) to provide a better standard of living, making concerted efforts for providing sustainable income to the affected families;
- (v) to integrate rehabilitation concerns into the development planning and implementation process; and
- (vi) Where displacement is on account of land acquisition, to facilitate harmonious relationship between the requiring body and affected families through mutual cooperation.

C. ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy

39. Basic principles of ADB's SPS where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable are noted as below.

- (i) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided whenever feasible.
- (ii) Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized.
- (iii) All lost assets acquired or displaced will be compensated based on the principle of replacement cost.
- (iv) Each involuntary resettlement is conceived and executed as part of a development project or program. The displaced persons (DPs) need to be provided with sufficient resources to re-establish their livelihoods and homes with time-bound action plan in synchronization with civil works.
- (v) The DPs are to be fully informed and consulted in details.
- (vi) The absence of a formal title to land is not a bar to entitlements.

¹ Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part 1, Section I, dated the 31st October, 2007.

² Ibid, Chapter II, pg 3

- (vii) The Displaced Persons are to be identified and recorded as early as possible to establish their eligibility, through a census, which serves as a cut-off date, and prevents subsequent influx of Encroachers.
- (viii) Particular attention must be paid to Vulnerable Households including those without legal title to land or other assets; households headed by women; the elderly or disabled; and indigenous groups. Assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
- (ix) The full resettlement costs are to be included in the project costs and benefits.
- (x) All payments including compensation for loss of land, assets, structures, trees, income common properties will be made prior to physical or economic displacement and commencement of civil construction work.

40. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement for Involuntary Resettlement does not apply to negotiated settlements, unless failed negotiation leads to compulsory land acquisition by expropriation.³ It also encourages the borrower/ client to acquire land / other assets through negotiated settlement, thereby avoiding lengthy land acquisition procedure and legal battle. However the borrower / client will ensure, through meaningful consultation with the displaced person(s) and those without legal title, adequate and fair price for land / other assets. The borrower/client will have to 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. Similar process will be followed for voluntary donation of land where an external independent entity will supervise and document the consultation process and validate the land donation process as per legal requirement.

D. Karnataka Land Acquisition Act

41. The Land Acquisition (KARNATAKA AMENDMENT) Act, 1988 was made to the Karnataka Land Acquisition Act, 1984 with a view to facilitate land acquisition process and make it more people friendly. A few relevant amendments made to the Karnataka LAA are important to understand the legal requirement in case of Land Acquisition and other ways of facilitating land availability for public purpose. These are in the form of Government Order and Circular and mentioned in brief below.

- (i) According to the Govt. Order (G.O. No. VAE 26 HAM 2010, Bangalore, dated 13.04.2010) issued on 13th April, 2010 a committee headed by the Deputy Commissioner of the District (DC) can decide the "Guidance value" and even pay the land owner for compensation of land an amount up to a maximum of 3 times more than the Guidance Value. Other members of the committee are local Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA), Assistant Commissioner (AC), ULB President and ULB Commissioner.
- (ii) According to Govt. Circular no. RD 13 BHU.SWA.DHA. 2006 dated 24.02.2006, 50% of the award value for land will have to be submitted by the Requiring Body on the date Section 4(1) notification is served and rest of the full compensation payment to be submitted before Section 6(1) notice is served. There is one year time period for issuance of notification of section 4(1) and section 6(1) and two years between issuing section 6(1) and award of compensation. If award exceeds more than the stipulated two years period the land acquisition process will lapse and fresh LA procedure will have to be initiated

³ ADB Policy Paper: Safeguard Policy Statement, June 2009 Safeguard Requirements 2: Involuntary Resettlement

- (iii) In the Circular No. RGRHCL 05 HSA 2006, dated 16.06.2008, Tehsildar or AC of the district has been duly authorized by DC to purchase land for public purpose. This circular facilitates purchase of private land directly from the people for public purpose.
- (iv) Dy. Commissioner of the district is empowered to pay a maximum of Rs. 1 crore to an individual. Regional Commissioner of a Region is empowered to pay compensation up to a maximum of Rs 5 crores to an individual. If the compensation amount exceeds Rs 5 crores for an individual, the proposal should go to the Principal Secretary, Land Revenue Deptt., GoK for his approval and ultimately to be approved by the Minister in Charge of the Land Revenue Dep

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

42. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 recognizes the need for rehabilitation and resettlement benefits for project affected families. The ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009 emphasizes "a process of free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected people at each stage of the project, and particularly during project preparation, to fully identify their views and ascertain their broad community support for the project. Similarly The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act,2013 made the public consultation mandatory (section 5) during the preparation of Social Impact Assessment of all projects.

43. The major differences identified between the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act,2013 and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) approved for the project are the following

1. Recognition and establishment of cut-off date to identify the non-titleholders who have no recognizable legal right to the land they are occupying and extending R&R benefits under the project;
2. Compensation at full replacement cost (without depreciation) to replace the lost and other assets;
3. Additional benefits for vulnerable groups

44. As no non-title holders are identified as affected due to this project, this gap of new Act with RPF would not have any implication in this subproject. However, the RPF would be revised based on The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act,2013.The Entitlement of Affected Persons as per new act is summarised in table-6

Table:-6 Entitlement Matrix

Sl. No.	Application	Definition of Entitled Unit	Type of Impact	Entitlement	Details
A. Loss of Private Agricultural, Home-Stead & Commercial Land					
1	Land within the Corridor of Impact (COI)	Titleholder family and families with traditional land Right	Affected	Compensation at market rate for loss of land	<p>a) Cash compensation for the land will be determined as per section 26 of “The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act,2013”.(Market value of land + (The market value calculated shall be multiplied by a factor specified in the 1st schedule of “The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act,2013) Solatium (one hundred percentage of the compensation amount – Sl no 5 of schedule 1of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act,2013).</p> <p>b) One time resettlement Assistance @ Rs 50,000/family.(sl No. 10 of Schedule 2 of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act,2013)</p> <p>c) Refund of stamp duty and registration charges incurred for replacement land to be paid by the project; replacement land must be bought within a year from the date of payment of compensation to project affected persons. (sl No. 11 of Schedule 2 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act,2013)</p>

Sl. No.	Application	Definition of Entitled Unit	Type of Impact	Entitlement	Details
2		Registered tenants, contract cultivators & leaseholders	Displaced	Compensation for standing crops at market rate	<p>a) Registered tenants, contract cultivators & leaseholders are not eligible for compensation for land.</p> <p>b) Will not be eligible for compensation for standing, if sufficient time is given for harvesting from the date of census survey to possession of land by LAO</p> <p>d) One time resettlement Assistance @ Rs 50,000/family.(sl No. 10 of Schedule 2 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act,2013)</p>
3		Un-registered tenants, contract cultivators, leaseholders, sharecroppers		Compensation for standing crops at market rate	<p>a) Un- registered tenants, contract cultivators & leaseholders are not eligible for compensation for land.</p> <p>b) Will not be eligible for compensation for standing, if sufficient time is given for harvesting from the date of census survey to possession of land by LAO</p> <p>c) One time resettlement Assistance @ Rs 50,000/family.(sl No. 10 of Schedule 2 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act,2013)</p>
B. Loss of Trees and Crops					
1	Standing Trees, Crops within the Corridor of Impact (Col)	Owners & beneficiaries of land	Affected	Compensation at market value	<p>a) Compensation for standing trees and crops at market rate</p> <p>b) Compensation to be paid at the rate estimated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Forest Department for timber trees • The State Agriculture Extension Department for crops • The Horticulture

