



Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited



BMRCL

Supplementary Resettlement Action Plan for Lakkasandra Squatters



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Abbreviations

1	BMRCL	Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited
2	BPL	Below Poverty Line
3	CRP	Compensation and Resettlement Package
4	EIB	European Investment Bank
5	FGD	Focus Group Discussion
6	GoK	Government of Karnataka
7	GRC	Grievance Redressal Committee
8	GRM	Grievance Redressal Mechanism
9	KIADB	Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board
10	Km	Kilometre
11	LA	Land Acquisition
12	LA & E	Land Acquisition and Enforcement
13	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
14	OBC	Other Backward Classes
15	PAF	Project Affected Families
16	PAP	Project Affected Person
17	RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
18	R & R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
19	RPF	Resettlement Planning Framework
20	RIP	Resettlement Implementation Plan
21	SC	Scheduled Caste
22	ST	Scheduled Tribe
23	Sq.ft	Square feet
24	Sq.mtr.	Square metre

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The present study has explored the socio-economic conditions and resettlement action plan of **Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Ltd** (BMRCL) towards slum dwellers. The study is expected to help to understand socio-economic conditions of the slum dwellers located at Sy. No. 14 of Lakkasandra Village, Begur Hobli, Bangalore South Taluk, Bengaluru and factors affecting on the conditions and influencing on their socioeconomic conditions. Besides, the findings from this study are expected to throw light into certain specific explanatory relationships between some demographic variables and the other factors.

Aim and objective: The main aim of the study is to understand the socio-economic conditions and resettlement action plan of the slum dwellers affected by the **Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Ltd** (BMRCL) Project.

Objectives of the study:

1. To understand the demographic details of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs)
2. To assess the land and structures affected by the BMRCL Plan
3. To find out socio-economic conditions of the slum dwellers affected by Bangalore Metro Rail Project.
4. To prepare Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) based on the existing policies, laws and guidelines of the government for the loss caused to the PAPs.

Methodology: Survey method was adopted to study the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) by Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Ltd., (BMRCL) project. A Socio-Economic Survey tool was used for collecting the data to analyse the socio economic conditions of the families affected by the project.

Result and Conclusion:

The beneficiaries of the household were slum dwellers and they were compensated during the metro project. The survey report shows that majority of the respondents are outside of Bangalore 98 (97.03%) and their family pattern is nuclear i.e 88 (87.12%). The most of the respondents are illiterate i.e 98 (97.03%) and social group wise most of the households belong to the other backward community (OBC) i.e 74(73.26%) and all these households belong to Hindu religion. Employment wise majority of the respondents are daily wage earners i.e 100 (99.01%) and a large number of families i.e 79 (78.21%) fall under the monthly income of Rs.5,001 to Rs.10,000 category. Resettlement wise, the BMRCL authorities have strictly adhered to the resettlement action plan and its guiding principles. Accordingly, BMRCL has paid compensation to all the beneficiaries with the coordination of Karnataka Slum Development Board.

I. Introduction

Bangalore is situated in the province of Karnataka about 920 meters above the sea level on the Deccan Plateau of South India. It covers an area of 741 sq. km. and is formally called as Bengaluru, which is one of the five (other four Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, and Chennai) metropolitans in India. It is the most significant and busiest place not just for Karnataka but rather southern India and it is the capital city of Karnataka.

Bangalore is India's third most populous city and a well-known hub of India's information technology sector, ranked among the top 10 preferred entrepreneurial locations in the world. Today, Bangalore is a home of many well-recognized colleges, research centres, private industries, software companies, telecommunications, defence organizations and aerospace, etc. Bangalore is also called as the Silicon Valley of India due to its nation leading position in IT Market. As per data released by Govt. of India for Census 2011, Bangalore is an Urban Agglomeration coming under the category of Million Plus UA/City. Bangalore city is governed by a Municipal Corporation and is situated in Bangalore Urban Region. According to the census report 2011 the total population of Bangalore Urban district region is 8,520,435. The male population of which is 4,433,855 while the female population is 4,086,580.

Bangalore confronts substantial increase in the vehicles with increasing population and growing economic base. Bangalore has witnessed a tremendous rise in vehicular growth which results in pressure on road space and traffic conditions become difficult. However, there is urgent need to find solutions, both short-term and long term, the ones that can begin to grapple with the complex demands of traffic and transport management. What adds to the traffic pressure in Bangalore in particular is its very little scope for expansion of roads and the need to use existing roads for smooth movement of vehicles.

The vehicle population in the city has been growing phenomenally, causing air and noise pollution, health problems besides heavily congesting the roads and reducing the pace of movement. The city has over 2.5 million vehicles; 75% of them are two wheelers and 5% are three wheelers. On an average about 900 new vehicles are being registered in the city every day.

The inadequacy of the public transport system has caused mushrooming growth of two wheelers and three wheelers in the city. The road accidents in the city are the highest (per lakh population) in comparison to any other city in the country. On an average, three persons get killed and 18 injured, daily, in such accidents. The city needs a reliable Mass rapid Transit System.

The Government of Karnataka has conveyed approval for undertaking Phase 2 of the Metro Rail Project on 21-02-2012. The Government of India in its order dated 21st Feb 2014 has accorded approval for the Phase 2 of the Bangalore Metro Rail Project to be taken up as a joint venture project of Government of India and Government of Karnataka and designated the Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited as the implementing agency.

The BMRCL has a Project Implementation Unit in place for implementation of the project headed by the Director, Projects and Planning. The implementation arrangement for land acquisition and resettlement is managed by the Land Office, with specified officers. The Managing Director holds overall charge of the project and all matters related to land acquisition and resettlement.

1.1 Project Background

1. This project is a major element of the second phase of the staged construction of a longer network of metro lines in the city. The first phase of the metro system, comprising two intersecting lines in the aggregate of 42 km length, has been placed incrementally into commercial operation since 2011, with the whole of Phase I put to operation in 2017. Phase II comprises two new lines plus four extensions of the lines built under Phase I, in aggregate totalling 72 km. This is a combination of underground and elevated tracks. The elevated track is aligned with the central median of roads with a minimum clearance of 5.5 m above the road level, while the tracks have a minimum cushion of 5-6 m below the surface.
2. The Metro R6 line of Phase II of Bengaluru Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL) from Kalena Agrahara to Nagavara, covering 21.255 kms include (a) elevated and (b) underground sections. The elevated stretch is 7.50 kms. and the underground stretch is 13.755 kms. The elevated stretch covers six stations, namely Kalena Agrahara, Hulimavu, IIMB, J.P Nagar IV phase, Jayadeva junction, and Tavarekere, and the underground stretch covers twelve stations, namely, Dairy Circle, Lakkasandra, Langford, Rashtriya Military School, MG Road, Shivajinagar, Cantonment, Pottery Town, Tannery Road, Venkateshpura, Kadugondanahalli and Nagavara. A Maintenance Depot at Kothanur (see figure 1 for a route map of R6 line of Phase II).

integration with the existing systems, the overall economic and financial viability, and the associated short- term and long-term impacts.

