

Resettlement Plan

Project Number: 43253-025
November 2015

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

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

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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
DLIC	District Level Implementation Committee
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DP	Displaced Person
EA	Executing agency
GoI	Government of India
GoK	Government of Karnataka
GRC	Grievances Redressal Committee
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
O&M	Operations and maintenance
PMU	Program 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 project the following physical works will be constructed in the sector of Sewerage and Sanitation: (i) 82.2 km of new underground drainage pipeline (ii) 5 MLD capacity Sewage treatment plant at Teredahalli, around 1 Km away from Byadgi town and one Septic Tank at Hamsabhavi near Agasanahalli area is proposed to be constructed, which is around 3 Km from the STP.

B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

2. 8.45 acres of private land is required for construction of STP and approach road is purchased (through negotiated settlement) from three private individuals and is in the possession of ULB Byadgi as on March 2015. All other components planned under this sub project (82.2 km of new underground drainage pipeline and one Septic Tank at Hamsabhavi near Agasanahalli area) will restrict in existing right of way of city roads or the open govt land. The maximum trench width for laying of UGD will be around 0.6 meters to 2.5 meters. Initially a storage reservoir and community toilet was proposed at Byadgi, However the proposed storage reservoir (SR) and community toilet as mentioned in the earlier RP was dropped and community toilets would be built under the OBA toilet program.

3.

C. Temporary Resettlement Impact

4. Joint site verification was done by Design Engineer and Resettlement Specialist of the consultant team during the period from 1st February to 16th March, 2015 along the project alignment and it reveals that the traffic movement will be restricted during the construction period. Opening a trench for UGD in one stretch of the road at a time is likely to minimize disruptions and impacts. No permanent and semi-permanent structures are identified within the COI of the proposed sewer alignment. While trenching at densely populated areas like market place or lay outs, roads with heavy traffic, additional care will be taken, hard barricade would be mandatorily provided along with caution board and traffic diversion boards. Some of the densely populated areas identified at Byadgi are Nehru Nagar, Chowdeshwari Nagar, Byadgi market etc. and major road with heavy traffic are state high way, Bus stand road and Bye-pass road. Except these three roads; all other roads are narrow and /or located in busy commercial area. Therefore full closure will be required in those stretches for one or two days. However facilities for the pedestrian movement will be provided, hence no major impacts on businesses and their employees are anticipated, moreover access to shops and commercial centres will not be effected, as hawkers and vendors will be assisted by contractors to move to the other side of the road or shift behind, wherever space is available and return as per section of work, hence construction shall be done with all measures to ensure least inconvenience to the public.

D. Socio-economic Information and Profile

5. The project affects 3 Households of Byadagi village of Byadagi Taluk of Haveri district. Census survey was done for the 3 affected household's on 16 March 2015. Putting all the three families, together, a total of 22 (11 males and 11 females) persons will be affected due to the private land acquisition. All the households belong to the backward class.

E. 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.

F. Resettlement Budget

7. The resettlement budget for the subproject components of (i) 82.20 km of new underground drainage pipeline (ii) 5 MLD capacity Sewage treatment plant and (iii) Septic Tank is estimated at **Rs.1,37,12,550.00 (INR 13.71 million)**. The resettlement budget includes cost of land and consultancy fees for third party independent Evaluator.

G. Implementation Schedule

8. Project implementation period (civil works) is expected to require 36 months to complete. The RP implementation will need 18 months to complete all tasks which includes payment disbursement,.

H. Monitoring and Reporting

9. The Social Development Officer at PMU Head Office will update the RP. The SDO of RPMU will be responsible for regular monitoring and will prepare monthly monitoring report. The PMU would prepare quarterly monitoring reports on construction process, RP implementation and identifying potential problems. Monitoring reports will also contain resettlement compliance apart from progress in RP implementation. The reports will be submitted to ADB on half yearly basis.

Value of Agricultural Land

The value of the Agricultural Land in Byadgi is INR 0.35 million as per Acre as per the letter issued from the Sub registrar office Byadgi dated 21-8-2014 for the year 2014 -15, copy the same and its translation is shown in Annexure.

Location of Affected Lands

The land for the proposed septic tank is located at Hamsabhavi near Agasanhalli and land for the proposed STP is located at Byadgi which is around 3 Km from the proposed septic tank. Photos of the proposed STP and septic tank have been shown in the Annexure.

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. Current water supply is intermittent. 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.

A. Sub project components

11. Under this project the following physical works will be constructed in the sector of Sewerage and Sanitation: (i) 82.20 Km of new underground drainage pipeline (ii) 5 MLD capacity Sewage treatment plant at Teredahalli around 1 Km away from Byadgi town and one Septic Tank at Hamsabhavi near Agasanahalli area, is proposed to be constructed, which is around 3 Km from the STP.

12. This Resettlement Plan (RP) covers about 82.20 Km sewer networks, construction of one Septic Tank and the 5MLD STP proposed under this subproject. This RP is prepared based on the detailed project design prepared for the above stated sub project components. This is prepared based on ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, and provisions given in the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

13. The Urban Local Body (ULB) of Byadagi is the statutory entity responsible for providing water and waste water services to the people. But the ULB suffers from resource crisis and is without capacity or capability to operate and maintain these civic infrastructure systems.

14. **Sewage Treatment;** As there is no sewage collection system and STP in Byadgi at present, a Sewage Treatment Plant for a Capacity of 5MLD is proposed at Teredahalli (the location is identified as appropriate to construct STP) around 1 Km away from Byadgi town along with sewer network to take care of the treatment of sewage flow till the intermediate period (2031). An additional 5 MLD unit shall be constructed by the year 2046 for taking care of the treatment of estimated total flow of 6.70 MLD by that year.

15. Laying of 82.20 km of new underground drainage pipeline shall be taken up under this sub project. The joint site visit conducted by resettlement specialist and design engineer reveals that the entire length of the sewer line is planned within the existing ROW of city roads and the approach road (to be developed under this project near the STP) to the STP. Summary of proposal and household would be covered in various design period under this scheme is presented in below table.

Table 1: Summary of Proposal

SI No	Description of Component	Details
1	Households covered (Year 2016)	6,206
2	Percentage of present HH covered (Year 2016)	100
3	Proposed Household Coverage anticipated by the Year 2031	8,874
4	Percentage of HH coverage anticipated by the Year 2031	100
5	Proposed Sewer Length (Km)	82.20
6	Manholes (No)	3,108
7	STP (SBR type)	5 MLD

Two trunk sewers and one sub-main are planned to carry the sewage flow from different areas of the town through laterals proposed on roads all over the town area. About 99% of the proposed sewer length is draining towards the proposed STP site by gravity located at Teredahalli. Balance one percentage of the proposed sewer length at Hamsabhavi near Agasanahalli area which is not feasible to connect to the main sewer network leading to STP because of its low laying terrain nature, therefore it shall be connected to a Septic Tank at Hamsabhavi proposed near Agasanahalli area, which is around 3 Km from the STP.

III. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACT

- a. The subproject requires private land acquisition for construction of Sewerage Treatment Plant and approach (0.138 Km) road to the plant. Laying of sewer network and construction of septic tank shall be restricted within the existing right of way of city roads or open government land. The land requirement for sub project component is described in Table 2.

Table 2: Land requirement for sub projects

Sl. no.	Component	Description	Location	Total private Land Requirement
1	Sewerage network	Out of the 82.20 Km, the length of proposed Trunk Sewer is 2.90 Km, Sub-main 2.07 Km and Laterals 77.23 Km	Sewers will be laid within the existing right of way city roads.	Nil
2.	Sewage treatment plant	Construction of STP and Approach road to the STP for a length of 138 meter.	Teredahalli 1 km away from Byadagi town	Total land requirement 8.45 Acres
3	Septic Tank	Construction Septic of Tank	At Hamsabhavi near Agasanahalli area (around 3 km from the proposed STP	Nil

16. In order to identify the involuntary resettlement issues a joint site visit was carried out by the Resettlement Specialist and Design Engineer of the consultant team during 1st week of February, 2015 and it has been found that the land earmarked for STP was in the possession of one private individual and land from two households are required for construction of approach road to STP. Subsequently a census survey was also conducted on 16-3-2015 to assess the

socio - economic status of the project affected persons. All 3 PAPs have responded to the census survey. The said land of around 8.45 acres for construction of STP and approach road was purchased from the PAPs, and is in possession of the ULB as on March 2015.

17. The land earmarked for construction of septic tank is Government land and is in the possession of Byadgi ULB; the ownership detail is attached as **Appendix -1** of this report.

A. Permanent Land Acquisition and Ownership Details

18. 8.45 acres of private land required for construction of STP and approach road to STP was purchased (through negotiated settlement) from three private individuals. All other components planned under this subproject will restrict in existing right of way of city roads or the open govt land. The summary of adverse impact is presented in below table.