Sl. No.	Application	Definition of Entitled Unit	Type of Impact	Entitlement	Details
					Department for perennial trees b) Solatium (one hundred percentage of the compensation amount - SI No 5 of Schedule 1 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act,2013)
E. Loss of Livelihood					
1	Families living within the Corridor of Impact (CoI)	Title Holders/ Non-Title holders/ sharecroppers, agricultural labourers and employees		Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance	<p>a) Subsistence grant for displaced family for a period of one year @ Rs 3000/month.(sl No 5 of Schedule -2 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act,2013)</p> <p>b) One time resettlement Assistance @ Rs 50,000/family.(SI No-10 of Schedule 2 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act,2013)</p> <p>c) Temporary employment in the project construction work to project affected persons with particular attention to vulnerable groups by the project contractor during construction, to the extent possible</p>

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION

45. The objective of income restoration activities is to ensure that no DP shall become worse off compared to pre-project status due to project. Compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption whichever is greater will be provided. Compensation and assistance to affected persons must be made prior to possession of land/assets and prior to the award of civil works contracts. The SRP implementation agency will develop an appropriate plan (Micro plan) to enhance the income of the project affected persons integrating the various welfare schemes of governmental and non-governmental agencies. Resource base and existing skill of the APs as well as their socioeconomic status and cultural pattern will be considered while formulating income restoration programmes. The micro plan shall be developed in consultation with the APs. Special attention will be given to the vulnerable APs. Sufficient budget for income restoration activities is given in the resettlement budget.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

46. The civil construction planned under this sub project would be commenced at the site only after harvesting of the existing standing crops (Paddy) hence no compensation for standing crops is estimated under this subproject. The resettlement budget includes the replacement cost of land and other R&R assistances as per the New LA and R&R act, 2013 (refer table-4). All land acquisition, compensation, administrative, monitoring and consultant cost, income and livelihood restoration cost will be borne by the PMU. Also PMU will ensure timely disbursement of funds to the Dy Commissioner's office for land acquisition and to the ULB for disbursement of resettlement and rehabilitation assistances and also for cost of hiring resettlement NGOs for SRP implementation. The fund shall be placed one month prior to disbursement to keep the time frame of resettlement schedule effective. An indicative budget is shown in table 7. ULB will take due care to preserve documents of payment disbursement due to all land purchase through negotiation and towards compensation payment for land acquisition and R&R activities.

Table 7: Indicative Budget for RP Implementation

Sl. no.	Compensation for type of loss	Quantity	Unit rate (INR)	Total Amount (INR)
A	LA Cost			
1	Loss of Pvt. Agricultural land: Owner: 2 HH			
a)	Cost of land	0.010 hectares	⁴	4,50,000.00
b)	Replacement Cost of land	2 times of the base value		
c)	Solatium	One time	100%	
d)	One time resettlement Assistance	2 HH	@ Rs 50,000/family	
e)	Stamp duty & Registration charges	One time	12% of the compensation	34920.00
Subtotal of A				4,84,920.00
B.	Other costs			
2	Resettlement NGO – 01 month	01month		
3	Training	not applicable		
Subtotal of B				
Total of A+B				4,84,920.00
C	Contingency		not applicable	
Grand Total				4,84,920.00

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. Existing Institutional Structure and Capacity

47. Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development & Finance Corporation (KUIDFC) is the nodal Executing Agency (EA) responsible for implementing KIUWMIP. KUIDFC is a fully owned GoK company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956. In the context of KIUWMP, KUIDFC will establish a Central Project Management Unit (CPMU) and Regional Project Management Unit (RPMU) at the district level

48. Davanagere CMC will be the Implementing Agency (IA) for this subproject, supported by the Project Implementing Unit (PIU) to implement subproject components including resettlement activities. ULB staff, officers and even the commissioner of Davanagere CMC will need to be trained and educated in ADB's involuntary resettlement policy as stated in SPS. The ULB will also employ designated Resettlement Officer (RO) for implementing resettlement activities, supervise and monitor them. The persons having should be selected based on their experience in handling resettlement activities for similar external aided projects. PMU along with the ULBs in the capacity of Project Implementing Unit (PIU) should ensure that the staff and officers are updated with

⁴<http://www.karunadu.gov.in/karigr/asp/marketvalue/PropertyType.aspx>

recent safeguards requirement of SPS, 2009. If required, orientation course should be organised to develop their capacity in understanding and implementing involuntary resettlement activities.

49. NGO will have an important role to carry out SRP implementing activities from project preparation stage till completion of RP including income restoration activities, if any. NGO's key personnel should have thorough understanding and knowledge of ADB's safeguard policies/guidelines, preferably with experience of implementing SRP activities for ADB or other external financing agencies. NGO should also undergo capacity development and orientation course on ADB safeguard requirements. Most importantly, NGO has a key role in income restoration and livelihood rehabilitation activities for the vulnerable people who are entitled for such assistance. NGO should deploy experts in identifying skill development trainings if situation demands so after updated SRP is prepared and approved for implementation.

B. Implementation

50. A well-coordinated action plan for all the responsible organizations/ Govt. Departments is necessary for successful and timely implementation of SRP. The Institutions involved are the District Authorities, Requisitioning Authorities/Project Implementing Unit (ULBs), Regional and Central Project Management Unit (RPMU/ CPMU) of KUIDFC with the assigned safeguard officer as its focal person. Besides, CPMU will engage Design Supervision Consultant (DSC) who will conduct census and SIA with assistance from the implementing NGO and after devising possible design options based on resettlement impact, will prepare updated RP. RPMU will be responsible for scrutiny of the updated RP and will see approval from ADB prior implementation. ULB supported by Project Implementation Unit and NGO as the Implementing Agency (IA) will be primarily responsible for implementing RP activities on a day to day basis. Each of these bodies is responsible for certain functions related to RP implementation and hence coordination among them is essential.

51. The RP finalization and implementation activities will cover:

- (i) Identification of cut-off date, RP updating/ finalization, conducting census and preparation of photo identity cards and notification for land acquisition, if any, and final consultations to the affected peoples. All eligible DPs will be issued identity cards containing details and types of loss, entitlement as early as possible to avoid encroachers and squatters taking possession of land after cut-off-date. These identity cards will be verified by PIU, NGO and the DPs with signatures of all involved.
- (ii) Preparing the DPs for physical relocation through consultation process, as required, and identification of eligible DPs for economic rehabilitation with the help of providing income restoration trainings.
- (iii) During implementation, the NGO will submit monthly progress reports on the RP implementation to the PMU through the ULB (PIU). The ULB supported by the RO will conduct regular internal monitoring of resettlement implementation and prepare quarterly progress reports for submission to PMU, which will be further submitted to ADB. Social Safeguards monitoring report will be required to be submitted by PMU to ADB for review and disclosure. The reports will contain progress made in RP implementation with particular attention to compliance with the principles and Entitlement Matrix set out in the Resettlement Framework. The report will also document consultation activities conducted, provide summary of grievances or problems identified, complaints lodged by the DPs and actions taken to redress such complaints.

- (iv) The Resettlement Officer, ULB officials and the NGO staff will undergo an orientation and training programme designed for resettlement management. The training activities will focus on issues concerning (i) principles and procedures of land acquisition; (ii) ADB's safeguard policy requirement; (iii) public consultation and participation; (iii) entitlements and compensation disbursement mechanisms; (iv) Grievance Redressal; and (v) monitoring of resettlement operation. The orientation and training will be financed by the PMU and will occur prior to commencement of RP preparation, in the beginning of RP implementation and once midway through RP implementation. The PMU will ensure that resettlement budgets are delivered on time to the ULB, the PIU for timely RP implementation. NGO's financial support will also be provided by PMU and included in project cost.