6. In the current project the elevated stretch of Reach 6 line of Phase II via Gottigere to Nagavara includes the Government land i.e Sy. No. 14 of Lakkasandra Village, Begur hobli, Bangalore South Taluk, Bengaluru. In this premises there are 101 slum dwellers (Residential Squatters) residing in the tents or makeshift structures and they are all basically from North Karnataka (Enclosed Photos). The land was required for the metro underground project to be used as a casting yard. Hence these families are to be shifted from this place and all the slum dwellers were paid compensation and other benefits as per CRP 2019. Hence a supplementary Rehabilitation Action Plan was proposed for the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) Lakkasandra casting yard.

The SIA Report, which includes Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), is based on the principle that the Project Affected Persons will be assisted as per CRP 2019 and, if possible, also bring qualitative changes in their life. The survey is conducted in the form of Baseline Socio-Economic Survey to meet the requirements of EIB's Safeguards Policy Statement. The methodology for conducting census surveys involves field visits, data collection including photographs and stakeholder consultations. All the affected structures and occupants are surveyed as a part of the census survey.

1.2 Project Components

1. Stations

There are totally 18 stations out of which 6 stations are elevated, and the balance 12 stations are underground. The proposed stations along North-South line are as follows:

Table: List of Stations

Sl. No.	Name of Stations	Chainage (in m)	Inter-Station Distance (in m)	Remarks
	Start of the Corridor	0.000		Elevated
1.	Kalena Agrahara	411	411	Elevated
2.	Hulimavu	1484.5	1073.5	Elevated
3.	IIMB	3204	1719.5	Elevated
4.	JP Nagar-IV Phase	4575	1371	Elevated
5.	Jayadeva Junction	5414	839	Elevated
6.	Tavarekere	6777	1363	Elevated
7.	Dairy Circle	7929	1152	Underground
8.	Lakkasandra	8961	1032	Underground

9.	Langford Town	9880.4	919.4	Underground
10.	Rashtriya Military School	10884	1003.6	Underground
11.	MG Road	12020	1136	Underground
12.	Shivaji Nagar	13241	1221	Underground
13.	Cantonment Railway	14405	1164	Underground
14.	Pottery Town	16023	1618	Underground
15.	Tannery Road	17182	1159	Underground
16.	Venkateshpura	18168	986	Underground
17.	Kadugondanahalli	19592	1424	Underground
18.	Nagavara	20995	1403	Underground
	End of the Corridor	21255	260	Elevated

The proposed stations are either on the middle of the road or partially on the service roads or off the road. The elevated alignment generally passes on the median of the road and the stations are also proposed above the road with entries planned from both sides of the road beyond the existing service road. The proposed stations will have two side platforms and the access to the platforms is through staircases, escalators and elevators housed in the paid area of concourse.

Traffic Integration facilities at stations include approach roads to the stations, circulation facilities, pedestrian ways, connecting bridges for Metro and non-Metro commuters, adequate halting areas for various modes likely to come to Metro stations including feeder buses/ minibuses.

The stations have been divided into two distinct areas, namely public and non-public [technical] areas. The public area is further subdivided into unpaid and paid areas. Provision for escalators is made at all the stations in paid area from concourse to Platform and in unpaid area from Ground to concourse. Lifts for disabled passengers will be provided at all stations.

Traffic integration facilities are proposed to be provided at Gottigere, Jayadeva, Bangalore Cantonment and Nagavara Stations.

2. Depot: A Depot will be constructed at Kothanur.

3. Electricity Receiving Substation

There is a proposal to establish the same at Nagavara. One RSS is to be located in Kothanur depot and another one near Nagawara in the govt land.

1.3 Objectives of the report (Supplementary RAP)

In order to enable BMRCL to implement appropriate social measures by making clear its procedures and criteria for decision making and for meeting the requirements of EIB, the following objectives are framed for the social assessment to ensure transparency, predictability and accountability. The preparation of this report has following objectives:

1. To understand the demographic details of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs).
2. To assess the land and structures affected by the BMRCL Plan.
3. To find out socio-economic conditions of the slum dwellers affected by Bangalore Metro Rail Project.
4. To prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) based on the existing policies, laws and guidelines of the government for the loss caused to the PAPs.

1.4 Methodology

The SIA Report, which includes Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), is based on the principle that the Project Affected Persons will be assisted to at least restore their former living standards and, if possible, also bring quality in their life. The SIA is based on available secondary information and primarily on the census survey of all structures (legal or illegal), which are numbered and mapped, and occupants of such structures affected by the project (excluding those found locked or non-responsive despite repetitive visits) and covers various structure related information and socio-economic characteristics of occupants (Titleholders or Non- Titleholders). The survey is conducted in the form of Baseline Socio-Economic Survey (BSES) envisaged to meet the requirements of EIB's Policy Statement. The methodology for conducting census survey involves review of literature, field visits, data collection including photographs and stakeholder consultations. Based on the survey details, measures to safeguard the PAPs from the loss due to the project are developed within the framework of the Policy with an objective of improving or at least restoring their former living standards.

1.5 Impact Minimization

The BMRCL has made sincere effort to minimize the impact by designing project in such a way to minimize the land acquisition, resettlement and adverse impacts on people in the project through suitable alignment and engineering design. This involves maintaining most of the project alignment and stations within the existing project Metro Reach 6 line of Phase II from Gottigere to Nagavara, covering 21.255 kms includes (a) elevated and (b) underground sections. The elevated stretch is 7.50 kms. And the underground stretch is 13.92 kms.

1.6 Cut-off date

1. For preparing a list of PAFs/ PAPs, a socio-economic survey of the affected families is carried out during the planning phase of a sub-project.
2. The cut-off dates for determining Resettlement and Rehabilitation is the date of the preliminary notification issued under 28(1) of KIAD Act. For the elevated section, this was 17.10.2015 and for the underground section it was 30.03.2017. The date for the non-title holders is the date of socio-economic survey which is June 2018 for this project.
3. No additions to this list will be made unless authorized with concrete proof by the competent authority.

II. Scope of Land Acquisition & Resettlement

2.1 Land Acquisition

The proposed project envisages the acquisition of lands – Government and Private at locations where the metro stations are proposed. In the elevated stretch, it is not only where the stations are proposed but all along the track i.e. from Kalena Agrahara till Dairy circle. The entire land required for Depot is also acquired. The areas thus impacted are shown in the maps for each of the stations.