19.

Table 3: Summary of Resettlement Impacts and Socio-Economic Details

Sl No	Name of the Head of the HH	Status of Owner Ship	Land to be acquired (in Ha)	Balance of Agricultural Land with the Owners in Hectares	Loss of Structures/ Buildings (nos)	Loss of trees/Crops (nos)
1	Girish Siddannagouda Patil	Owner	3.34	1.88	Nil	2 (Neem Trees)
2	Krishnappa Siddappa Hubballi	Owner	0.05	2.91	Nil	Nil
3	Mudukappa Basappa Koppad	Owner	0.03	1.54	Nil	15 (Teak Trees)
Total			3.42	5.33		

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, March-2015

20. All the three families are above poverty line. The joint site verification done by Design Engineer and Resettlement Specialist during the period from 1st February, 2015 to 16th March, 2015 has confirmed that the private land acquisition from the two land owners for the approach road will not adversely impact the livelihood, as acquisition is meagre and linear, on account of a major portion of the Land being with them. For Mr Girish Siddanna Gouda Patil the loss of land is adequately compensated and will not constitute any major loss of income and will not affect his livelihood.

B. Temporary Impact

21. The joint site verification done by design engineer and resettlement specialist during the period from 1st February, 2015 to 16th March, 2015 reveals that the traffic movement will be restricted during the construction period. However facilities for the pedestrian movement will be provided, hence no major impacts on businesses and their employees are anticipated. Opening a trench for UGD in one stretch of the road at a time is likely to minimize disruptions and impacts. There is scope to minimize impacts on businesses through proper planning and implementation of mitigation measures to a level that will not affect income loss, (civil contractor

will take care while preparing the construction management plan). No permanent and semi-permanent structures are identified within the COI of the proposed sewer alignment.

22. As other similar cities of the State, hawkers and vendors (with moveable structures) are common in Byadagi city roads also, hawkers and vendors will be assisted by contractor to move to the other side of the road or shift behind, wherever space is available and return as per section of work, moreover access to shops and commercial centres will not be effected as construction shall be done with all measures to ensure least inconvenience to the public.

23. The following mitigation measures shall be adopted to avoid and/or reduce the temporary impacts to businesses during the project implementation.

- (i) Provision of advance notice to community to shift their merchandise, vending items, mobile shops at least 7 days prior to construction work;
- (ii) Conducting awareness campaigns through a media partner, if any with signage for road diversion, safety caution, etc;
- (iii) Maintaining access to shops by providing planks and leaving spaces to avoid disturbance to residents and businesses;
- (iv) Open pits to be guarded properly against safety hazard, especially during day time working period, near road crossings, near schools, etc;
- (v) Managing traffic flows as per the traffic management plan prepared by the contractor in coordination with local authorities and communities;
- (vi) Conducting major portion of the works at night;
- (vii) Limiting period of time for open trenches;
- (viii) Completing works quickly where large numbers of businesses are located;
- (ix) Avoiding full road closure to the extent possible;
- (x) Placing telephone hotlines in signs on visible areas to notify in case of emergency;
- (xi) Making the community fully aware of the grievance redressal mechanism;
- (xii) Providing contact number of responsible persons in the PMU and ULB offices, and
- (xiii) Providing assistance to vendors and hawkers in shifting to alternative nearby locations and help in reinstallation of their business as early as possible

Corrective Plan shall be prepared if any unforeseen issues are identified during the project implementation.

C. Resettlement Framework

24. As required by ADBs safe guards policy statement (SPS 2009) on Involuntary resettlement and The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act of 2013 the program 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.

25. 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.

D. Entitled Person/ Displaced Person

26. 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.

27. 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

28. The project requires private land acquisition from 3 Households of Byadagi village in Haveri district. All the 3 affected households participated in the census survey. The lands to be acquired are parcels of rain fed agricultural land with no standing crops. In order to identify the socio economic status of project affected persons a census and socio economic survey with structured questionnaire was carried out on 16 March 2015. This survey has done in the post-acquisition scenario. The socio economic profile of the surveyed household is illustrated below.

A. Socio Economic profile of Project Affected Persons (PAP)

29. A brief socio economic profile of the project affected households (PAH) is presented here with the type of potential loss likely to be incurred. Putting all the three families together, a total of 22 (11 males and 11 females) persons will be affected due to the private land acquisition. Average family size is 7. Around 68% of the affected people are in the working age group (18 to 60 years), but only 27% are the main earning members. Very young (below 18 years) persons are only three.

30. All the households belong to Other Backward Caste (OBC) and all families are living in above poverty line category (as per ration card). None has any disabled persons in their family. Only one person out of 22 affected persons is illiterate and one person has done graduation. Seven persons have studied up to higher secondary.

31. Working status of the families is defined by number of gainfully employed persons and out of the total 22 only 6 are earning members doing agriculture. No women are engaged in any work other than house hold activities.

Table 4: Socio economic details of the surveyed household

HH No	Head of the HH	Religion	Social Stratification	Annual Income Rs	Sl. No	Name of the Family Member	Marital Status	Education	Occupation	Age(In years)	Sex
1	Girish Siddana Gowda Patil	Hindu	OBC	100000	1	Girish	Married	Matric	Cultivator	53	Male
					2	Savitha	Married	Matric	House-wife	42	Female
					3	Samarth	Unmarried	Graduate	Student	20	Male
					4	Ruddamma	Widowed	Illiterate	Not applicable	74	Female
2	Krishnappa Siddappa Hubballi	Hindu	OBC	138000	5	Krishnappa	Married	Upto Middle	Cultivator	74	Male
					6	Narayanappa	Married	Upto Middle	Unemployed	50	Male
					7	Ganesh	Married	Matric	Cultivator	45	Male
					8	Neelava	Married	Upto Middle	House-wife	45	Female
					9	Shobha	Married	Primary	House-wife	40	Female
					10	Pritam	Unmarried	Higher Secondary	Student	17	Male
					11	Pratibha	Unmarried	Matric	Unemployed	19	Female
					12	Shilpa	Married	Higher Secondary	House-wife	20	Female
					13	Sweeta	Unmarried	Higher Secondary	Not applicable	17	Female
					14	Raghvendra	Unmarried	Higher Secondary	Not applicable	16	Male
3	Mudukappa Basappa Koppad	Hindu	OBC	67200	15	Mudkappa	Married	Upto Middle	Not applicable	76	Male
					16	Girjawa	Married	Upto Middle	Not applicable	65	Female
					17	Murgesh	Married	Upto Middle	Cultivator	45	Male
					18	Siddlingappa	Married	Upto Middle	Cultivator	43	Male
					19	Sanjeev	Married	Matric	Cultivator	41	Male
					20	Kamala	Married	Higher Secondary	House-wife	46	Female
					21	Sudha	Married	Higher Secondary	House-wife	41	Female
					22	Manjula	Married	Higher Secondary	House-wife	38	Female

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, Feb-2015

B. Gender Impact and impact on Indigenous People

32. Initial assessment of the permanently affected families indicates that the project will not significantly affect the women other than the decrease of income from agricultural sources for the families in general.

33. 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 SDO of RPMU with support of the concerned ULB staff 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

34. The RP was 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.

35. Several rounds of discussions/consultations were held with land owners of identified survey numbers for purchase of approach road and land identified for STP by TMC chief officer Byadgi and Deputy Commissioner Haveri. During the discussions, all 3 owners (PAPs) have agreed to provide the land for the purpose of the public cause, if market rate for the land is given. As the acquisition would take more time to complete its mandatory procedures, TMC chief Officer has sought APs willingness to go for negotiated purchase. During the meeting all the APs are agreed to the suggestion, further this was communicated to KUIDFC and land has been purchased. The document is attached as Appendix -2. **INR, 13.61 million or Rs 1, 36,12,550.00 (rupees one crore thirty six lakhs twelve thousand five hundred and fifty only)** was paid to the APs. The amount paid is higher than the compensation estimated under this project (refer the R & R budget). As there was no third party involvement in the negotiation and fixing the rates the procedure of negotiated purchase shall be validated by a third party. However a preliminary round of discussion and their willingness for private negotiation was undertaken by the safeguard specialist of DPR consultant.

36. During the meeting local public and APs are shared their views to the project team. Following are the comments/suggestions of the participants:

- (i) The work should be completed within the shortest possible time as people of the project proposed locations are facing a lot of problems due to the absence of the proposed infrastructure at present;
- (ii) Provisions should be made to include the project affected households to be linked to the sewer network so that they will also be benefited due to this project;
- (iii) The local residence should be informed about the trenching at least one week before.
- (iv) Employment may be provided to the local skilled and semi-skilled labourers during the construction stage.
- (v) Inconvenience and traffic disturbances due to construction work in the city should be minimized as far as possible
- (vi) People are willing to cooperate by all means to implement the project successfully.