The physical resettlement, if any, including payment of compensation and assistances must be completed before the start of civil works. APs will get sufficient notice to vacate their property before civil works begin. All physical relocation, compensation/ assistance if any, payment schedule will be completed before start of the civil works.

52. The roles and responsibilities of the various Institutions/ organisations are listed in (Table 8) below

Table 8 Roles and Responsibilities of Institutions

SI No.	Activities	Responsible Authority/ Agency	Time schedule
Project Preparatory Stage			
1	Finalization of designs/alignments Detailed Project design report by finalizing design option to minimize resettlement impact	a.CPMU to appoint Design Consultant (DC) b. RPMU to appoint Resettlement NGO for Davanagere c. ULB (PIU) will finalize designs with assistance from DC d. PMU to engage one Third party independent evaluator for motoring land purchase process, if Negotiated settlement is involved	15 days 15 days 7 days

SI No.	Activities	Responsible Agency	Authority/	Time schedule
2	Disclosure of final design option, proposed Land acquisition / Negotiated Land purchase plan Issuance of public notice for LA Negotiation for Land purchase Formation of District Level Resettlement Committee (DLRC) Consultation/ FGD with DPs/ landowners/ road side Hawker/Vendors to be affected by temporary impact by RO	DC to issue public notice under Section 4(1) of LAA PMU to: Complete formation of District Level Resettlement Committee (DLRC) Depute /appoint designate Resettlement officer (RO) at PIU (ULB) RO at ULB level to start consultation with the landowners / all DPs with permanent or temporary impact		30 days / 1 month. Section 4 (1) notification to be issued by concerned Dy. Commissioner of District. All land acquisition activities to be conducted as a separate LA process by DLRC and to continue simultaneously with RP activities
RP Finalization Stage				
3	Census enumeration/SIA survey of DPs for updating RP, identifying temporary impact, preparation and distribution of photo identity cards Formal announcement of project cutoff date	Design Consultant to conduct census to update RP, as recommended by PMU. NGO will prepare Photo Identity cards after verification of DPs. ULB's, RPMU RO and ward council		15 days for census verification 15 days for preparation of updated RP and distribution of identity cards At the completion of final AP census and DMS activities
4	Conduct FGD/Meetings/workshop during SIA / census survey	RO engaged by PIU (ULB) to convene meetings/ workshop depending on project requirement.		To continue throughout Project implementation
5	Categorization of all DPs for entitlement eligibility and preparation of micro plan	NGO to categorize DPs, including those having temporary impact, as per entitlement eligibility / type of loss and prepare micro plan		15 days
6	Calculation of Replacement costs of land/ property/ assets for acquisition	DLRC will compute replacement cost of all assets to be acquired based on market value		15 days

SI No.	Activities	Responsible Agency	Authority/	Time schedule
7	Formulating all compensation & assistances for the DPs and economic rehabilitation measures, if required Conduct consultation / meeting with the DPs for compensation / assistance as per entitlement matrix	DLRC to calculate resettlement assistance for disbursement as per micro plan with assistance from RO. ULB to organize consultation /meeting with DPs to disclose detailed information on loss, entitlement, compensation & assistance		30 days 30 days (both activities to continue simultaneously)
8	Finalizing compensation and rehabilitation packages and Preparation of updated/ Final RP	Design Consultant to finalize compensation and resettlement packages in consultation with DLRC and ULBs and will prepare Updated/ Final RP PMU to evaluate RP in the light of ADB compliance and RP budget and send for ADB's approval		30 days 15 days
9	Disclosure of updated RP, particularly final entitlement and rehabilitation packages to all DPs	ULB to circulate copies of updated RP with entitlement packages to all stakeholders in disclosure meeting, where NGO/CBOs/ DP's representatives will be present DPs to approve / accept entitlement and rehabilitation measures in the LARP		15 days 15 days
10	Approval of final RP	ADB to approve final RP PMU to arrange for translation and disclosure of final RP among the DPs and stakeholders		15 days 15 days
RP Implementation stage				
11	Payment of compensation of land/assets to the landowners Or, alternately, Payment of land cost through negotiated settlement Payment of resettlement assistance to eligible DPs/ incl. assistance for vulnerable DPs for income restoration	PMU will provide fund allocation Disbursement of land compensation/ negotiated price of land by DLRC with support of NGOs and LA officer at PMU level Independent Third party evaluator to monitor and evaluate process of land purchase / donation Disbursement of resettlement assistance to be monitored by Social safeguard/ development officer at PMU level		30 days for actual disbursement - to be paid after completion of all LA process – within one year from issuing Section 4 (1). 7 days (for Third party evaluation) 15 days for disbursement of assistance

SI No.	Activities	Responsible Agency	Authority/	Time schedule
12	Grievance Redress NGO to coordinate with PMU, assist DPs, especially the vulnerable ones to have access to GRC/SC	PMU to set up GRC at district level & SC at Program level ULB to address grievances at initial stage More serious grievances to be addressed by GRC at district level, or by SC at Program level		To continue throughout RP implementation
13	Monitoring & Reporting	ULB will prepare quarterly progress reports with assistance from NGO/ RO and send to PMU PMU will monitor activities of ULB/ DLRC (for LA payment only) PMU to report RP activities to ADB with safeguard compliance report		Every quarter during RP implementation Throughout RP implementation

XI. TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

53. The ADB requirement on involuntary resettlement does not always conform to the Govt. of Karnataka's LA Act and this project with ADB financial assistance will need to comply with ADB's safeguard policy apart from LA requirement of the state of Karnataka. The PMU and PIU staff and officials are likely to be acquainted with LA procedures of the state Govt, but may not be aware of the ADB's policy on IR particularly entitlement for the non-titled affected persons and requirement to assist persons for temporary impact during construction.

54. The Project Management Design & Supervision Consultants (PDMCSC) also need to be aware of the policy, since the final impact assessment should be commensurate with detail design and all types of impacts will need to be noted. The resettlement NGO will be instrumental in assigning importance to the need of recording the impact during detail design finalisation at implementation stage. Besides, the NGO has a key role in monitoring all implementation activities which will include identification of AFs, types of impact, eligibility and entitlement as per approved RP.

55. To implement all these activities NGO will need to have a comprehensive knowledge of ADB's safeguard policy requirement. Keeping all these in view training modules will be prepared before implementation commences. One orientation training course will be organised for awareness about ADB policy and project implementation in compliance with ADB safeguards policy among the PMU personnel, DS consultants, the contractors and another more detailed and rigorous orientation training will be arranged for the NGO, who will be primarily responsible for implementation of RP, making the APs, particularly the vulnerable ones, aware about their rights and entitlement, make GRM effective and last but not the least monitoring all RP activities according to plan.

56. Since ULB is the major implementing authority the personnel responsible for RP implementation will be given training in ADB safeguard policy as well along with PMU and NGO. Those responsible at ULB level are: Resettlement Officer to be engaged at ULB, Land revenue

officials, the Commissioner/Chief Officer, community affairs personnel – all these personnel will be given an orientation training and then followed by refreshers' course with experience sharing in RP implementation. In the event of negotiated land purchase or donation of land, independent third party monitoring is an essential requirement and a part of compliance for social safeguard issue. The training component will also include modality of such third party monitoring, evaluation process, documentation and endorsement procedures. The training activity will be conducted by KUIDFC Resettlement Officer and/or assigned national safeguard specialist with qualified experience and familiar with ADB SPS (2009) and requirement of ADB financed project. They will be provided with a course on Training of the Trainer which will enable them to guide ULB and NGO personnel and monitor RP activities.

XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

57. All the compensation and assistance will be completed prior to the start of the civil work at each specific stretch. Disbursement of compensation, assistance and relocation of APs cannot commence until the RP has been cleared by ADB. All entitlements are to be paid prior to displacement. Written confirmation is required by the KUIDFC to ADB stating that all compensation has been paid to APs. Only then can construction works begin on sections where compensation has been paid. Project implementation period (civil works) is expected to require 18 months to complete. The RP implementation will need 10 months to complete all tasks including payment disbursement, income restoration assistance and other resettlement assistances. A tentative implementation schedule is given in table 9

Table 9: Implementation Schedule

Activity	Months												Status
Census and socio-economic surveys (issuance of identification cards)													complied
Consultations and disclosure													complied
Confirmation of government land to be used and transfer from other departments													complied
Resettlement Plan updating if required													complied
Resettlement Plan review and approval (IPMU and ADB)													complied
Issue notice to DPs													complied
Compensation													complied
Relocation as required													complied
Takeover possession of acquired property													complied
Monitoring													In progress
Handover land to contractors													complied
Start of civil works													commenced
Rehabilitation of temporarily occupied lands	Immediately after construction												Not yet due

XIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Monitoring

58. Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether resettlement activities are progressing according to RP. Monitoring will cover physical and financial components and provides a feedback to keep the program on schedule. The PMU, through ULBs will conduct regular internal monitoring of resettlement implementation and prepare six monthly monitoring reports for submission to ADB. The reports will contain progress made in RP implementation with particular attention to compliance with the principles and entitlement matrix set out in the resettlement plan. The report will also identify potential difficulties and issues hindering RP implementation in coordination with civil construction works. The report will provide summary of issues or problems identified and actions taken to resolve the issues; and provide summary of grievances or complaints lodged by households and actions taken to redress such complaints. The resettlement NGO will prepare internal quarterly reports in consultation with RO posted at ULBs and submit those to PMU.

59. In RP implantation, the internal monitoring system will perform the following key tasks:
- (i) Administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule, funds for RP execution is released in a timely manner and that grievances are dealt with adequately.
 - (ii) A sample baseline database on socio-economic condition of the DPs will be prepared with pre-project information derived from SIA database at RP preparation stage and a comparison will be made with the present condition of the DPs during RP implementation stage and after the relocation process, if involved.
 - (iii) Feedback of rehabilitation measures will be taken to ensure that people are settled and recovering from resettlement process. This will be part of impact evaluation process that will assess effectiveness of the RP and reestablishment of the DPs post resettlement stage.

B. Reporting

60. Resettlement NGO(s) to be hired by the EA in agreement with ADB will monitor and evaluate the RP implementation and economic rehabilitation activities during entire project period. The monitoring report will contain evaluation of the RP implementation, its efficacy and provide valuable insight into the constraints in the way of implementation of RP.

61. The monitoring indicators for evaluation of the objectives achieved under the resettlement and rehabilitation program are of three kinds:

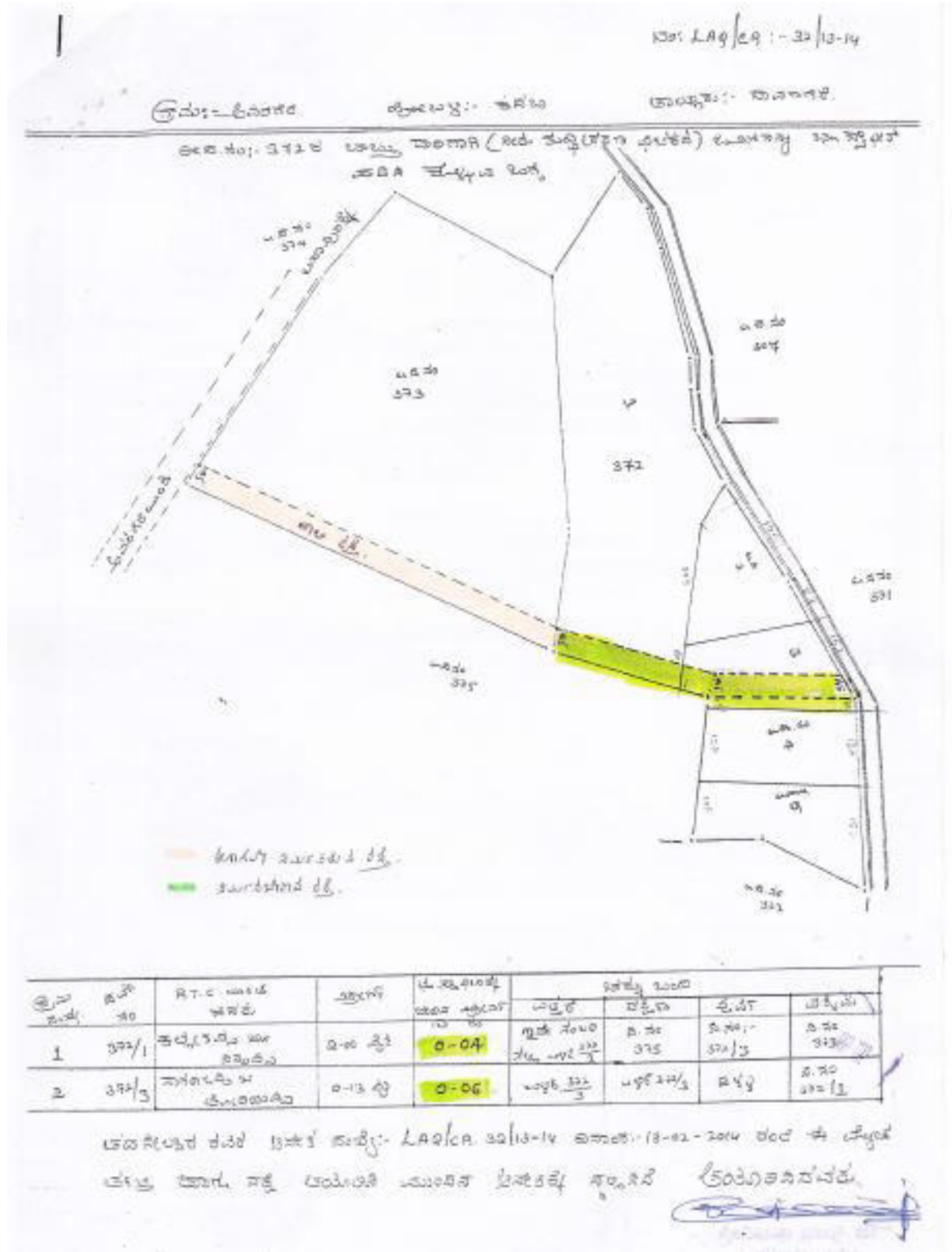
- (i) Process indicators, indicating project inputs, expenditure, staff deployment, etc.
- (ii) Output indicators, indicating results in terms of numbers of affected people compensated/assisted and resettled, skill development training organized, credit disbursed, and number of DPs capable of reorganizing their economic livelihood.
- (iii) Impact indicators, related to the long-term effects of the project on people's lives, including social network regained, economic standard sustained, etc.