The extent of land acquired for each of the stations, depots and the right of way is presented in the following table:

Table: Details of Government and Private Lands Acquired across stations

Sl. No.	Name of the Station and Depot	Govt. Lands	Private Lands	Total
1	Kalena Agrahara	0	2386.00	2386.00
2	Hulimavu	0	3277.00	3277.00
3	IIMB	1562.00	1197.00	2759.00
4	JP Nagar IV Phase	400.00	1600.00	2000.00
5	Tavarekere	0	2590.00	2590.00
6	Jayadeva Junction	0	2590.00	2590.00
7	Dairy Circle	4193.71	4159.46	8353.17
8	Lakkasandra	1141.43	7792.15	8933.58
9	Langford	914.29	943.40	1857.69
10	Rashtriya Military School	1209.37	5352.00	6561.37
11	MG Road	1465.02	0.00	1465.02
12	Shivajinagar	1532.88	1138.78	2671.66
13	Cantonment	4178.41	259.50	4437.91
14	Pottery Town	5970.44	0.00	5970.44
15	Tannery Road	2593.78	7111.40	9705.18
16	Venkateshpura	11959.95	4712.02	16671.97
17	Kadugandanahalli	2046.36	6099.25	8145.61
18	Nagavara	1141.68	26421.87	27563.55
19	Kothanur	8566.84	115477.30	124044.14
20	Viaduct	6018.54	11166.10	17184.64
21	South ramp	5224.28	2419.67	7643.95
	Total	60118.98	204102.90	264221.88

The land taken for Lakkasandra casting yard is a Govt. land in Sy. No. 14 of Lakkasandra village. The State Govt. has transferred 10 acres this Sy. No. free of cost to BMRCL temporarily for being used as Casting yard. A copy of RTC in Kannada and the English translated version is attached as Annexure– IV. A sketch of this land is enclosed at Annexure – V.

In the current project the elevated stretch reach 6 line of Phase II via Gottigere to Nagavara includes the Government land at Sy. No. 14 of Lakkasandra Village, Begur Hobli, Bangalore South Taluk, Bengaluru. In this premises there are 101 slum dwellers (Residential Squatters) residing in the tents or makeshift structure and they are all basically from North Karnataka (Photos [Enclosed](#)). The land is required for the metro underground project to be used as a casting yard and other reason is that this place is in the center of city and from this place transportation of materials becomes easy to BMRCL.

2.2 Type of loss

1. Urban centres in India suffer from a lack of mass transit public transportation systems. With increased urbanization, this can be a barrier to equitable and widespread economic growth and is leading to increased private vehicle use. This stimulates traffic delays, environmental degradation, inefficient fuel consumption, and economic losses through time wastage. The project directly addresses these challenges to Bangalore's growth and environment by creating a modern mass transit system that supports economic growth, employment generation, and equitable connectivity. It also mitigates environmental pollution by providing an alternate to private vehicles. The project will establish an ultimately sustainable urban transport system with sound institutional and governance structures, based on an innovative urban transport financing model.
2. The impact areas are different for the elevated and underground sections. For the elevated sections, the structures along the right of way and the existing structures in the area are the ones which are impacted as a result of the proposed project. On the other hand, in the underground section, it is only those locations where the metro stations are proposed.
3. The impact areas are characterized by the vacant plots owned by the Government or the statutory bodies such as the BDA, BBMP, plots owned by private individuals, structures owned by private individuals and the common resource properties. BMRCL has taken care to minimize the adverse impact due to land acquisition. The Underground stations are located either below the public road or in the open lands belonging to

Govt. or Govt. undertakings. BMRCL has avoided taking large extent of Pvt. Lands required for stations.

Table: Summary of Impacts

Sl. No.	Impacts / Types of losses	Unit	Total
A	Total Land Acquired	Sqm.	265440.00
	1. Private Land	Sqm.	211539.921
	2. Govt. Boards / Corporation	Sqm.	33657.99
	3 GOK land	Sqm.	16547.38
	4. Central Govt., - Defence Lands	Sqm.	3694.38
B	Total Affected Families	Nos.	1053
	Owners	Nos.	346
	Tenants	Nos.	707
C	Total Affected Population (based on survey of 192 households)	Nos.	2762
D	Owners		
	Residential	Nos.	155
	Commercial	Nos.	191
E	Tenants		
	Residential	Nos.	247
	Commercial	Nos.	460

Note: The total land required does not include Electricity Receiving Sub-station at Nagavara [Tentative Proposal]. Source: BMRCL, 2019 and Socio-Economic Survey 2019.

Whereas, Lakkasandra Land was occupied by the non-title holders (migrant workers) by encroaching the government land which came to notice after cut-off date. Karnataka Slum Development Board (KSBB) had agreed to provide them sites elsewhere. Whereas BMRCL has also agreed to provide Rs 2 Corers to Karnataka Slum Development Board (KSDB) to provide water and sanitary facilities at the new site. But, the members of the PAPs did not approve this proposal and they demanded compensation in terms of money.

2.3 Resettlement impact

The project affected only those 101 household staying at Sy. No. 14 of Lakkasandra Village, Begur hobli, Bangalore South Taluk, Bengaluru. All these makeshift/tents were Non-titleholders located on Government land. The

loss of makeshift structures will have only marginal social impact on the local society.

On the basis of social impacts, rehabilitation of the PAPs has been proposed. During discussion with the PAP's at project site, BMRCL was of the opinion of providing rehabilitation at Kudlu Village of Anekal Taluk. However, the affected families were not willing to relocate to the mentioned place by giving reason that it's away from the city area and they all preferred cash compensation. Accordingly, BMRCL transferred rupees two crore to Karnataka Slum Development Board and every house has got rupees two lakh. The BMRCL with the association of Karnataka Slum Development Board gave compensation of rupees two lakh to each household after considering the choice of relocation to other area.

The BMRCL policy for squatters on Govt. land to which category the residents of Lakkasandra belong, provides the following rehabilitation benefits.

- a. Cost of the structure (replacement cost)
- b. Shifting allowance - Rs. 30,000/-
- c. Subsistence allowance - Rs. 30,000/-

The rehabilitation policy also provides for payment of Rs. 50,000/- for the vulnerable families as also to the affected families headed by women and families belonging to SC / ST.

III. Socio Economic Profile

3.1 Profile of affected persons

The study represents assessment of the affected households i.e., slum dwellers, the interviewers interacted with the project affected household members and collected information through questionnaire format which was provided by BMRCL. The format of Questionnaire is placed as Annexure I. The survey was conducted at Sy. No. 14 of Lakkasandra Village, Begur Hobli, Bangalore South Taluk, Bengaluru within the proposed area. The socio-economic census survey has been carried out for 101 PAPs losing makeshift/tents. Socio-economic analysis of all the surveyed PAPs is presented here. The social survey generated baseline data for socio-economic information about the PAPs.

3.2 Demography details

Table: Showing Native place of the Slum dwellers

Sl. No	Native Place	Respondents	Percentage %
1.	Outside Bangalore	98	97.03%
2.	Within Bangalore	0	0%
3.	Outside Karnataka	03	2.97 %
	TOTAL	101	100%

The above table and Shows the native place of the beneficiaries. 98 (97.03%) of the respondents belong to outside Bangalore and 03 (2.97%) of the respondents are from outside of Karnataka. The data shows most of the beneficiaries of BMRCL are basically from outside Bangalore and they are all migrants having come to Bangalore to earn livelihood and belong to various parts of Karnataka and they are basically migrant workers.