Snap shots of the consultations are presented below

	
Consultation with Stakeholders	Consultation with AEE ByadagiTMC (Commissioner I/C)
	
Consultation with Project affected person (Krishnappa)	Consultation with Project affected person (Girish Patil)
	
Consultation with Project affected person (Murugesh S/o Mudukappa)	Joint Site visit with design engineers and ULB staff.

37. 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 RP, a brief RP containing project impact and entitlement options, will be printed in Kannada other than

English. A copy of the brief RP 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 being distributed among the APs.

38. During RP implementation, detailed procedural formalities for access to the entitlement benefits will be disclosed to the APs. The Program 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 SDO of RPMU 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 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 SDO in consultation with ULB. The community in general and the affected families, vendor associations 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

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

40. 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 will be identified to address grievances and whom the DPs have access to interact easily.

41. Awareness on grievance redress procedures will be created through Public Awareness Campaign with the help of print, electronic media and radio. The SDO 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.

42. 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 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

43. 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.

Resident engineer and the ULB 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 PMDCSC's site office in full visibility of public. Grievances of immediate nature should be resolved at site/ within ULB/PIU level within 15 days of registration of grievances.

44. The grievances of critical nature and those that cannot be resolved at ULB level should be referred to the divisional Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). 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 Development Officer and circulated to GRC members at least a week prior to scheduled meeting. The decision taken at the GRC level will be communicated to the DPs by RPMU Social Development officer through ULB/PIU.

45. For any issues that remain unresolved by the GRC it is referred to DLIC at the District Level, and if the decisions taken at such meetings are not acceptable, the complainants /DPs can approach the Court of Law as per Govt. of Karnataka legal procedure.

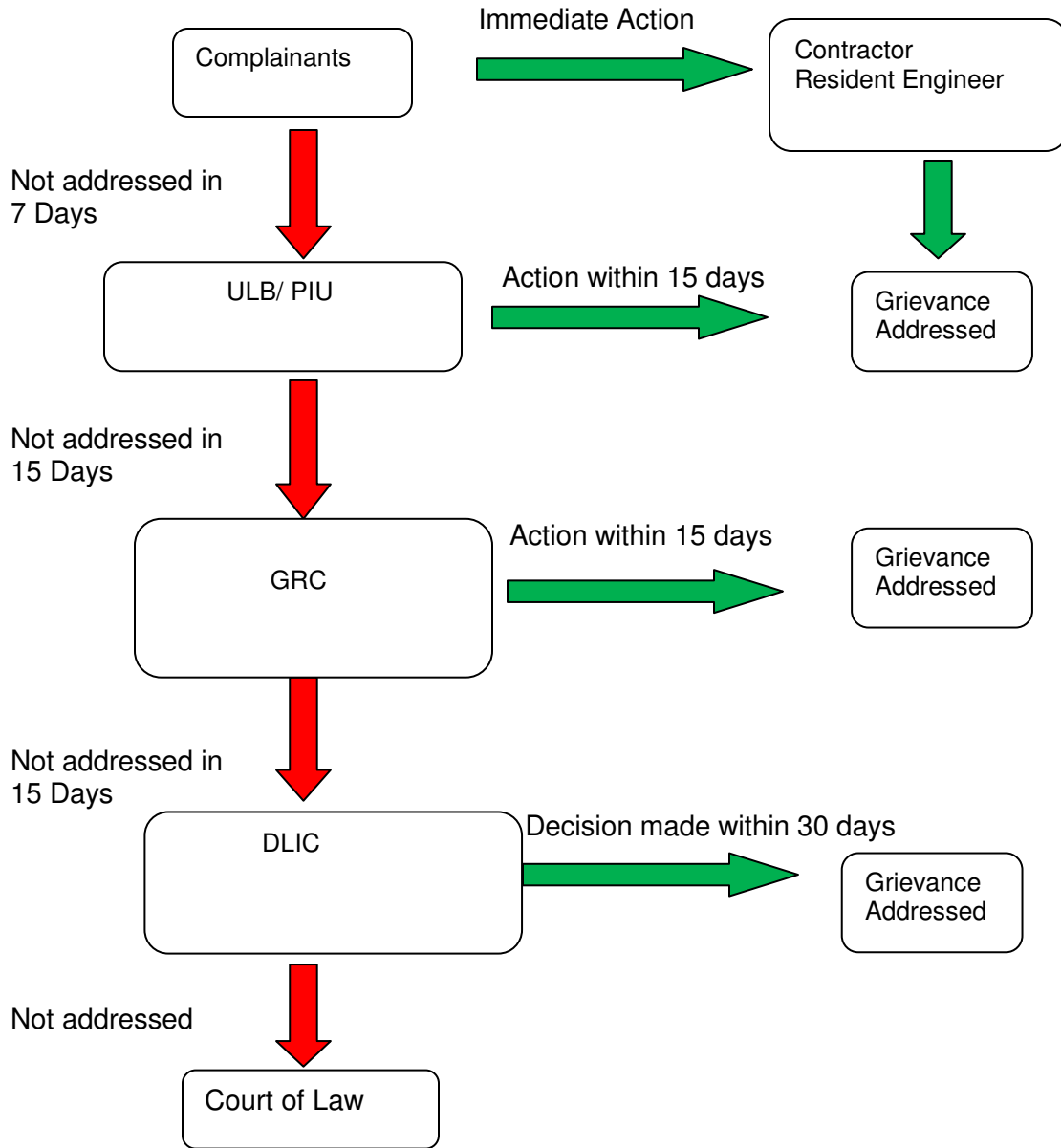
B. GRC composition and selection of members

46. The GRC for the project will be headed by Assistant. Commissioner (AC) of the sub Division with members as follows: (1) ULB Commissioners of project towns,(2) Deputy Project Director, (3) RPMU Social Development Officer, (4) DPD will convene the periodic meeting of GRC and will shoulder responsibility of keeping records of grievances/ complaints in details with help from RPMU Social Development Officer. Other members, such as, CBO representatives, wards council representatives, DPs' representatives will be selected by the ULB Commissioner to represent in the GRC meeting. SDO will be responsible for coordinating with all GRC members and the DPs for grievance redressal.

47. The grievances of critical nature and those cannot be resolved at Divisional level should be referred to DLIC set up at district level they will determine the merit of each grievance and attempt to resolve the same within a month from the date of lodging of complaints. The decision of DLIC is final and cannot be contested in any other forum except in the Courts of Law.

48. 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

49. 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).

B. National Rehabilitation and resettlement Policy

50. The principles of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy are as follows

- (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

51. 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.
- (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.

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

- (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 and common properties will be made prior to physical or economic displacement and commencement of civil construction work.

52. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement for Involuntary Resettlement does not apply to negotiated settlements, unless failed negotiation leads to compulsory land acquisition by expropriation. 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

53. 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
- (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 Deptt.

E. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Act 30 of 2013)

54. The act provides for a transparent process and a fair compensation in land Acquisition for public purpose and provides for rehabilitation and resettlement of land owners and those affected by land acquisition. This act came to effect on January, 01, 2014 and the land acquisition act, 1894 stands repealed.

55. The central Government has notified January 01 2014 as the effective date of the act in accordance with the Sec 1 (3) of RFCTLARR Act. The existing acts specified in Fourth schedule of RFCTLARR Act will have 1 year to adopt the (1) compensation for land owners (first schedule) (2) Rehabilitation & Resettlement entitlement (second schedule) and (3) provision of infrastructure amenities (Third schedule)

56. The Entitlement Matrix provides guidance for compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation assistance planning. The Entitlement Matrix lists various types of losses, defines eligibility criteria and entitlements and provides basic parameters for preparation of compensation and resettlement benefits.