62. Monitoring will also cover the physical progress of project provided resettlement sites, if any such are established. It will also evaluate access to infrastructural facilities at the relocation sites, and performance of NGO, ULB, and PMU in implanting resettlement activities.

63. At least two types of monitoring reports have to be prepared/ submitted by PMU to ADB for review and disclosure:

- (i) Quarterly project progress report with section on SRP implementation progress included
- (ii) Semi-annual social safeguard monitoring report

Appendix 1: Sketch of the proposed land acquisition (Avaragere) stretch and photos of the location



Photos of Proposed (5 MLD) STP at Avaragere

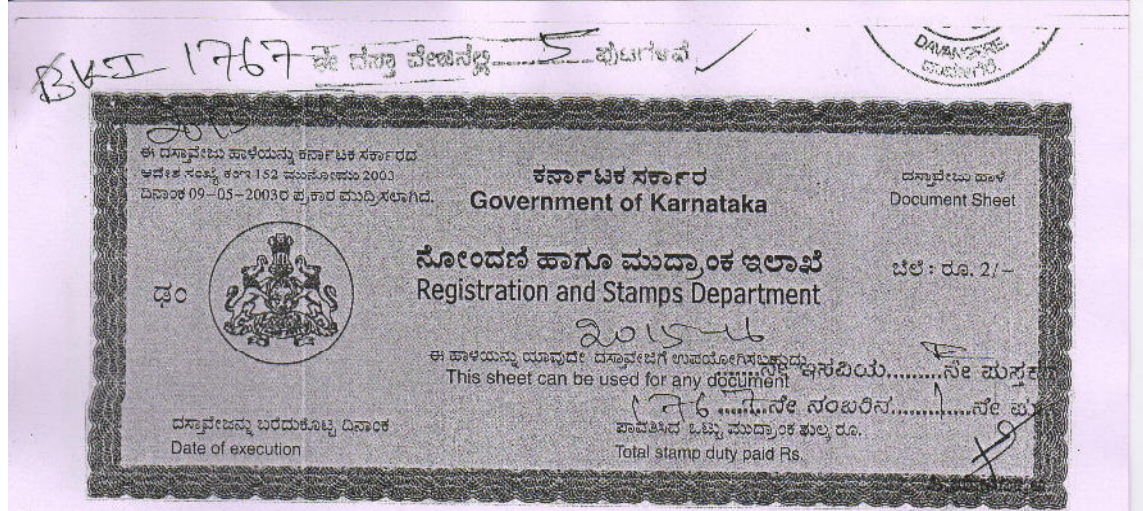


Photos of approach road (5 MLD) STP at Avaragere



Appendix 2: Ownership details of private land acquisition

Person: Mr Nagarajappa
 Compensation paid by cheque No 373290 dated 29-4-2015 = Rs 2, 70,000.00
 Land purchased: 0.060 hectares (6 guntas)
 Survey No: 372/3:



ದಾನಪತ್ರದ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಪತ್ರ

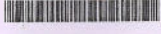
ಸನ್ ಎರಡು ಸಾವಿರದ ಹದಿನೈದನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ ಮಾಹೆ ತಾರೀಖು ಮೂವತ್ತು ರಂದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುವ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಮಹಾನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆಯ ಆಯುಕ್ತರವರಿಗೆ

ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಆವರಣದ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಶ್ರೀ ನಾಗರಾಜಪ್ಪ ಬಿನ್ ತೊರಿಯಪ್ಪ ಮತ್ತು ಮಗನಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್.ರಘು ಆದ ನಾವುಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸೇರಿ ಬರೆದುಕೊಟ್ಟ ದಾನಪತ್ರದ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಪತ್ರ ಏನೆಂದರೆ:

ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಆವರಣದ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸಬ್‌ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟು ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಕಸಬಾ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಆವರಣದ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ರಿ.ಸ.ನಂ.371/1ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ 2 ಎಕರೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ “ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಮಗ್ರ ನಗರ ನೀರು ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ” (ಜಲಸಿರಿ) ಒಳಚರಂಡಿ ನೀರು ಶುದ್ಧೀಕರಣ ಘಟಕದ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದ್ದು ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ತಲುಪಲು ದಾರಿಯ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ನನ್ನ ಹಕ್ಕುದಾರಿ ಮಾಲೀಕತ್ವದ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾಧೀನಾನುಭವದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂತಹ ರಿ.ಸ.ನಂ.372/3ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ 0-13 ಗುಂಟೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಆರು ಗುಂಟೆ ಜಾಗವನ್ನು ನಾವುಗಳು ದಿನಾಂಕ : 04-08-2014ರಂದು ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜಿನ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: DVG-1-07024-2014-15 ಸಿ.ಡಿ. ನಂಬರ DVG343 ನೇ ದರಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ 05.08.2014 ರಂದು ದಾನಪತ್ರ ನೋಂದಾವಣೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಸರಿಯಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ ನಮಗೆ ಗೃಹಕೃತ್ವದ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೃಷಿ ಕೆಲಸದ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಬೇರೂರದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನವಿಯಂತೆ ಸದರಿ ಸ್ಥತ್ತಿನ ಜಮೀನಿನ ಮಾಲೀಕರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಆಗಿ ಈಗಿನ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ 1 ಎಕರೆಗೆ 18.00 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಂತೆ 06 ಗುಂಟೆ ಜಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ರೂ.2,70,000/- (ರೂ. ಎರಡು ಲಕ್ಷದ ಏಪ್ಪತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ) ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಆಯುಕ್ತರು ಮಹಾನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಇವರು ಕೊಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿದಂತೆ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಸೂತ್ರನ್ನು ದಾನಪತ್ರದ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಪತ್ರದ ಮೂಲಕ ಪೂರಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳ ಸಮ್ಮುಖವು ಚೆಕ್ ನಂ. “373290” ದಿ: 29-04-2015 ರ ಮೂಲಕ ನಾನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ನನಗೆ ಕ್ರಯದ ಪೂರಾ ಹಣ ಸಂದಾಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು ಮಹಾನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಇವರ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಪತ್ರದ ಮೂಲಕ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ದಿನದಿಂದ ಈ ಆಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ನಮಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಹಕ್ಕು ಭಾದ್ಯತೆ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಹಾಗೂ ನಮಗೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಹಕ್ಕು ಭಾದ್ಯತೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಸದರಿ ಸೊತ್ತಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ಲಾಗಾಯ್ತು ನಮಗಾಗಲೀ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಕರಿಗಾಗಲೀ ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಹಕ್ಕು ಭಾದ್ಯತೆ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ತಕ್ಕರೂೂ ಸಹ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಸದರಿ ಸೂತ್ರನ್ನು ತಾವುಗಳು ರಸ್ತೆ ಸಂಚಾರಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸಂತೋಷದಿಂದ ಒಪ್ಪಿ ಬರೆಯಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ಸ್ಥಿರ ಸೊತ್ತಿನ ದಾನಪತ್ರದ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಪತ್ರ ಇದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ನಾಗರಾಜಪ್ಪ
 R. Rajappa
 ಅಯುಕ್ತರು
 ಮಹಾನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

Scanning and stamp duty charges: Rs 2910.00



Print Date & Time : 04-05-2015 03:07:09 PM

ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 1767

2015-16
 1767ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ.....ನೇ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ
 1767ನೇ ನಂಬರಿಸ.....ನೇ ಪುಟ
 ಹಿರಿಯ ಉಪ-ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ
 ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ.