3.3 Religion

Table: Showing Religion of the beneficiaries

Sl. No	Religion	Respondents	Percentage %
1.	Hindu	101	100%
2	Muslim	0	0%
3	Christian	0	0%
4	Buddhist	0	0%
5	Jain	0	0%
6	Others	0	0%
	TOTAL	101	100%

The above table indicates the religion of the respondents, all the respondents belong to Hindu religion 101 (100%) and none of the respondents belong to Muslim, Christian, Buddhist or Jain religion.

3.4 Social Stratification

Table: Showing Social group of the beneficiaries

Sl. No	Caste	Respondents	Percentage %
1.	SC	17	16.83%
2	ST	9	8.91%
3	OBC	74	73.26%
4	General	0	0%
5	Others	1	0.99 %
	TOTAL	101	100%

The above table and graph depicts the social group of the beneficiaries, majority of the respondents 74 (73.26%) belong to the Other Backward Community (OBC), 17 (16.83%) belong to scheduled caste community, 09 (8.91%) of the respondents belong to scheduled tribes and 1 (0.99%) belongs to other social group.

3.5 Education

Table: Showing Education level of Head of the Family

Sl. No	Education level of the respondents	Respondents	Percentage %
1	Illiterate	98	97.03%
2	Literate	3	2.97%
3	High School	0	0%
4	Intermediate	0	0%
5	Graduate	0	0%
6	Post Graduate/ Professional Education	0	0%
	TOTAL	101	100%

The above table shows the education qualification of the respondents 98 (97.03%) of the respondents are illiterate and 3 (2.97%) of the respondents are literate. It shows the literates are also below the high school level and are not much educated.

3.6 Age & Gender

Table: Age group of the Respondents

Sl. No	Age group of the respondents	Respondents	Percentage %
1	Below 20 years	1	0.99 %
2	21 to 30 yrs	36	35.64 %
3	31 to 40 yrs	46	45.54%
4	41 to 50 yrs	15	14.85%
5	51 to 60 yrs	3	2.97 %
6	60 yrs and above	0	0.00 %
	TOTAL	101	100%

The above table shows the age group of the respondents who are the beneficiaries of BMRCL project, majority of the respondents 46 (45.54%) belong to the age group of 31 to 40 yrs, 36 (35.64%) of the respondents belong to the age group of 21 to 30yrs, 15 (14.85%) of the respondents belong to the age group of 41 to 50 yrs, 3 (2.97%) of the respondents belong to the age group of 51 to 60 yrs, 1 (0.99%) of the respondent belongs to the age group of below 20 years.

It is evident from the above data that majority of the household members belong to the middle age i.e 31 to 40 yrs group.

Table: Showing Gender group of the Respondents

Sl. No	Gender	Members	Percentage %
1	Male	9	8.92 %
2	Female	92	91.08 %
	TOTAL	101	100%

The above table shows the gender representation of the respondents 92 (91.08%) respondents are ladies and 9 (8.92%) respondents belong to the gender group of male. It shows that more number of females actively participated in the survey in exchanging the information.

3.7 Occupation

Table: Showing Nature of employment

Sl. No	Nature of employment	Respondents	Percentage %
1	Unemployed	1	0.99%
2	Regular employment	0	%
3	Irregular Employment	0	%
4	Daily Wage earner	100	99.01%

5	Owner of shop	0	%
6	Others	0	%
	TOTAL	101	100%

The above table shows the nature of employment of the respondents, majority of the respondents belong to daily wage earner category i.e 100 (99.01%) and 1 (0.99%) of the respondents is unemployed. It shows that majority of the household members work as daily wage earner and it is evident that this population has various problems such as unemployment, illiteracy, underpayment, poor opportunities in their native place. This would have forced them to work as daily wage earner in Bangalore.

3.8 Monthly Income

Table: Showing Monthly Income of the family

Sl. No	Monthly Income	Respondents	Percentage %
1.	Below 5,000	13	12.87%
2	5001 to 10,000	79	78.21%
3	10,001 to 15,000	9	8.91%
4	15,001 to 20,000	0	0%
5	20,001 to 25,000	0	0%
6	25,001 & above	0	0%
	TOTAL	101	100%

The above table shows monthly income of the family members majority of the family members i.e 79 (78.21%) get salary of 5001 to 10,000, and 13 (12.87%) get salary of below 5,000, 9 (8.91%) get salary of 10,001 to 15000 rupees only. While the international poverty line prescribed by the World Bank based on purchasing power parity is US\$ 1.25 (Rs. 84 if 1 US\$ is Rs. 67) per person per day, the Indian poverty line for urban areas is Rs. 32 (prescribed in 2007).

This depicts all the household monthly income is very low and they are not working in the organized or unorganized sectors which can pay a decent salary.

3.9 Vulnerable people

Table: Showing Number of earning, dependent and affected members in the family.

Sl. No	Monthly Income	Members	Average
1	Number of earning members in the family	207	2.04
2	Number of dependent members in the family	244	2.41

3	Total Members affected in the family	451	Totally 451 persons are affected by the Project and every household has an average of 4.46 members
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The above table shows that there are 451 members affected by the project from 101 families. There are 207 members earning in the family, which means every family has minimum of 2 earning members. There are 244 dependent members in the family, which means every family includes a minimum of 2 dependent members which is little higher than the earning members in the family.

Change in livelihood?

Majority of the respondents reported that their livelihood is not much affected by the metro project and it has not affected on their way of life, health, culture, community life and personal life as they are migrant workers. This may be due to majority of the household members are daily wagers and they have a tendency of migration and not having permanent residential structure.

Awareness about HIV/AIDS

Sexual orientation and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) also has come up as critical socio-cultural and health issue, based on this responsibility respondent's awareness has been assessed. Most of the respondents have shown awareness about HIV/AIDS. The main source of information to them is television, newspaper and advertisement boards displayed by the government.

Opinion of the project affected people

During the socio-economic survey, there were other questions asked such as how they feel about the project, are you a project affected person and does the land belongs to you.

The opinion of the respondents on these questions is that they are all aware about the project and they will be affected by the project by losing their tents/huts. All the respondents have responded by saying that the land belongs to the Government and they all have insight towards it.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

Participatory consultations are crucial to ensure peoples' participation in the planning and construction phases of a project. Public consultations ensure that the displaced PAPs and other stakeholders are informed, consulted, and allowed to participate actively in the R & R process.

Public consultation is an integral part of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA), used to inform and educate stakeholders about the proposed action by BMRCL. It assists in identification of the possible problems associated with R&R as well as understanding the needs of the population to be affected. Such a participatory process helps in reducing public resistance and fosters effective implementation of the project through generating awareness among the community about the benefits to the PAPs. The objectives of public consultations are:

1. To disseminate information about the project and understand the views and perceptions of the people affected with reference to acquisition of land and loss of property and due compensation.
2. To understand views of affected people on land acquisition and resettlement decisions taken by BMRCL.
3. To understand specific issues needed to be addressed under the said project by BMRCL.
4. To identify concerns, if any, about the project's impact on the PAPs.
5. To identify major economic and social characteristics of the PAPs.