Table 5: Entitlement Matrix

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Type of Impact	Type of Displaced Person	Compensation Entitlement
1	Land (Residential / agricultural)	Permanent	Owner (s) with legal title/customary rights of land to be identified during detailed survey	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash compensation at replacement value or open market value of land. 2. Subsistence cash allowance based on minimum wage rate of Rs 157.34 per head per day: (a) for a period of 6 months if residual land unviable; (b) for a period of 3 months if residual land viable. 3. If displaced household is vulnerable, compensation for entire or part of land is by means of land for land if so desired by HHs, provided land of equal productivity is available. PIU should find out alternate plot of equal productivity in lieu of land lost within close vicinity for the WHH to be provided as security for future. For other vulnerable DPs if equal productive land is not available cash compensation may be alternate option. 4. All fees, taxes and other charges (registration etc) incurred for replacement land will be borne by the project
1.a	Residential land, Agricultural land	Permanent	Tenants, Leaseholders and Share Croppers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash assistance based on 3 months' income from land; 2. Reimbursement for unexpired lease in case of leaseholders; 3. Assistance to find new land/ place to leaseholder; 4. Rehabilitation assistance for tenants categorized as vulnerable (Female/disabled headed, Indigenous persons/ BPL^c HH) in form of cash assistance to purchase income generating equipments/ getting skill training of their choice subject to a limit of Rs 40,000.^d <p>This provision includes the tenants of the negotiated land settlement.</p>
1.b		Permanent	Encroachers: titled or non-titled land users who have extended their activities illegally into the Government lands	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vulnerable HH will be given cash assistance to purchase income generating tools/ equipment, or , skill development training of their choice subject to a limit of Rs 40,000 2. Priority to be employed during construction, if do desired
1.c	Commercial/ industrial, residential, agricultural land	Temporary	Land owner/ occupant/ land users	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rental value during period of temporary occupation/ loss of access to land; 2. Compensation for lost income during temporary occupation;
2	Structures (Residential/ commercial – such as house, shops, barns, garage, outhouse) and other fixed assets (pumps, wells, fences etc)	Permanent	Owner(s) of structures to be affected by the project (with or without legal status to the land)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replacement value of structure to be calculated at Basic Schedule of Rates plus cost of labour. 2. Where loss of structure is partial and the remaining portion is not viable for living any more, compensation should be for whole structure; otherwise compensation to be for affected structure only 3. Free transport facility or shifting assistance of Rs 3000 (one-time payment) 4. Registration cost and taxes, associated with new house, if any, will be borne by the project 5. Right to salvage material from existing structure 6. Subsistence allowance in cash @ Rs157.34 per day (for 3 months) based on minimum wage rates for Vulnerable Households

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Type of Impact	Type of Displaced Person	Compensation Entitlement
2.a		Permanent	Leaseholders occupying affected structures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Reimbursement of unexpired lease; 2.Free transport facility or shifting assistance of Rs 3000 (one-time payment) 3.Subsistence allowance @Rs157.34 per day (for 3 months) based on minimum wage rates for Vulnerable households; 4.Replacement value of assets created by lessee at Basic Schedule of Rates and cost of labour; 5.Right to salvage material from structure created by lessee; 6. Vulnerable households will be given cash assistance to purchase income generating equipment / tools or getting training of their choice subject to a limit of Rs 40,000
3.a	Loss of access to the commercial structure within the subproject area	Permanent	Tenants/Leaseholders occupying affected structures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.For tenants, 3 months' rental assistance to be provided based on rental value which DP is currently paying; 2.For Leaseholder reimbursement of unexpired lease; 3.Subsistence allowance for 3 months based on minimum wage rates of Rs 157.34 for vulnerable households; 4.Cash assistance for purchase of income generating equipment/ or skill training if they so desire, for vulnerable households 5.Free transport facility or shifting assistance of Rs3000 (one time payment) 6.Right to salvage material from existing structure, if any part thereof is built/extended by the tenant/ lessee
3.b		Permanent	Squatters/ Encroachers using the affected structure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All DPs will be given advance intimation of 60 days to shift from the public land; 2. Free transport facility or shifting assistance of Rs3000 (one time payment); 3. Subsistence allowance for 3 months based on minimum wage rate @ Rs 157.34 for the vulnerable households; 4. Cash assistance for purchase of income generating equipment/ or skill training if they so desire, for vulnerable households
4	Loss of standing crops/ trees within subproject area	Permanent / Temporary	Owner (titled/untitled) of trees/ crops/ : Encroachers cultivating on Govt lands, informal land users	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Notice will be given to crop/ tree owners to minimize the loss; 2. Cash compensation for lost standing crops and loss of future harvest (max for 2 yrs) will be paid. Compensation for cash crop will be based on market rate of that harvesting season; 3. Compensation for perennial crops to be calculated as annual net product value multiplied by no. of productive years remaining. For trees, it will be based on the market value of timber in case of timber bearing trees and replacement cost in case of fruit bearing trees 4. For vulnerable households subsistence allowance for one cropping cycle in case of seasonal crop
5.	Loss of livelihood/ income	Permanent	Employees working in commercial	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assistance to persons affected due to employer being displaced,

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Type of Impact	Type of Displaced Person	Compensation Entitlement
			establishments	based on minimum wage rate for 3 months' income 2. Assistance to be linked to project related employment opportunities, if so desire.
5.a		Temporary	Employees working in commercial establishment	1. Cash compensation equal to duration of wages lost up to 7 days at minimum daily wage rate
5.b		Permanent/ Temporary	Farm/ Agricultural worker	1. Assistance based on minimum wage rate for 3 months. 2. For vulnerable persons: a.) Cash assistance for purchase of income generating equipment subject to a maximum of Rs 40,000 b) Skill development training, if they so desire, c) Assistance to be linked to project related employment opportunities, if so desire
6	Livelihood / Income	Temporary	Hawkers/ Vendors, agricultural labourers temporarily affected during construction	1. Cash assistance equivalent to maximum daily income to be paid for the no. of days /weeks of temporary disruption 2. Free transport facility or one time shifting assistance of Rs 3000 will be provided
7	Loss of community / social facility (such as, cultural /religious heritage objects/ place of worship etc)	Permanent	Community or local body owning the structure/ assets /place or object of worship	1 Restoration / replacement and improvement of community assets, such as water pumps, wells, school, temple, shrines and cultural heritage sites 2 Enhancement of community resources and replacement of likely to be depleted resources
8	Any other loss not identified			Unidentified involuntary impacts shall be documented and mitigated based on principle provided in the ADB's SPS

^a **Terms used in Entitlement Matrix:**

Subsistence Allowance is a transitional allowance offered to all DPs whose livelihood will be affected due to subproject and which will be utilized / consumed by DPs. Subsistence allowance will be decided based on minimum wage rate as defined/fixed by Karnataka state (current rate being Rs 157.34). For vulnerable households Subsistence Allowance will be supplemented by income generating/ skill development training.

Shifting Assistance will be provided to the DPs to move from the place proposed for acquisition to a new place. The amount of the Shifting Assistance will be decided based upon volume of material/assets to be shifted and distance to new place. ULB may provide free transport facility for this.

^b Vulnerable households include Women Headed Household (WHH), families belonging to BPL category, disabled headed household, Indigenous people.

^c BPL- below Poverty line. Poverty line is fixed by The Planning Commission of India as a daily per capita income of Rs 32 in urban area and Rs 25 in rural area. In a revised estimate, The Planning Commission has published poverty line in Karnataka, with reference year of 2004-05, to be determined as per capita monthly income of Rs 417.84 and Rs 588.06 in urban area.

^d SDO will assist in identifying and purchase of income generating equipment / assets.

^e Minimum wage rates are fixed by GoK each year comprising basic pay and variable dearness allowance according to Gazette Notification no. KAE 96 LMW 2005 dt 31.07,07. Minimum wage rate for agricultural works has been fixed at Rs 157.34 per day for the year 01.04.2012 to 31.03.2013

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION

57. 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..

58. Mr. Krishnappa Siddappa Hubballi and Mr Mudukappa Basappa Koppad, have a balance of more than 2.91 Hectares and 1.54 Hectares of agricultural land respectively. As per the Government of Karnataka (GOK) Order dated 24th August 2012, Ration card is the basis for determination of poverty status; Secondly both the affected families own a house each in Byadgi town, hence no additional cash assistance is required for the families as they are above poverty line, Photo copies of the Ration cards, translation of the Government Order, are attached as part of Annexure in the RP.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

The resettlement budget includes cost of land acquisition, and third party consultant cost, will be borne by the project. KUIDFC will ensure timely disbursement of funds for land acquisition. The land required for this subproject has been purchased from APs after a negotiated settlement. The amount negotiated with APs and other RP implementation expenditure is shown in the Resettlement Budget shown in table 6. The rate negotiated with the APs are in the much higher than the value fixed by the government for the affected land. The value fixed by govt is INR 0.35million or Rs. 3, 50,000/Acre while the negotiated rate is Rs 16, 50,000/Acre. ULB will take due care to preserve documents of payment disbursement and documents of land records and R&R activities.

Table 6: Indicative Budget for RP Implementation

S. no.	Compensation for type of loss	Quantity	Unit rate (INR)	Total Amount (INR)
A	LA Cost including Loss of perennial crops			
1	Loss of Pvt. Agricultural land: Owner: 3 HH			
	Cost of land	8.45 Acre		1,36,12,550.00
Subtotal of A.				1,36,12,550.00
B	Other costs			
3	Third party Independent evaluator	4 meetings	Lump sum	1,00,000.00
Subtotal of B				1,00,000.00
Total of A+B				1,37,12,550.00
Grand Total				(Say 13.71INR Million)

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. Existing Institutional Structure and Capacity

59. 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, KUIDFC KIUWMIP has established a Regional Program management Unit (RPMU).