ಸಬ್ ರಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ರವರ ಕಚೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ 04-05-2015 ರಂದು 02:55:21 PM ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿದ ಶುಲ್ಕದೊಂದಿಗೆ

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ವಿವರ	ರೂ. ಪೈ
1	ನೋಂದಣಿ ಶುಲ್ಕ	2700.00
2	ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಂಪಿಂಗ್ ಫೀ	175.00
3	ಪರಿಶೋಧನಾ ಶುಲ್ಕ	35.00
	ಒಟ್ಟು :	2910.00

ಶ್ರೀ ನಾಗರಾಜಪ್ಪ ಬಿನ್ ತೊರಿಯಪ್ಪ ಇವರಿಂದ ಹಾಜರ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ

ಹೆಸರು	ಫೋಟೋ	ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಗುರುತು	ಸಹಿ
ಶ್ರೀ ನಾಗರಾಜಪ್ಪ ಬಿನ್ ತೊರಿಯಪ್ಪ			

ಹಿರಿಯ ಉಪ-ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ
 ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ.

ಬರೆದುಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಹೆಸರು	ಫೋಟೋ	ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಗುರುತು	ಸಹಿ
1	ನಾಗರಾಜಪ್ಪ ಬಿನ್ ತೊರಿಯಪ್ಪ (ಬರೆದುಕೊಡುವವರು)			
2	ರಘು ಎನ್. ಬಿನ್ ನಾಗರಾಜಪ್ಪ (ಬರೆದುಕೊಡುವವರು)			

ಹಿರಿಯ ಉಪ-ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ
 ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ.

ರಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಕೆಲಂ 88(1) ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹಾಜರಾಗಲು ವಿನಾಯ್ತಿಯಿರುವ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ರಾಜಪಾಲರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

ಹಿರಿಯ ಉಪ-ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ
 ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ.

Land registration charges: Rs 18000.00

Sub-Registrar
of the Sub-Reg.

2015-16
1767ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ.....ನೇ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ
1767ನೇ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ.....ನೇ ಪುಟ
ದೀಪ್ತ ನೋ.ಇ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
ನೋಂದಣಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುದ್ರಾಂಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ
Department of Stamps and Registration
ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ

1957 ರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮುದ್ರಾಂಕ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯ ಕಲಂ 10 ಎ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ

ಶ್ರೀ ನಾಗರಾಜಪ್ಪ ಬಿನ್ ತೊರಿಯಪ್ಪ , ಇವರು 18000.00 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿತ ಮುದ್ರಾಂಕ ಶುಲ್ಕವಾಗಿ ಪಾವತಿಸಿರುವುದನ್ನು ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ

ಪ್ರಕಾರ	ಮೊತ್ತ (ರೂ.)	ಹಣದ ಪಾವತಿಯ ವಿವರ
ಇತರ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಪೇ ಆರ್ಡರ್	18000.00	ಡಿ.ಡಿ ನಂ. 089238 ದಿ:30/04/2015 ವಿಜಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ
ಒಟ್ಟು :	18000.00	

ಸ್ಥಳ : ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ
ದಿನಾಂಕ : 04/05/2015

ದೀಪ್ತ ನೋ.ಇ.
ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

Designed and Developed by C- DAC ,ACTS Pune.



ಈ ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜು ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ
ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕಂ. 132 ಮುಖೋದ್ದೇಶ 2003
ದಿನಾಂಕ 09-05-2003ರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
Government of Karnataka

ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜು ಹಾಳೆ
Document Sheet



ನೋಂದಣಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುದ್ರಾಂಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ
Registration and Stamps Department

ಬೆಲೆ : ರೂ. 2/-

ಈ ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ಯಾವುದೇ ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬಹುದು.
This sheet can be used for any document.

ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜನ್ನು ಬರೆದುಕೊಟ್ಟ ದಿನಾಂಕ
Date of execution

ಇಸವಿಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ.....ನೇ ಮುಸ್ತಕಿ
ಪಾವತಿಸಿದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮುದ್ರಾಂಕ ಶುಲ್ಕ ರೂ.
Total stamp duty paid Rs.

ವಿವರಣೆ

ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಸಬ್ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್‌ವರ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಸಬಾ ಯೋಜನೆ
ಅವರಗೆರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮ ರಿ.ಸ.ನಂ 372/3ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ 00 ಎಕರೆ 13 ಗುಂಟೆವುಳ್ಳ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ 06 ಗುಂಟೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು
ಒಳಚರಂಡಿ ಶುದ್ಧೀಕರಣ ಘಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ರಸ್ತೆಗಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಡುವ ಜಾಗ ಇದರ ಚಕ್ರಬಂಧಿ, ಪೂರ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಹಳ್ಳ, ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಕ್ಕೆ
ರುದ್ರಭೂಮಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಲೇಶವನವರು ರಸ್ತೆಗಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಜಾಗವು, ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಲ್ಲೇಶವನವರ ಜಮೀನು ಮತ್ತು
ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಗರಾಜವ್ವನವರ ಉಳಿದ ಜಮೀನು ಈ ಮಧ್ಯದ ಸೂತ್ರನ್ನು ಆಯುಕ್ತರು ಮಹಾನಗರಪಾಲಿಕೆ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ
ಇವರಿಗೆ ಸದರಿ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ನಾಗರಾಜವ್ವ. *Rajamma*

ಬರೆದುಕೊಟ್ಟವರ ಸಹಿ.

ಬರೆಯಿಸಿಕೊಂಡವರ ಸಹಿ.

ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳು :-

1) *M. Banakar*
S/o B. Kannehangoud

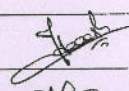
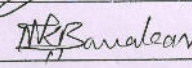
2) *H. Rajappa*
ಕರಡು ತಯಾರಿಸಿದವರು.

Julia


Subbarao
ಆಯುಕ್ತರು
ನೋಂದಣಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುದ್ರಾಂಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ


ಗುರುತಿಸುವವರು


2015-16
1767
.....ನೀ ಧಾರವೀಯ.....ನೀ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ
.....ನೀ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ.....ನೀ ಪುಟ
ಹಿ.ಕ.ನೋ.ಅ.

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿವರ	ಸಹಿ
1	ಹರೀಶ್ ಬಿನ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ ಮೋಳಬುಡೆ ಗ್ರಾಮ ದಾ ಅ	
2	ಎಂ.ಕೆ ಬಣಾಶರ್ ಬಿನ್ ಬಿ ಕೆಂಟನಗೌಡ ಬೂದಿಹಾಳು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಹರವನಹಳ್ಳಿ ತಾ	

ಹಿರಿಯ ಉಪನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರಾದ
ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ.


1 ನೇ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜು
ನಂಬರ DVG-1-01767-2015-16 ಆಗಿ
ಸಿ.ಡಿ. ನಂಬರ DVGD382 ನೇ ದ್ವರಲ್ಲಿ
ದಿನಾಂಕ 04-05-2015 ರಂದು ಮೊದಲನೆಯವನಾಗಿ


ಡಿ.ಹೆ.ಸಿ.ರೇಡ್ಡೆ
ಹಿರಿಯ ಉಪನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರಾದ
ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ


The Seal of the Sub-Registrar
DAVANAGERE
ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

Designed and Developed by C-DAC, ACTS, Pune

14 MAY 2015

Person: Mr Kalleshappa
 Compensation paid by cheque No 373289 dated 29-4-2015 = Rs1, 80,000.00
 Land purchased: 0.040 hectares (4 guntas)
 Survey No: 372/1

ಈ ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿ.ಎಂ. ಪುಟಗಳಿವೆ ✓

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
Government of Karnataka

ನೋಂದಣಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುದ್ರಾಂಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ
Registration and Stamps Department

ಬೆಲೆ : ರೂ. 2/-

ಈ ಪಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ಯಾವುದೇ ದಾಖಲೆಗಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಲು ಬಹುದು
 This sheet can be used for any document for registration purposes.

ಮಾಪತಿಸಿದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮುದ್ರಾಂಕ ಶುಲ್ಕ ರೂ. 1746/-
 Total stamp duty paid Rs. 1746/-

ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜಿನ ಬರೆಯುವ ದಿನಾಂಕ
 Date of execution

ದಾನಪತ್ರದ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಪತ್ರ

ನನ್ ಎರಡು ಸಾವಿರದ ಹದಿನೈದನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ ಮಾಹೆ ತಾರೀಖು ಮೂವತ್ತು ರಂದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುವ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಮಹಾನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆಯ ಆಯುಕ್ತರವರಿಗೆ

ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಅವರಗೆರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಪ್ಪ ಬಿನ್ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಆದ ನಾವುಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸೇರಿ ಬರೆದುಕೊಟ್ಟ ದಾನಪತ್ರದ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಪತ್ರ ಏನೆಂದರೆ:

ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಅವರಗೆರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸಬ್‌ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟು ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಕಸಬಾ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಅವರಗೆರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ರಿ.ಸ.ನಂ.371/1ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ 2 ಎಕರೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ "ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಮಗ್ರ ನಗರ ನೀರು ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ" (ಜಲಸಿರಿ) ಒಳಚರಂಡಿ ನೀರು ಶುದ್ಧೀಕರಣ ಘಟಕದ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದ್ದು ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ತಲುಪಲು ದಾರಿಯ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ನನ್ನ ಹಕ್ಕುದಾರಿ ಮಾಲೀಕತ್ವದ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾಧೀನಾನುಭವದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂತಹ ರಿ.ಸ.ನಂ.372/1ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ 1 ಎಕರೆ ಗುಂಟೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಗುಂಟೆ ಜಾಗವನ್ನು ನಾವುಗಳು ದಿನಾಂಕ : 04-08-2014ರಂದು ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜಿನ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: DVG-1-07034-2014-15 ಸಿ.ಡಿ. ನಂಬರ DVG343 ನೇ ದ್ವರಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ 05.08.2014 ರಂದು ದಾನಪತ್ರ ನೋಂದಾವಣೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಸರಿಯಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ ನಮಗೆ ಗೃಹಕೃತ್ವದ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೃಷಿ ಕೆಲಸದ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಹಣದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನವಿಯಂತೆ ಸದರಿ ಸ್ವತ್ತಿನ ಜಮೀನಿನ ಮಾಲೀಕರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಆಗಿ ಈಗಿನ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ 1 ಎಕರೆಗೆ 18.00 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಂತೆ 04 ಗುಂಟೆ ಜಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ರೂ.1,80,000/- (ರೂ. ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷದ ಎಂಬತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ)ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಆಯುಕ್ತರು ಮಹಾನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಇವರು ಕೊಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿದಂತೆ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಸೂತ್ರನ್ನು ದಾನಪತ್ರದ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಪತ್ರದ ಮೂಲಕ ಪೂರಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳ ಸಮ್ಮುಖದ ಚೆಕ್ ನಂ. "373289" ದಿ.29-04-2015 ರ ಮೂಲಕ ನಾನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ನನಗೆ ಕ್ರಯದ ಪೂರಾ ಹಣ ಸಂದಾಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು ಮಹಾನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಇವರ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಪತ್ರದ ಮೂಲಕ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ದಿನದಿಂದ ಈ ಆಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ನಮಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಹಕ್ಕು ಭಾದ್ಯತೆ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಹಾಗೂ ನಮಗೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಹಕ್ಕು ಭಾದ್ಯತೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಸದರಿ ಸೂತ್ತಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ಲಾಗಾಯ್ತು ನಮಗಾಗಲೀ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಕರಿಗಾಗಲೀ ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಹಕ್ಕು ಭಾದ್ಯತೆ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ತಕರಾರೂ ಸಹ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಸದರಿ ಸೂತ್ರನ್ನು ತಾವುಗಳು ರಸ್ತೆ ಸಂಚಾರಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸಂತೋಷದಿಂದ ಒಪ್ಪಿ ಬರೆಯಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ಸ್ಥಿರ ಸೂತ್ತಿನ ದಾನಪತ್ರದ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಪತ್ರ ಇದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

-ಎಂ.ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಪ್ಪ
 ಆಯುಕ್ತರು
 ಮಹಾನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

Scanning and stamp duty charges: Rs 2010.00



Print Date & Time : 04-05-2015 01:50:56 PM

ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 1746

ಸಬ್ ರೆಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ರವರ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ 04-05-2015 ರಂದು 01:43:35 PM ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿದ ಶುಲ್ಕದೊಂದಿಗೆ

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ವಿವರ	ರೂ. ಪೈ
1	ನೋಂದಣಿ ಶುಲ್ಕ	1800.00
2	ಮ್ಯಾಟ್ರಿಂಗ್ ಫೀ	175.00
3	ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ಶುಲ್ಕ	35.00
	ಒಟ್ಟು :	2010.00

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಲ್ಲೇಶಪ್ಪ ಎಂ. ಬಿನ್ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ ಅವರಿಂದ ಹಾಜರ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ

ಹೆಸರು	ಫೋಟೋ	ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಗುರುತು	ಸಹಿ
ಶ್ರೀ ಕಲ್ಲೇಶಪ್ಪ ಎಂ. ಬಿನ್ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ			ಎಂ.ಕಲ್ಲೇಶಪ್ಪ

ಹಿರಿಯ ಉಪ-ನೋಂದಣಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ.

ಬರೆದುಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಹೆಸರು	ಫೋಟೋ	ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಗುರುತು	ಸಹಿ
1	ಶ್ರೀ ಕಲ್ಲೇಶಪ್ಪ ಎಂ. ಬಿನ್ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ . (ಬರೆದುಕೊಡುವವರು)			ಎಂ.ಕಲ್ಲೇಶಪ್ಪ

ಹಿರಿಯ ಉಪ-ನೋಂದಣಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ.

ರೆಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಕೆಲಂ 88(i) ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹಾಜರಾಗಲು ವಿನ್ಯಾಯಿಸಿರುವ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು ಮಹಾನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ . . ಇವರು ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜನ್ನು ಬರೆದುಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಒಪ್ಪಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಹಿರಿಯ ಉಪ-ನೋಂದಣಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ.