BMRCL has held consultations with stakeholders / affected families and individuals at different project locations [Shown in picture -2].

Apart from holding public consultations BMRCL officials have also interacted with the affected population through one to one meetings at BMRCL office and at the site independently and along with the Karnataka Slum Development Board authorities and local people's representative.

4.1. Types of Consulted Persons

The Project Affected People (PAPs) include migrants, who are socially and economically backward and thereby a vulnerable group. The land was Government owned and therefore it was not a notified settlement. Hence, in Lakkasandra settlement, it has seen a continuous two-way process, where several meetings were held with the PAPs, BMRCL and the community leaders through community meetings, focus group discussions (FGDs), individual interviews and informal meetings.

4.2 Responses from BMRCL and Mitigation measures

In order to reduce displacement, wherever possible, BMRCL has acquired BBMP and other government lands. Towards mitigation measures in the elevated stretch, BMRCL re- designed the alignment at J.D. Mara, where the acquisition was reduced from 22 units to 12 units.

- a. The Compensation for the acquired properties is being paid by following the principles of LARRA. There will be minor variations in the compensation awarded for different properties of the same area depending upon the total size of the property, its shape, frontage to the road etc. It may be noted that more than 95% of the property owners have received the compensation awarded to their properties on consent basis.
- b. Most of the acquisition on the elevated stretch is for road widening and only a small portion of the properties is acquired and the remaining area is sufficient enough to continue the business activities. The same is evidenced as most of the property owners have continued the business after the acquisition. Any inconveniences during construction is only temporary and does not result in any adversity for long.
- c. Wherever a part of the small property is acquired and the remaining portion cannot be used for commercial activity, BMRCL has taken steps to acquire the remaining portion of the property.

During the construction phase, it is important that the hardship to the PAPs and public be minimized, by planning for alternative routes/access/amenities before construction. BMRCL stated that wherever area is available, road widening work has been initiated before the construction, to minimize disruption of traffic.

After the construction phase, BMRCL stated that temporarily acquired properties such as playgrounds and common property resources will be restored.

With regard to Technical Training Centre for the Deaf located at 28/2, Haines Road, New Bamboo Bazar Road, Shivaji Nagar; BMRCL responded that they already shifted the students to Ghousia Polytechnic.

For properties rendered unviable due to part-acquisition, BMRCL clarified that they do have a process in place to apply for acquisition of the full property, which would then be evaluated on a case by case basis.

With regard compensation for tenants, BMRCL stated that they were following the norms laid in the CRP, 2019. All the tenants have been given R & R benefits even though some of them did not have written lease document, based on other relevant information about their business.

BMRCL has published CRP-2019 on their website, so that all the affected families will have sufficient knowledge about the methodology of payment of compensation and various R & R benefits. All the land acquisition notifications issued U/s 28(4) are also published on the BMRCL's website. The phone number of General Manager (LA & E) is also given in the website. These

measures help in disseminating the information relating to land acquisition and rehabilitation matters. BMRCL has also setup a grievance redressal committee to attend to the any of the complaints/issues relating to land acquisition and rehabilitation.

- a. BBMP had also planned for road widening on this stretch clear marking have been done by BMRCL indicating the area to be acquired and these marking have been shown to the land owners. It is not possible to handle land acquisition through a single window as the metro project has to be completed in a specified time frame.
- b. Sufficient care has been taken to see that entry to any property is not blocked by locating the metro pillars. The viaduct in the elevated stretch is in the median of the road and as such location of pillars will not affect entry to any building.
- c. More than 95% of the land owners have received the compensation through consent, which goes to show that they are happy with the compensation offered. Otherwise they would have approached the civil court for enhancement of compensation.
- d. As regards the R & R benefits to commercial tenants in underground stretch it may be noted that the rates of R & R during the stakeholder meeting were not revised. The same were revised in July 2019 and R & R benefits were given as per the revised rates and they are satisfied with these rates. Similarly, the R & R rates for the residential tenants are also revised.
- e. The families squatting on BBMP land at Chandrappa Nagar have been given R & R benefits as per CRP 2019 and they have moved out from there.
- f. The R & R document is already uploaded on BMRCL website and is also available to affected families.
- g. All the grievances of affected families have been attended to and most of the affected families have received compensation and rehabilitation benefits and have vacated the acquired premises.

Information, Communication and Awareness

Bangalore Metro Project conducts the following programmers:

Press Release:

- Project updates are given to stakeholder through regular press releases.
- Radio: BMRCL also provides regular updates of its project through FM Radio.
- TV Channels: BMRCL provides regular bytes through prominent English and Kannada TV Channels as well as the local popular channels.

- Face Book: BMRCL has its own social media account on Facebook. This is a very interactive page with 100% response rate. Updates of projects are regularly posted on this page. BMRCL responds promptly to the queries from citizens and stakeholders. The page evokes a very good response presently.
- Website: BMRCL regularly provides updates and information its website: www.english.bmrc.co.in. This includes information on the Organization, Goal and Mission, the project work progress, tenders, photographs, news events videos of works and events are also updated regularly by BMRCL.

Bangalore Metro Rail Project hoardings showing the name and location of Station have been displayed for over a year to create awareness on the project. Even a few programs have been telecasted on local TV channels including interviews of BMRCL officials providing information of the project.

The copies of the RAP along with the RPF are uploaded on website of the BMRCL. These documents should be easily accessible through a link on the landing page of the BMRCL website.

Hard copies are made available at the Information Desk.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

BMRCL already has in place a grievance redress mechanism. In this chapter the process that has been adopted is reflected. Since compensation and payment of benefits is yet to be 100 percent over, any grievance that may still come in will follow the process already established. All grievances related compensation for land and resettlement assistance is addressed by the General Manager (land acquisition). Property ownership issues are addressed by Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board, the Competent Authority. Grievances received at the Corporate Office, is sorted according to subject matter and is directed from the Managing Directors office to the Land office.

Grievance redress is carried out at two levels; namely first level and the appellate level. Grievances of affected persons will be first brought to the attention of BMRCL, land acquisition office. At this level, the time taken to address a matter may vary from 7 days to one month, depending on the matter. Land related cases take longer than one week as it may require providing legal documents, change of alignment or dropping the properties from acquisition etc. All these matters require consultation with planning and design section, before a decision can be reached, thus the process can extend up to a month. In cases where the affected person is not satisfied with the decision of the land acquisition office, the person can approach the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The GRC meets periodically and address the issues raised by the affected persons. The grievance redress process is given in Figure 2. The composition of the GRC is:

1.	DPP	Chairman
2.	ED, Civil – 1 & 2	Member
3.	Advisor, ORR	Member
4.	General Manager (P & D) / C.E (P & D)	Member
5.	General Manager (LA)	Member
6.	General Manager (F & A)	Member
7.	Dy. C.E Environment	Member
8.	CPRO	Member
9.	General Manager (LA & E)	Convener

5.1 The main responsibilities of the GRC

- I. to provide support to affected persons on problems arising out of R & R entitlements, compensation and land acquisition related matters;
- II. to record the grievance of the PAPs and resolve them within the stipulated time frame;
- III. to report to the aggrieved parties about the development regarding their grievances and decision of BMRCL;
- IV. address problems and complaints arising out of land acquisition and relocation of utilities;

Under the project all grievances received will be solved at the level of General Manager (Land Acquisition) and Director (Projects and Planning).