60. For this subproject, ULB of Byadagi will be the Implementing Agency (IA), supported by the Program Implementing Unit (PIU) to implement subproject components of water supply and waste water. ULB staff, officers and the commissioner of Byadagi TMC have been educated in ADB's involuntary resettlement policy as stated in SPS. The KUIDFC has employed a Social Development Officer designated for implementing resettlement activities under KIUWMIP. The person has been selected based on their experience in handling resettlement activities for similar external aided projects. PMU, ULBs and Program Implementing Unit (PIU) should ensure that the staff and officers are updated with recent safeguards requirement of SPS, 2009.

61. SDO of RPMU will have an important role to carry out RP implementing activities from project preparation stage till completion of RP including income restoration activities, if any. SDO of RPMU should have thorough understanding and knowledge of ADB's safeguard policies/guidelines, preferably with experience of implementing RP activities for ADB or other external financing agencies. SDO of RPMU should also undergo capacity development and orientation course on ADB safeguard requirements. Most importantly, he has a key role in income restoration and livelihood rehabilitation activities for the vulnerable people who are entitled for such assistance. SDO will help in identifying skill development Government training institutes for alternative livelihood trainings for temporary displaced persons if any during implementation of construction activities.

B. Implementation

62. A well-coordinated action plan for all the responsible organizations/ Govt. Departments is necessary for successful and timely implementation of RP. The Institutions involved are the District Authorities, Requisitioning Authorities/Project Implementing Unit (PIU), and Regional Program Management Unit (RPMU) with the assigned Social Development officer as its focal person. Besides, PMU at Head office -will be responsible for the updated RP and will ensure approval from ADB prior implementation. ULB will be the Implementing Agency (IA) and 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.

63. 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, and issued by the concerned ULBs.
- (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 SDO will submit monthly progress reports on the RP implementation to the RPMU through the ULB (PIU). The ULB supported by the SDO to conduct regular internal monitoring of resettlement implementation, Semi Annual 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 Social Development Officer of RPMU, ULB officials 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 under the project and will occur prior to commencement of RP preparation, in the beginning of RP implementation and once midway through RP implementation. KUIDFC will ensure that resettlement budgets are delivered on time to the ULB, the PIU for timely RP implementation.
- (v) 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 payment schedule will be completed in one and a half years. However, economic rehabilitation activities including income restoration programmes may take longer time to complete depending on nature of trainings. The vocational training will commence after physical relocation, if any and payment of compensation and assistance is likely to continue from a period of three to six months depending on nature of trainings.

64. The roles and responsibilities of the various Institutions/ organisations are listed in (Table 7) below

Table 7: 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. KUIDFC has appointed Program management Design construction Supervision Consultants (PMDSC) b. KUIDFC to engage one Third party independent evaluator for motoring land purchase process, if Negotiated settlement is involved.	15 days 15 days 7 days
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 Implementation Committee (DLIC) Consultation/ FGD with DPs/ landowners/ road side Hawker/Vendors to be affected by temporary impact	DC to issue public notice under Section 4(1) of LAA	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 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	SDO will help ULBs to prepare Photo Identity cards after verification of DPs with support of the concerned ULBs officials.	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	ULB to convene meetings/ workshops depending on project requirement.	To continue throughout Project implementation
5	Categorization of all DPs for entitlement eligibility and preparation of micro plan	SDO with support of the ULBs 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	ULB will compute replacement cost of all assets to be acquired based on market value.	15 days
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	. 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	ULB to finalize compensation and resettlement packages, PMDCSC will Update RP during implementation period. PMU Head Office to evaluate RP in the light of ADB compliance and RP budget and send it to ADB for its approval.	30 days 15 days

SI No.	Activities	Responsible Authority/ Agency	Time schedule
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 SDO/CBOs/DP's representatives will be present DPs to accept entitlement and rehabilitation as per the LARR Act 2013	15 days 15 days
10	Approval of final RP	ADB to approve final RP KUIDFC-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	KUIDFC Bangalore will provide fund allocation Disbursement of land compensation/ negotiated price of land by KUIDFC Independent Third party evaluator to monitor and evaluate process of land purchase. Disbursement of resettlement assistance to be monitored by Social Development officer at RPMU 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) to submit report 15 days for disbursement of assistance
12	Grievance Redress SDO to coordinate with RPMU, assist DPs, especially the vulnerable ones to have access to GRC/DLIC	GRC set up at Divisional and DLIC at District Level ULB to address grievances at initial stage More serious grievances to be addressed by GRC at Divisional and DLIC at District level,	To continue throughout RP implementation
13	Monitoring & Reporting	PMDSC will prepare monthly and Semiannual Social safe guards monitoring report / and send to PMU through RPMU –Davanagere. PMU to report RP activities to ADB of safeguard compliance.	Every quarter during RP implementation Throughout RP implementation

XI. TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

65. 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 staff and officials have been acquainted with LA procedures of the state Govt and the ADB's policy on IR particularly entitlement for the non-titled affected persons and requirement to assist persons for temporary impact during construction.

66. The Program Management Design construction & Supervision Consultants (PDMSC) are have been made aware of the policy; since the final impact assessment should commensurate with detail design and all types of impacts will need to be noted. The SDO will be instrumental in assigning importance to the need for recording the impact during detail design finalisation at implementation stage. Besides, the SDO has a key role in monitoring all implementation activities, types of impact, eligibility and entitlement as per approved RP.

67. To implement all these activities SDO 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 and a rigorous orientation training will be arranged for the SDO, 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.

68. 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 RPMU. Those responsible at ULB level are: IEC & Community Development Assistant at ULB, Land revenue officials, the Commissioner/Chief Officer, community affairs personnel – all these personnel will be given 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 Social Development Officer or assigned National safeguard specialist with qualified experience and familiarity with ADB SPS (2009) and requirement of ADB financed project. They will be provided with a course on Training of the Trainers which will enable them to guide ULB personnel and monitor RP activities.

XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

69. 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 36 months to complete. The RP implementation will need 18 months to complete all tasks including payment disbursement, income restoration assistance and other resettlement assistances. A tentative implementation schedule is given in table 8

Table 8: Implementation Schedule

Activities	Base year prior to Stat of Implementation												Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Establish RPMU																								
Establish GRC & DLIC																								
Appoint Contractor with safeguards personnel																								
Conduct Detailed Measurement Surveys/business surveys																								
Update draft RP to reflect final impact and vulnerable DPs according to final design																								
Identification of Vulnerable APs for involvement/employment in project construction work if applicable																								
Consultations and disclosure of Updated RP to ULB																								
Review and approval (by PMU and ADB), proceed with RP disclosure to DPs incl. entitlement, GRM																								
Issuance of ID cards, as required																								
Issuance of notice to DPs, as required																								
Compensation prior to start of construction and assistance as required, including vulnerable APs *																								
Assets Registration and transfer of acquired property in the name of ULB																								
Start of civil works																								
Internal monitoring, including surveys of APs on entitlements, satisfaction surveys																								
Repair/reconstruction of affected facilities, structures, connections, utilities if any													Immediately, in co-ordination with other departments, as required											
Note: M=month, Q=quarter. Schedules are indicative and will be finalised during detailed design. The RP will be updated based on final detailed design and DMS/business surveys. Disclosure of final RP to be undertaken.																								
** Since DMS / business surveys will be based on detailed design, a time lag is shown in the schedule above, for completion of detailed design.																								
*Compensation and assistance to be paid prior to start of construction.																								

XIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Monitoring

70. 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 RPMU/PMDCSC will conduct regular internal monitoring of resettlement implementation and prepare semi-annual 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 Social Development Officer of RPMU will prepare monthly reports and forward them to PMDCSC ,who in turn will submit monthly report to PMU Head Office of KUIDFC

71. In RP implementation, 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 those 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 re-establishment of the DPs post resettlement stage.

B. Reporting

72. 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.

73. 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.

74. 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, ULB, and PMU in implanting resettlement activities.

75. 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 RP implementation progress -and
- (ii) Semi-annual social safeguard monitoring report

Appendix1: Land records of land earmarked for Septic Tank at Hamsabhavi near Agasanhalli

ಪುರಸಭೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ

ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ - 581106.

ಬಿ|| ಹಾವೇರಿ)

(ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ



TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

BYADGI-581106.

Dist : Haveri)

(Karnataka State

☎ (08375), ಟೆಲೆಫೋನ್: 228444, ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್: 228266, ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್: 226444

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ. ಬ್ಯಾಪುಸ. / ೧೬ / ೨೦೧೫ / ೨೦೧೫-೧೬ / ೧೩

ದಿನಾಂಕ: ೨೦.೦೫.೧೫

ಗೆ,

ಟಾನ್ಕ್ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜರ್

ಕೆಎಯುಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂಎಂಎಪಿ/ಕೆಎಯುಐಡಿಎಫ್‌ಸಿ

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ,

ವಿಷಯ: ಸೆಪ್ಟಿಕ್ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಕಟ್ಟುವ ಜಾಗದ ಕುರಿತು.