ಈ ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜು ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ
ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕಂ.152 ಮುಮೂನು 2003
ದಿನಾಂಕ 09-05-2003ರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
Government of Karnataka

ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜು ಹಾಳೆ
Document Sheet



ನೋಂದಣಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುದ್ರಾಂಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ
Registration and Stamps Department

ಬೆಲೆ : ರೂ. 2/-

ಶೀ

ಈ ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ಯಾವುದೇ ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ದಾಖಲೆಗೆ ಇಸವಿಯ ನಂ.ನೇ ಮು.ದ
This sheet can be used for any documentary purpose. No.ನೇ ಮು.ದ

ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜನ್ನು ಬರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ದಿನಾಂಕ
Date of execution

ಒಟ್ಟು ಮುದ್ರಾಂಕ ಶುಲ್ಕ ರೂ. 124.6
Total stamp duty paid Rs.

ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್.

ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಸಬ್ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್‌ನವರ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಅಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಸಬಾ ಹೋಬಳಿ
ಅವನಗೆರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮ ರಿ.ಸ.ನಂ 372/11ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿಸ್ಸೀಂ 01 ವಕ್ರಾಂಕ 04 ಗೆಂಟೆವುಳ್ಳ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಒಳಚರಂಡಿ ಶುದ್ಧೀಕರಣ
ಘಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ರಸ್ತೆಗಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಡುವ ಜಾಗ ಇದರ ಚಕ್ರಬಂಧಿ, ಪೂರ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಗರಾಜಪ್ಪನವರ, ಜಮೀನು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚು
ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಕ್ಕೆ ರುದ್ರಭೂಮಿ ಮತ್ತು ರಸ್ತೆ, ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಲ್ಲೇಶಪ್ಪನವರ ಉಳಿದ ಜಮೀನು ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಗರಾಜಪ್ಪನವರ
ಜಮೀನು ಈ ಮಧ್ಯದ ಸೊತ್ತನ್ನು ಆಯುಕ್ತರು ಮಹಾನಗರಪಾಲಿಕೆ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಸದರಿ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು
ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರಿಸಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಎಂ.ಕಲ್ಲೇಶ್
ಬರೆದುಕೊಟ್ಟವರ ಸಹಿ.

ಬರೆಯಿಸಿಕೊಂಡವರ ಸಹಿ.

ಅಯ್ಯಪ್ಪ
ಅಯ್ಯಪ್ಪ

ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳು :-

1) *Mahadev MS* → % *Channabedappa*
Aravagere

2) *ಅಯ್ಯಪ್ಪ* ES % *ಶಿವಪ್ಪ*

ಕರಡು ತಯಾರಿಸಿದವರು :

ಹುಲ

ಶಿವಪ್ಪ

2015-16 ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ 2 ನೇ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ
 1746 ನೇ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ 4 ನೇ ಪುಟ
 ಸಬ್ ರಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್
 ಹಿ.ಆ.ನೋ.ಅ.

ಗುರುತಿಸುವವರು

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಳಾಸ	ಸಹಿ
1	ಎಂ.ಸಿ. ಮಹದೇವ್.ಬಿ.ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಪ್ಪ ಅವರಗೆರೆ ದಾ ತಾ	Mahadew. M.E
2	ಎ.ಎಸ್. ಉಮೇಶ್.ಬಿ.ಎಂ. ಶಿವಣ್ಣ ಅವರಗೆರೆ ದಾ ತಾ	ಅವರಗೆರೆ ES

ಹಿರಿಯ ಉಪ-ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ರಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್
 ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ.



1 ನೇ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜು
 ನಂಬರ DVG-1-01746-2015-16 ಆಗಿ
 ಸಿ.ಡಿ. ನಂಬರ DVGD382 ನೇ ಧರಲ್ಲಿ
 ದಿನಾಂಕ 04-05-2015 ರಂದು ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ



ಡಿ.ಕೆ.ಸತೀಶ್
 ಸಬ್ ರಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್ (ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ)
 ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

Designed and Developed by C-DAC, ACTS, Pune

Land registration charges: Rs 12000.00

201506 2
1946 ನೇ ನಂಬರಿನ 5 ನೇ ಪುಟ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
ನೋಂದಣಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುದ್ರಾಂಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ
Department of Stamps and Registration
ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ
1957 ರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮುದ್ರಾಂಕ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯ ಕೆಲಂ 10 ಎ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ
ಶ್ರೀ ಕಲ್ಲೇಶಪ್ಪ ಎಂ. ಬಿನ್ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ , ಇವರು 12000.00 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿತ ಮುದ್ರಾಂಕ ಶುಲ್ಕವಾಗಿ ಪಾವತಿಸಿರುವುದನ್ನು
ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ

ಪ್ರಕಾರ	ಮೊತ್ತ (ರೂ.)	ಹಣದ ಪಾವತಿಯ ವಿವರ
ಇತರ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಡಿ.ಡಿ.	12000.00	ಡಿಡಿ ನಂ 089239 ದಿ:30-04-2015 ವಿಜಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಶಿವಿ ರಸ್ತೆ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ
ಒಟ್ಟು :	12000.00	

ಸ್ಥಳ : ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ
ದಿನಾಂಕ : 04/05/2015

ಉಪ-ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮುದ್ರಾಂಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ಹಿರಿಯ ಉಪ-ನೋಂದಣಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ
ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ.

Designed and Developed by C- DAC ,ACTIS Pune.

TRANSLATION OF LAND DOCUMENT OF 0.060 HECTARES FOR DAVANAGERE APPROACH ROAD

Sale agreement immovable property on the day 30th April 2015, THE AGREEMENT IS SIGNED BETWEEN Commissioner Davanagere Taluk Avaragere, Raghu son of Nagarajappa, Son of Torippa resident of Davanagere Taluk at Avaragere village, sub register office. In survey No 372/3 13 guntas was registered on 4-8-2014 DVG -1-07024-2014-15 DVGD 343 and now out of this I am selling 6 guntas of Land to CMC Davanagere as I need the money for agricultural purpose. The fair price value fixed by city municipal council Davanagere is Rs 18 lakhs per acre.

I have received payment of Rs 2, 70,000/- vide cheque No 373290 dated 29-4- 2015 for 6 guntas , and I and my family do not have any objections and further rights over this said land from this day onwards.

Schedule of property

Davanagere Taluk Sub registers office Jurisdiction

Government survey No 372/3

6 guntas (0.060 Hectares)

Towards East: Nagarajappa land

West: Graveyard and approach Road

North: Kalleshappa remaining land

South: Nagarajappa land

Witness: 1) M.K Bandkear S/O B. Kannegoud

2) Harish S/O Manjuppa

TRANSLATION OF LAND DOCUMENT OF 0.040 HECTARES FOR DAVANAGERE APPROACH ROAD

Sale agreement immovable property on the day 29th April 2015, THE AGREEMENT IS SIGNED BETWEEN Commissioner Davanagere and Kalleshappa bin Siddappa and also represented by his son and wife resident of Davanagere Taluk at Avaragere village, sub register office. In survey No 372/1 out of 2 Acres was registered on 4-8-2014 DVG -1-07034-2014-15 DVGD 343 and now out of this I am selling 4 guntas of Land to CMC Davanagere as I need the money for agricultural purpose. The fair price value fixed by city municipal council is Rs 18 lakhs per acre.

I have received payment of Rs 1, 80,000/- vide cheque No 373289 dated 29-4- 2015 for 4 guntas , and I and my family do not have any objections and further rights over this said land from this day onwards.

Schedule of property

Davanagere Taluk Sub registers office Jurisdiction

Government survey No 371/1

4 guntas (0.040 Hectares)

Towards East: small canal

West: Graveyard and approach Road

North: Kalleshappa remaining land

South: Nagarajappa remaining land

Witness: 1) Mahadev M.C S/O Channabasappa
2) Umesh E.S S/O Shivappa