Grievances are submitted as written application in English or Kannada to the BMRCL, land office. Careful documentation of the name of the complainant, date of receipt of the complaint, address/contact details of the person, location of the problem area, and how the problem was resolved is undertaken. The land office has the overall responsibility for timely grievance redress on social safeguards issues and for registration of grievances, related disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party.

In case of non-resolution of the issues raised, the affected person also has the option of opting for judicial review/intervention by the courts.

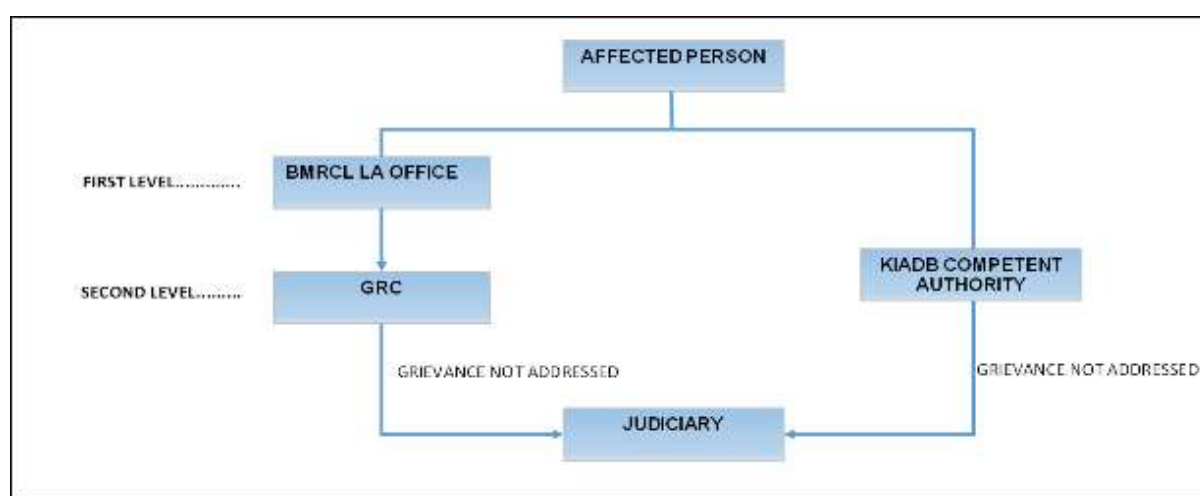


Figure 2: Grievance Redress Process

The BMRCL GRM will ensure that the grievances are received, registered and addressed in a smooth, time-bound and responsive manner. The project specific grievances received are mostly related to construction work, payment of compensation, valuation of land and structures etc. All project related grievances will flow through BMRCL established GRM. After redress, the action taken report will be made, and kept in the BMRCL land office, and a letter communicating the same is sent to the affected person.

Status of the Grievances

Type of Structure	No. of Grievance Received	No. of Grievances reviewed	No. of Grievances Addressed	No. of Pending Grievances
Elevated [including Kothanur Depot]	66	66	63	03
Underground	394	393	323	71
Total	460	459	389	74

Source: BMRCL.

The complaints received at the BMRCL have been reviewed and addressed. Thus, the mechanism is found to be well established.

The grievances which have been submitted are mostly related (i) dropping lands from acquisition; (ii) adding correction to property details; (iii) requesting for realignment of metro line to save property; (iv) re measurement of the area to be acquired etc.

VI LEGAL FRAME WORK

6.1 The KIAD Act 1966

1. The Land required for the metro project is being acquired under Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Act 1966 (KIADA). The Act facilitates development of industrial infrastructure, communication, transport, technology parks and townships. Under KIADA, land can be acquired for industrial area which includes infrastructure facilities and “Industrial infrastructure facilities” means “facilities which contribute to the development of industries established in industrial areas such as research and development, communication, transport, banking, marketing, technology parks and Townships for the purpose of establishing trade and tourism centres”. The establishment of metro network helps in facilitating movement of professionals and workers of various industries in the city in efficient and sustainable manner.
2. As per provision of KIADB, the government notifies the lands required for metro project as industrial area for purpose of industrial infrastructural facility. Thereafter, preliminary notification conveying intention to acquire the land is issued inviting objections from land owners and interest persons. Their objections, if any, are heard and considered by the land acquisition officer in a formal enquiry, and thereafter final decision is taken by the government to acquire the land or otherwise including extent of the acquisition. Once a final notification for the acquisition is published, the land vests with the government. The determination of the compensation and its payment follows vesting of the ownership in the government. The Act provides for speedy acquisition of land through consent awards, which is the preferred mode based on valuation offered by the land acquisition officer on advice of BMRCL and its free acceptance by the land owner. Through this process, the compensation amount is mutually agreed between the acquirer and the owner. In case of non-consent, normal award is passed as per provision of the Act.

Compensation

3. In all the cases land is proposed to be acquired through consent award and compensation is paid as per the following norms:
 - a. Guideline Value or Market Value of land, whichever is higher, and market value of structures assessed by approved valuers;
 - b. 100% solatium on (a) above;
 - c. 12% per annum additional market value

If any land owner does not agree for consent award, normal award is passed under the norms of KIADA wherein 30% solatium is provided. In the case of normal award, the land owner can approach the court for enhancement of compensation.

Grievance Redress Committee

4. An efficient grievance redress mechanism is put in place to assist the PAPs and resolve their queries and complaints. The GRC addresses grievances relating to Rehabilitation issues both for title holders and non-title holders and also grievances relating to Community and Environmental issues. Issues relating to ownership rights and land compensation are dealt by civil courts.

Resettlement Action Plan Implementation Team

5. In order to implement and monitor RAP effectively, a Social and Environmental Management Unit (SEMU) has been constituted in BMRCL.

casting yard and Evaluation

6. A robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanism is to be established to provide feedback to project management which will help keep the resettlement on schedule and make them successful.