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ ಪಟ್ಟಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಎಯುಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂಎಂಎಪಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಒಳಚರಂಡಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯು ಮಂಜೂರಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಸದರಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಬರುವ ಅಗಸನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೆಪ್ಟಿಕ್ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಕಟ್ಟಲು ಯೋಜನಾ ಸಮಾಲೋಚಕರು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದು ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರಂತೆ ಸೆಪ್ಟಿಕ್ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಕಟ್ಟುವ ಜಾಗವು ಪುರಸಭೆಯ ಆಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಸದರಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾವು ಸೆಪ್ಟಿಕ್ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಕಟ್ಟಲು ಯಾವುದೇ ತೆರಿಗೆ ತೆಕರಾರು ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಅಂತಾ ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಗೌರವಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ,

ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ,

(ಪ್ರಿಯಾ ಪೂಜಾರಿ)

ಮುಖ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ

ಪುರಸಭೆ, ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ.

ನಿನ್ನೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದೆ.

೨೦/೫/೧೫

ಪುರಸಭೆ, ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ.



Print Date & Time : 09-03-2015 04:51:57 PM

ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 3209

ಸಬ್ ರಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್ ಬ್ಯಾಡ್ಜಿ ರವರ ಕಚೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ 09-03-2015 ರಂದು 04:41:22 PM ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿದ ಶುಲ್ಕದೊಂದಿಗೆ

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ವಿವರ	ರೂ. ಪೈ
1	ಸ್ಯಾನಿಂಗ್ ಫೀ	245.00
2	ಪರಿವರ್ತನಾ ಶುಲ್ಕ	70.00
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	ಒಟ್ಟು :	350.00

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಘನವೆತ್ತ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಇವರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಪುರಸಭೆ ಬ್ಯಾಡ್ಜಿ ಇವರಿಂದ ಹಾಜರ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ

ಹೆಸರು	ಫೋಟೋ	ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಟ್ಟನ ಗುರುತು	ಸಹಿ
ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಘನವೆತ್ತ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಇವರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಪುರಸಭೆ ಬ್ಯಾಡ್ಜಿ			 ಮುಖ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಪುರಸಭೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಬ್ಯಾಡ್ಜಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಘನವೆತ್ತ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
ಇವರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು
ಪುರಸಭೆ ಬ್ಯಾಡ್ಜಿ

ಬರೆದುಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಹೆಸರು	ಫೋಟೋ	ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಟ್ಟನ ಗುರುತು	ಸಹಿ
1	ಮಾನ್ಯ ಘನವೆತ್ತ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಇವರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಪುರಸಭೆ ಬ್ಯಾಡ್ಜಿ . (ಬರೆದುಕೊಡುವವರು)			 ಮುಖ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಪುರಸಭೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಬ್ಯಾಡ್ಜಿ.
2	ಪಾಟೀಲ ಗಿರೀಶ್‌ಗೌಡ ಬಿನ್ ಶಿದ್ದನಗೌಡ (ಬರೆದುಕೊಡುವವರು)			

ಶ್ರೀ ಪಾಟೀಲ ಗಿರೀಶ್‌ಗೌಡ ಬಿನ್ ಶಿದ್ದನಗೌಡ
ಪುರಸಭೆ ಬ್ಯಾಡ್ಜಿ

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ದಿನಾಂಕ 09-05-2003ರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
Government of Karnataka

ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜು ಹಾಳೆ
Document Sheet

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Registration and Stamps Department

ಬೆಲೆ: ರೂ. 2/-

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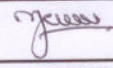
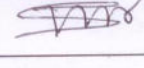
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ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಖರೀದಿ ಬಾಬತ್ತು ಇಂದೇ ನೀವು ನನ್ನ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ರೂ. 1.36,12,550/-[ರೂ. ಒಂದು
ಕೋಟಿ ಮೂವತ್ತಾರು ಲಕ್ಷ ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ಸಾವಿರದಾ ಐದನೂರಾ ಐವತ್ತುಗಳ ಸ್ಪೆಟಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ ಆಫ್
ಮೈಸೂರ ಶಾಖೆ ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ ಈ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ಚೆಕ್ ನಂಬರ 165944 ನೇದ್ದರ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಪೂರಾ
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ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇಂದಿನಿಂದ ಸದರ ಜಮೀನುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ನನ್ನ ವ ನನ್ನ ವಾರಸಾದಾರರ ವಾರಸಾ ಮಾಲ್ಕಿ
ಹಕ್ಕು ಹಿತಾ ಸಂಬಂಧ ವಗೈರೆ ಏನೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಮಾಲ್ಕಿ ಹಕ್ಕು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪುರಸಭೆಯದೇ
ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸದರ ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀವು ಸರಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ವಹಿವಾಟು ಉಪಭೋಗ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
ಇಂದಿನಿಂದ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿಯ ಯಾವತ್ತೂ ಫಾಯದೇಶೀರ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪುರಸಭೆಯ ಮಾಲೀಕತ್ವ ವ
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ಮು.ನೋ.ಮು.2008 ದಿನಾಂಕ:-06-4-2009 ನೇದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿಯ ರಾಜ್ಯ/ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಶಾಸನಗಳ ಉಪಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು
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ತರಹದ ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಈ ಜಮೀನುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಾಲದ ಭೋಜಾ
ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಜಮೀನುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

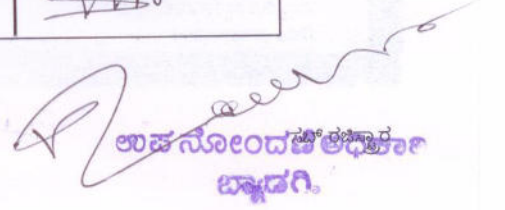


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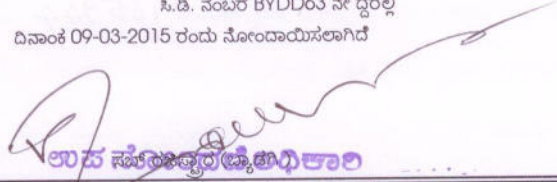
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ಗುರುತಿಸುವವರು

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಳಾಸ	ಸಹಿ
1	ಎಮ್.ಪಿ.ಯಲ್ಲಣ್ಣವವರ ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ	
2	ಎಸ್.ಬಿ.ಬಣಾಶರ ಗುಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ	


ಅಪನೋಂದಣಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ
ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ.


1 ನೇ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜು
ನಂಬರ BYD-1-03209-2014-15 ಆಗಿ
ಸಿ.ಡಿ. ನಂಬರ BYDD63 ನೇ ಧರಲ್ಲಿ
ದಿನಾಂಕ 09-03-2015 ರಂದು ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ


ಅಪನೋಂದಣಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ
ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ.

Designed and Developed by C-DAC, ACTS, Pune



ಈ ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜು ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ
ಅದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕಂಇ 152 ಮುನೋಮು 2003
ದಿನಾಂಕ 09-05-2003ರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
Government of Karnataka

ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜು ಹಾಳೆ
Document Sheet

ತೂ



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

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



3209/14-15
1) ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರು ನೇ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜಿಗೆ
04 ಪಾನುಗಳಿದ್ದು ಇದು 03 ನೇ ಸರ್ವೆ
ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

~: ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳ ವರ್ಣನೆ ~:

ಹಾವೇರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ ತಾಲೂಕು ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ ಹೋಬಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಹಾಗೂ ಮ||

ಉಪನೋಂದಣಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ ಇವರ ಹದ್ದಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ತರೇದಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ನನ್ನ ಸ್ವಂತ ಕಬ್ಬಾ

ಖಾತೆಗಳು 1) ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರು 67 ಜಮೀನು ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಎ-ಗುಂ ರೂ=ಪೈ 03-12 ಭೂ ಕಂದಾಯ 11=65 ನೇದ್ದು ಪೂರಾ.
ಪೋ.ಖ. 00-04
03-08

2) ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರು 68 ಜಮೀನು ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಎ-ಗುಂ ರೂ=ಪೈ 05-04 ಭೂ ಕಂದಾಯ 18=39 ನೇದ್ದು ಪೂರಾ.
ಪೋ.ಖ. 00-02
05-02

ಈ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಎರಡೂ ಜಮೀನುಗಳು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪುರಸಭೆಗೆ ದಕ್ಕ ಖರೀದಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ
ಜಮೀನುಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಸದರ ಖರೀದಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಎರಡೂ ಜಮೀನುಗಳು ಒಂದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು,
ಒಂದೇ ಚಕ್ರಬಂದಿ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ಚಕ್ರಬಂದಿಯು

ಪೂರ್ವಕ್ಕೆ : ಮುದಕಪ್ಪ ಬಸಪ್ಪ ಕೊಪ್ಪದ ಇವರ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರು 66 ನೇ ಜಮೀನು
ಹಾಗೂ 20 ಅಡಿ ಅಗಲದ ರಸ್ತೆ.

ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಕ್ಕೆ : ವೀರಪ್ಪ ಯಚ್ಚರಪ್ಪ ಅಂಗಡಕಿ ಇವರ ಜಮೀನು.

ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ : ಬಸವರಾಜ ದ್ಯಾವಪ್ಪ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಣ್ಣನವರ ಇವರ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರು 63 ನೇ
ಜಮೀನು

ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ : ಸರಕರಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿ.

ಈ ಚಕ್ರಬಂದಿ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಎರಡೂ ಜಮೀನುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮ
ಪುರಸಭೆಗೆ ದಕ್ಕ ಖರೀದಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Signature



Appendix 3: land documents translated to English

SUMMARY OF TRANSLATION OF LAND DOCUMENT OF 5 GUNTAS AND 4 ANNAS FOR BYADAGI APPROACH ROAD FOR STP

Sale agreement of immovable property on the day 03.03.2015, THE AGREEMENT IS SIGNED BETWEEN Chief Officer, TMC, Byadagi and Krishnappa bin Shiddappa resident of Teredahalli Byadagi Hobli, Byadagi Taluk, Haveri Dist. and sub register office, Byadagi. Out of 3.17 Acres in survey No 64, iam selling land measuring 5 Guntas and 4 Annas to Town Municipal council Byadagi, as I need the money for agricultural purpose. The market value fixed by Town municipal council is Rs 16.50 lakhs per acre. I have received payment of Rs 2, 16,562/- vide cheque No 165940 for 5 guntas and 4 annas As the land is purchased by me and as it is not the ancestral property, I and my family do not have any objections and further rights over this said land, from this day onwards.

Schedule of property

Byadagi Sub registers office Jurisdiction
Government survey No 64
5 guntas and 4 Annas

Towards

East : Balance land of Sy. No. 64
West : Sy. No. 63 of Sri Basavaraja Dyavappa Udyogannanavara
North : Road (Byadagi – Taredahalli)
South : Land of Sy. 65/1

Witness: 1) Girishgowda S. Patil, Byadagi
2) Manjunatha, Pakeerappa Neshvi, Halageri.

SUMMARY OF TRANSLATION OF LAND DOCUMENT OF 3 GUNTAS AND 35 ANNAS FOR BYADAGI APPROACH ROAD

Sale agreement of immovable property on the day 03.03.2015, THE AGREEMENT IS SIGNED BETWEEN Chief Officer, TMC, Byadagi and Mudakappa bin Basappa resident of Byadagi, Byadagi Hobli, Byadagi Taluk, Haveri Dist. and sub register office, Byadagi. I am selling this land measuring 2.31 Guntas in survey No 65/1 and 1.04 Guntas in Sy. No. 66 to TMC, Byadagi as I need the money for agricultural purpose. The market value fixed by town municipal council is Rs 16.50 lakhs per acre. I have received payment of Rs 1, 21,170/- vide cheque No 165939 for 3.35 guntas, and as the land ancestral property, I and my family do not have any objections and further rights over this said land from this day onwards.

Schedule of property

Byadagi Sub registers office Jurisdiction
Government survey No 64
3.35 guntas

Towards

East : Balance land of Sy. No. 65/1
West : Land of Sy. No. 67 belongs to Sri. Girish Shiddanagowda Patil
North : Sy. No. 63 of Sri Basavaraja Dyavappa Udyogannavara
South : Balance land of Sy. No. 65/1 & 66

Witness: 1) Girishgowda S. Patil, Byadagi
2) Manjunatha, Pakeerappa Neshvi, Halageri.

SUMMARY OF TRANSLATION OF LAND DOCUMENT OF 8 acres AND 10 guntas FOR BYADAGI STP

Sale agreement of immovable property on the day 03.03.2015, THE AGREEMENT IS SIGNED BETWEEN Chief Officer, TMC, Byadagi and Sri Girish Siddana Gowda Patil resident of Byadagi, Byadagi Hobli, Byadagi Taluk, Haveri Dist. and sub register office, Byadagi. I am selling this land measuring 3 acres and 08 Guntas in survey No 67 and 5 acres and 02 Guntas in Survey No. 68 to TMC, Byadagi as I need the money for business purpose. The market value fixed by town municipal council is Rs 16.50 lakhs per acre. I have received payment of Rs 1, 36, 12,550/- vide cheque No 165944 for 8 acres and 10 guntas, and as this land ancestral property, I and my family do not have any objections and further rights over this said land from this day onwards.

Schedule of property

Byadagi Sub registers office Jurisdiction
Government survey No 67 & 68
8 acres and 10 guntas

Towards

East : Land belonging to survey No 66 and 20 feet road
West : Land belonging to Sri. Veerappayachchrappakoppada
North : Sy. No. 63 of Sri Basavaraja Dyavappa Udyogannavara
South : Government water stream

Witness: 1) M.P. Yellannavara, Byadagi
2) S.B. Banakar

Appendix1: Land records of land earmarked for Septic Tank

Collection										Balance				Remarks
receipts					Adjustments					Property tax	Cess	Others	Total	
Receipt/challan No date & Amount	Property tax	cess	Others	Total	Increase in demand	decrease in demand	cess	others	Total					
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
														To whom it was transferred
														Included in the site
														Measurement of the included or

Application date for
 For True copy
 True copy prepared by
 True copy verified by
 Date of issue of true copy

True copy fee
 Verification fee
 paper Expenditure.....
 Total in words.....

Appendix1: Translation of Land records earmarked for Septic Tank

From,
Chief Officer
Town Municipal council Byadgi.

7-4-2015

Sub: Land status for construction of STP.

Municipality Byadgi has informed that there is no encumbrances of the land proposed for construction of septic tank/ proposed/ identified by these programme consultants. The said land belongs to Urban Local Body (ULB) Byadgi and they have no objection for the construction of the proposed component.

Town Municipal council

Chief Officer

Byadgi Town

Appendix 4: Photos of proposed STP at Byadgi



Appendix 4: Photos of proposed STP at Byadgi



Appendix 4: Photos of the proposed Septic tank land at Hamsabhavi near Agasanhalli



Appendix 5: Letter from Byadgi Sub registrar Office informing about value of the Agricultural land through his letter dated 21-8-2014

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ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
(ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮುದ್ರಾಂಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ)

ಕ್ರಮ: ಎಸ್‌ಟಿಪಿ: ಮಾಮಾಲ್ಯ- 67/2014-15

ಉಪನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಛೇರಿ
ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ, ತಾ|| ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ
ಜಿ|| ಹಾವೇರಿ, ದಿ 21-08-2014

ಇವರಿಗೆ,
ಕೃಷಿಯೇ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟಿಯರರು
KIUMIP ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ ಶೇ.ಕೆ. ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ.

ವಿಷಯ : ಕೃಷಿ ಜಮೀನಿನ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಬೆಲೆ ನೀಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.


ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅರ್ಜಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 21/08/2014

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖದನ್ವಯ ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ ತಾಲೂಕು
ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕೃಷಿ ಜಮೀನಿನ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಬೆಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸುವಂತೆ
ಕೋರಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧ 21/08/14 ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಲಿನ ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ ತಾಲೂಕಾ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ
ಬೆಲೆ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ವಯ ಸದರಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕೃಷಿ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿರುವ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಬೆಲೆಯ ವಿವರ ಈ
ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತಿದೆ.

ಗ್ರಾಮ ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ ಖಿಷ್ಕಿ				ತಾ ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ ತರಿ		
ಕರ್ಲು	ಮಸಾರಿ	ಮಡಿಕಟ್ಟು	ಯರಿ	ಅರೆ ನೀರಾವರಿ	ಕರೆ/ ಬಾವಿ/ ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ	ಬಾಗಾಯ್ತು
300,000/-	350,000/-	375,000/-	400,000/-	425,000/-	450,000/-	5,00,000/-

ದರ: ಪ್ರತಿ ಎಕರೆಗೆ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

ಸದರಿ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ದರಗಳು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 01/06/2013 ರಿಂದ
ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತವೆ.


ಉಪನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ
ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ

ಪರಾ:-

- ಈಗಿರುವ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನುಸಾರ ಸ್ವತ್ತು/ ಆಸ್ತಿಯು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಆಯಾ ಸ್ವತ್ತಿಗೆ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ದರಕ್ಕೆ 50%, 25% ಮತ್ತು 10% ರಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿ ಬೆಲೆ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು.