RESETTLEMENT OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

7. **GUIDING PRINCIPLES:** Resettlement & Rehabilitation activities of BMRP will be governed by the following general principles.
 - i. In general, land acquisition will be undertaken in such a way that no project affected person, with or without formal title, will be worse off after land acquisition;
 - ii. BMRCL will pay compensation for land and structures it is acquiring based on the principles of CRP-2019;
 - iii. All activities and procedures will be formally documented;
 - iv. The property and inheritance rights of project affected persons will be respected;
 - v. If the livelihood of the project affected persons without formal title depends on the public land that they are using, they will be assisted in their effort to improve their livelihoods as per CRP-2019.
 - vi. If project affected person, without legal title, is not satisfied with the above decisions, they can approach the grievance redress committee;
 - vii. In cases where land is needed on a temporary basis, project affected persons who have formal title will be compensated to the assessed fair rental price for the period during which the land is used and the land will be returned in the same condition or better as before it was rented;
 - viii. If resettlement is unavoidable, in addition to the payment of compensation for all and immovable property, project affected persons will be provided assistance in relocation and other related expenses (i.e. cost of moving, transportation, administrative costs etc.);

- ix. These rights do not extend to individuals who commence any activities after cutoff date of the project;
- x. The compensation and eligible resettlement and rehabilitation assistance will be paid prior to taking over of land and other assets for construction purposes;
- xi. All project affected persons (private and public, individual and businesses) entitled to be compensated for land acquired; losses, structures or damages will be offered compensation and assistance in accordance with the provisions of this CRP. Those who accept the compensation amount will be paid prior to taking possession of their land or assets. Those who do not accept it will have their grievance registered or referred to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)/courts as appropriate.
- xii. While acquiring land through KIADB no taxes / fee is payable by landowners. However, where BMRCL purchases the land directly in view of exigencies of the project, the stamp duty and registration charges will be paid by BMRCL.
- xiii. Wherever community assets are acquired, the same will be restored by BMRCL.

RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION PROCESS

All attempts will be made during the final execution of the project to minimize the land acquisition, resettlement and adverse impacts on people in the project area through suitable engineering design. The assessments however reveal that the project involves minimal land acquisition.

6.2 Compensation & Resettlement Package 2019

Compensation and Resettlement Package (CRP) 2007 related to compensation and resettlement was revised during 2019 and the same was considered for the implementation in the current resettlement plan i.e., for affected families residing in Sy No. 14 of Lakkasandra. The following table depicts on Compensation and Resettlement Package (CRP) 2019:

Table: Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

Compensation for Land and Structures		
1	Consent Awards (preferred mode):	
	<p>The compensation for land and structure in cases of consent awards shall be based on following norms.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. market value of land determined based on higher of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. guidance value of land for registration of sale deeds as per Indian Stamp Act, and b. average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest area or village. ii. market value of buildings and structures on the land as assessed by approved valuers. iii. multiplication factor of 1 in urban area and 1.5 to 2 in rural area. iv. solatium @ 100% of market value with applicable multiplication factor. v. additional market value @ 12% p.a. from date of notification U/s 28(1) to date of taking possession or the date of award whichever is earlier. 	
2	Normal Award:	
	For cases other than consent awards, the compensation shall be determined as per provisions of Karnataka Industrial Area Development Act.	
Compensation and Resettlement Entitlement:		
Sl. No	Category	Entitlement
I a.	Owner losing land and residential structure totally (Only owner staying in the premises)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consent Award based on mutually agreed market value of land and structures, Or Normal Award as per KIADA for land and structure; And 2. Shifting allowance: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Upto 1000 sq. ft. – Rs.25,000 b. 1001 sq. ft. – 1500 sq. ft. – Rs.30,000 c. 1501 sq ft –Rs 35,000 3. Inconvenience Allowance: Onetime payment of Rs.70,000 4. Transitional Allowance:

		<p>a. Upto 1000 sq. ft. – Rs.1,35,000</p> <p>b.1001 sq. ft. – 1500 sq. ft. – Rs.1,70,000</p> <p>c. more than 1501 sq. ft. – Rs.2,05,000</p> <p>5. Right to salvage material totally</p>
I b.	Owner losing land and residential structure totally (owner and tenant staying in the same building premises in separate parts)	<p>1. Same as in I a.(1-5)</p> <p>And</p> <p>2.Residential Rental Income Allowance in respect of rental area acquired</p> <p>a. Upto 1000 sq. ft. – Rs.1,35,000</p> <p>b.1001 sq. ft. – 1500 sq. ft. – Rs.1,70,000</p> <p>c. more than 1501 sq. ft. – Rs.2,05,000</p>
I c.	Owner losing land and residential structure partially but continues to remain in the balance portion of the same premises	<p>1. Consent Award based on mutually agreed market value of land and structures,</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Normal Award as per KIADA for land and structure;</p> <p>And</p> <p>2. Inconvenience Allowance</p> <p>Onetime payment of Rs.55,000</p>
I d.	Owner losing land and residential structure partially and willing to surrender the same completely to Project Authority.	<p>1. Owner has the option of offering the remaining part of the property to the Project Authority. (A separate notification will be issued for the remaining area). Acceptance of the offer is subject to discretion of the Project Authority based on consideration of possibility of putting the remaining land to economic use by the owner.</p> <p>2. Entitlements will be the same as in Category I a. (1-5) or I b., as the case may be, for the area acquired including 1 above.</p>
II a.	Owner losing land and commercial structure totally (owner operating own business in the acquired premises)	<p>1. Consent Award based on mutually agreed market value of land and structures,</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Normal Award as per KIADA for land and structure;</p> <p>And</p> <p>2. Shifting Allowance:</p>

		<p>a. Upto 150 sq. ft. – Rs.25,000</p> <p>b.151 sq. ft. to 300 sq. ft. – Rs.35,000</p> <p>c. more than 301 sq. ft. – Rs.45,000</p> <p>3. Business Loss Allowance:</p> <p>a. Average payment of SGST upto Rs.5000 p.m. – Allowance Rs.85,000</p> <p>b. Average payment of SGST between Rs.5001 to Rs.15,000 p.m. - Allowance Rs.1,70,000</p> <p>c. Average payment of SGST above Rs.15001 p.m. – Allowance Rs. 2,25,000.</p> <p>d. If without SGST documentation – Allowance Rs.60,000/-</p> <p>4. Business premises re-establishment allowance: Rs.540 per sq. ft. of area acquired.</p> <p>5. Right to salvage material totally</p>
II b.	Owner losing land and commercial structure partially but continues to run business in the same premises	<p>1. Consent Award based on mutually agreed market value of land and structures, Or Normal Award as per KIADA for land and structure; And</p> <p>2. Business Loss Allowance:</p> <p>a. Average payment of SGST up to Rs.5000 p.m. – Allowance Rs. 40,000</p> <p>b. Average payment of SGST between Rs.5001 to Rs. 15,000 p.m. - Allowance Rs. 85,000</p> <p>c. Average payment of SGST above Rs.15001 p.m. – Allowance Rs. 1,10,000.</p> <p>d. If without SGST documentation – Allowance Rs. 30,000/-</p> <p>3. Right to salvage material</p>
II c.	Owner losing land and commercial structure partially and unwilling to	<p>1. Owner has the option of offering the remaining part of the property to the Project Authority. (Separate notification will be given for the additional area).</p>