**Appendix 5: translation of Letter from Byadgi Sub registrar Office
informing about value of Agricultural land through his letter dated 21-8-2014**

Date 21-8-2014

SPT –AEE Byadgi Division Registrar Office

Sub: Byadgi Guidelines for fixing of market rate of Agricultural land at Byadgi.

Ref: your letter dated 21-8-2014.

With reference to the above you have requested the market rate of Agricultural Land and the Guidelines given below.

For the Present year 2014-2015 the market rate in Byadgi Taluk as per the guidelines for Byadgi is as follows.

Village Byadgi – Market rates for different types of Non Agricultural land				Village Byadgi – Market rates for different types of Agricultural land		
Kushki	Karalu	Masari	Yari	River /Bore well	canal	Totally Irrigated Agricultural Land
3,00,000	3,50,000	4,00,000	4,25,000	4,25,000	4,50,000	5,00,000

Note: The rate is in rupees per acre.

The above rates are applicable from 01/06/2013.

Sub registrar office

Byadgi

The existing guidelines are for the Agricultural and Non Agricultural lands/Assets for both central, state and Taluk Ownership, of the main roads, adjacent to the roads and the above mentioned rates may be increased by 50%, 25% and 10% as applicable.

Appendix 6: Above Poverty Line Criteria Government of Karnataka (GOK) order dated August 2012



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಡವಳಿಗಳು

ವಿಷಯ: ಬಿ.ಪಿ.ಎಲ್ ಪಡಿತರ ಚೀಟಿಗಾಗಿ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳ ಅರ್ಹತೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲು ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆ-ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಓದಲಾಗಿದೆ: ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಅನಾಸ 244 ಡಿಆರ್‌ಎ 2006,
ದಿನಾಂಕ: 9.10.2006.

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ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ:

ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾದ ಆದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡತನ ರೇಖೆ ಕೆಳಗಿರುವ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಪಡಿತರ ಚೀಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಿತರಿಸಲು ಹಲವು ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿ ಆದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಬಡತನ ರೇಖೆಗಿಂತ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬಡತನ ರೇಖೆಗಿಂತ ಮೇಲೆ ಎಂದು ವಿಭಾಗಿಸಿ, ಅರ್ಹರಿಗೆ ಬಿಪಿಎಲ್ ಪಡಿತರ ಚೀಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ಪಡಿತರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ವಂಚಿತರಾಗುವುದನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಅನರ್ಹ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬಾರದೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಬಿಪಿಎಲ್ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಹಲವು ಸುಧಾರಿತ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವೆಂದು ಮನಗಂಡ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ಪಡಿತರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ತರಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ: ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳನ್ನು, ಬಡತನ ರೇಖೆಗಿಂತ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬಡತನ ರೇಖೆಗಿಂತ ಮೇಲೆ ಎಂದು ವಿಭಾಗಿಸಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಪಡಿತರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ವಿಭಾಗಿಸುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ಬಡತನ ರೇಖೆಗಿಂತ ಮೇಲಿರುವ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ಯಾವುವು ಮತ್ತು ಬಡತನ ರೇಖೆಗಿಂತ ಕೆಳಗಿರುವ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ಯಾವುವು ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸುವುದು ವಾಸ್ತವವಾಗಿ ಕಷ್ಟಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳ, ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಆದಾಯ ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ರೂ.17,000/- ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ರೂ.12,000/- ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕೆಳಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಬಡತನ ರೇಖೆಗಿಂತ ಕೆಳಗಿರುವ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೀತಿ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ, MNREGS ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನಗೂಲಿ ರೂ.155/- ಅನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅದು ವಾಸ್ತವಾಂಶವಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದಕಾರಣ, ಬಹಳ ಬಡಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ಪಡಿತರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ವಂಚಿತರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅನರ್ಹ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಲಾಭ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳನ್ನು ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸದೃಢವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ದುರ್ಬಲವಾದ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸದೃಢವಾಗಿರುವ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲು ನಿಖರವಾದ ಮಾನದಂಡವನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿ, ಅಂತಹ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡುವ ಎ.ಪಿ.ಎಲ್. ಆಹಾರಧಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಉಳಿದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡುವ ಬಿ.ಪಿ.ಎಲ್. ಆಹಾರಧಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಈಗ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ: ಇರುವ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

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Appendix 6: Above Poverty Line Criteria Government of Karnataka (GOK) order dated August 2012

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ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅರ್ಹ ಬಿಪಿಎಲ್ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಪಡಿತರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಡಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದ ಬಿಪಿಎಲ್ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಿ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಅದರಂತೆ ಈ ಆದೇಶ:

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಆನಾಸ 80 ಡಿಆರ್‌ಎ 2012, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ 24ನೇ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 2012

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿರುವ ಕಾರಣಗಳ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಅರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸದೃಢ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಗುರುತಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು:

- 1) ಆದಾಯ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಪಾವತಿಸುವ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು.
- 2) ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವರ್ಗದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನೌಕರರು.
- 3) ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳು/ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳು/ನಿಗಮಗಳ ಖಾಯಂ ನೌಕರರು.
- 4) ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ/ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳ ನೌಕರರು.
- 5) ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಖಾಯಂ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳು.
- 6) ವೃತ್ತಿಪರ ವರ್ಗಗಳು: ವೈದ್ಯರುಗಳು, ಆಸ್ತುಗಳ ನೌಕರರು, ವಕೀಲರುಗಳು, ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧಕರುಗಳು.
- 7) ಸೈಕಲ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಥವಾ ಗಾಡಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ತಳ್ಳಿಕೊಂಡು ಅಥವಾ ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುವ ಮತ್ತು ತರಕಾರಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಗೂಡಂಗಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುವವರನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ. ಉಳಿದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಸ್ಥರು.
- 8) 3 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ (7½ ಎಕರೆ) ಒಣಭೂಮಿ ಅಥವಾ ತತ್ಸಮಾನ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಹೊಂದಿದವರು.
- 9) ಒಂದು ಆಟೋರಿಕ್ಷಾವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿ, ಸ್ವತಃ ಒಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಬೇರೆ ಆದಾಯದ ಮೂಲವಿಲ್ಲದವರನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ, 100 ಸಿ.ಸಿ.ಗೆ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಇಂಧನ ಚಾಲಿತ ವಾಹನಗಳನ್ನು (ದ್ವಿಚಕ್ರ, ತ್ರಿಚಕ್ರ, ಕಾರು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ವಾಹನ) ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡ ಕುಟುಂಬ.
- 10) ಅನುದಾನರಹಿತ ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ನೌಕರರನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ, ಅನುದಾನಿತ/ಅನುದಾನರಹಿತ ಶಾಲಾ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳ ನೌಕರರು.
- 11) ನೊಂದಾಯಿತ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆದಾರರು, ಎ.ಪಿ.ಎಂ.ಸಿ. ಟ್ರೇಡರ್/ಕಮಿಷನ್ ಏಜೆಂಟ್/ಬೀಜ ಮತ್ತು ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಡೀಲರ್ಸ್.
- 12) ಮನೆ/ಮಳಿಗೆ/ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಬಾಡಿಗೆಗೆ ನೀಡಿ ವರಮಾನ ಪಡೆಯುವವರು.
- 13) ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರಾಸರಿ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಬಿಲ್ ರೂ.450/- ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಪಾವತಿಸುವ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು.
- 14) ಬಹುರಾಷ್ಟೀಯ ಕಂಪನಿ, ಉದ್ಯಮ/ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ನೌಕರರು.

A. V. Ravi

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Appendix 6: Translation of Above Poverty Line Criteria Government of Karnataka (GOK) order dated August 2012

1. Inclusion of all tax paying members of a family.
2. All Government employees.
3. Permanent employees of Government undertakings/Boards and Corporations.
4. Employees of Statuary agencies/Boards
5. Permanent employees of cooperative societies.
6. Professional categories; Doctors, Employees of Hospitals, Lawyers, Auditors
7. **Except for street vendors, vegetable vendors with push carts/ bicycle and vegetable vendors with small shops.** The remaining business categories would be considered as above poverty line.
8. A farmer owning 7.5 acres of dry or irrigated Agricultural land.
9. **Except a person holding only one Auto without having any other source of income and self owned.**
10. The families owning more than 100 CC vehicles (motorcycle, three wheeler and car) employees of Aided schools and colleges, **except employees of Kannada Unaided schools.**
11. Registered contractors of Agricultural Producers Marketing Corporation(APMC), traders/Commission agents, seeds and fertilizer agents and dealers
12. Persons/families getting rental income from Houses, complexes and shops.
13. Families which are paying Rs 450/- per month and above as electricity bill.
14. Employees of International companies and Industries.