	continue in the same premises	<p>Acceptance of the offer is subject to discretion of the Project Authority based on consideration of possibility of putting the remaining land to economic use by the owner.</p> <p>2. Compensation and Entitlements will be the same as in Category II b.</p>
II d.	Owner losing land and commercial structure, but structure fully rented out	<p>1. Consent Award based on mutually agreed market value of land and structures, Or Normal Award as per KIADA for land and structure; And</p> <p>2. Commercial Rental Income Allowance a. Up to 1000 sq. ft. – Rs.2,70,000 b. 1001 sq. ft. – 1500 sq. ft. – Rs.3,40,000 c. more than 1501 sq. ft. – Rs.4,00,000</p> <p>3. Right to Salvage material</p>
II e.	Owner losing land and commercial structure partially, but structure fully rented out.	<p>1. Consent Award based on mutually agreed market value of land and structures, Or Normal Award as per KIADA for land and structure; And</p> <p>2. Commercial Rental Income Allowance, in respect of area acquired a. Up to 1000 sq. ft. – Rs.2,70,000 b. 1001 sq. ft. – 1500 sq. ft. – Rs.3,40,000 c. More than 1501 sq. ft. – Rs.4,00,000</p> <p>3. Right to Salvage material</p>
II f.	Owner losing land and commercial structure fully, commercial activity being run by owner as well as tenant.	<p>1. Consent Award based on mutually agreed market value of land and structures, Or Normal Award as per KIADA for land and structure; And</p>

		<p>2. Shifting Allowance:</p> <p>a. Up to 150 sq. ft. – Rs. 25,000</p> <p>b. 151 sq. ft. to 300 sq. ft. – Rs. 35,000</p> <p>c. more than 301 sq. ft. – Rs. 45,000</p> <p>3. Business Loss Allowance:</p> <p>a. Average payment of SGST up to Rs.5000 p.m. – Allowance Rs.85,000</p> <p>b. Average payment of SGST between Rs.5001 to Rs. 15,000 p.m. - Allowance Rs.1,70,000</p> <p>c. Average payment of SGST above Rs.15001 p.m. – Allowance Rs. 2,25,000.</p> <p>d. If without SGST documentation – Allowance Rs. 60,000/-</p> <p>4. Business premises re-establishment allowance; Rs.540 per sq. ft. of area acquired</p> <p>5. Commercial Rental Income Allowance</p> <p>a. Up to 1000 sq. ft. – Rs.2,70,000</p> <p>b.1001 sq. ft. – 1500 sq. ft. – Rs.3,40,000</p> <p>c. more than 1501 sq. ft. – Rs.4,00,000</p> <p>6. Right to Salvage material</p>
III	Owner losing land and residential cum commercial structure (both totally)	<p>1. Consent Award based on mutually agreed market value of land and structures, Or Normal Award as per KIADA for land and structure;</p> <p>And</p> <p>2. Shifting Allowance: For commercial:</p> <p>a. Up to 150 sq. ft. – Rs. 25,000</p> <p>b.151 sq. ft. to 300 sq. ft. – Rs. 35,000</p> <p>c. more than 301 sq. ft. – Rs. 45,000</p> <p>For residential:</p> <p>a. Upto1000 sq. ft. – Rs. 25,000</p>

		<p>b.1001 sq. ft. to 1500 sq. ft. – Rs.30,000</p> <p>c. more than1501 sq. ft. – Rs.35,000</p> <p>3.Inconvenience Allowance: Onetime payment of Rs.70,000</p> <p>4. Business Loss Allowance:</p> <p>a. Average payment of SGST up to Rs.5000 p.m. – Allowance Rs.85,000</p> <p>b. Average payment of SGST between Rs.5001 to Rs.15,000 p.m. - Allowance Rs.1,70,000</p> <p>c. Average payment of SGST above Rs.15001 p.m. – Allowance Rs. 2,25,000.</p> <p>d. If without SGST documentation – Allowance Rs.60,000</p> <p>5. Business premises re-establishment</p> <p>540 per sq. ft. in respect of commercial portion only.</p> <p>6. Right to salvage material totally.</p>
IV	Owner Losing only land	<p>Consent Award based on mutually agreed market value of land and structures,</p> <p>or</p> <p>Normal Award as per KIADA for land and structure.</p>
V	Tenant – Residential (if displaced)	<p>1. Shifting allowance per tenant single / family: Rs.30,000</p> <p>2. Inconvenience Allowance Rs. 70,000 per tenant family.</p> <p>Rs.35,000 for tenant single</p>
VI	Tenant Commercial* –	<p>1. Shifting allowance per tenant: Rs.35,000</p> <p>2. Business Loss Allowance:</p> <p>a. Average payment of SGST upto Rs.5000 p.m. – Allowance Rs.85,000</p> <p>b. Average payment of SGST between Rs.5001 to Rs.15,000 p.m. - Allowance Rs.1,70,000</p>

		<p>c. Average payment of SGST above Rs.15001 p.m. – Allowance Rs. 2,25,000.</p> <p>d. If without SGST documentation – Allowance Rs.60,000</p> <p>3. Business Premises Reestablishment Allowance per tenant: Rs.540 per sq. ft.</p> <p>* Note: If not displaced, tenant will get BPRA only, and not the other allowances.</p>
VII	Tenant – Residential cum Commercial*	<p>A. For residential:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Shifting allowance per residential tenant Rs.30,000 Inconvenience Allowance: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rs.70,000 per tenant family Rs.35,000 for tenant single <p>B. For commercial:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Shifting allowance per tenant - Rs.35,000 Business Loss Allowance: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Average payment of SGST upto Rs.5000 p.m. – Allowance Rs.85,000 Average payment of SGST between Rs.5001 to Rs.15,000 p.m. - Allowance Rs.1,70,000 Average payment of SGST above Rs.15001 p.m. – Allowance Rs. 2,25,000. If without SGST documentation – Allowance Rs.60,000 Business premises re-establishment per tenant: Rs.540 per sq. ft. <p>* Note: If not displaced, tenant will get BPRA only, and not the other allowances.</p>
VIII	Slum Dwellers	Slum Dwellers families residing in declared slums will get Rs.5,00,000/- as housing support grant.
IX	Squatter (Residential)	Cost of structure based on valuation by PWD and without deducting depreciation cost. Shifting allowance Rs. 30,000/- Subsistence Allowance Rs. 30,000

X	Squatter (Commercial)	Cost of structure based on valuation by PWD and without deducting depreciation cost. Shifting allowance Rs. 35,000, Subsistence allowance Rs 30000, Business loss Rs 50000
XI	Vulnerable PAHs	Over and above other eligible entitlements, the displaced titleholder families belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes or other vulnerable groups shall receive an amount equivalent to fifty thousand rupees. (Rs.50,000).
XII	Common Property resources	Project authority will compensate / replace for affected portion of schools, hospitals, parks, religious structures, etc.
XIII	Any other impact not identified	Unforeseen impacts shall be documented and mitigated based on the principles provided in this package.

Thus, it is found that the above guidelines of 2019 provide the revised rate which has been considered in the disbursement of payments since from July 2019. In the current rehabilitation and resettlement plan the valuation of the tents/makeshift structures was carried out by the metro officials based on the area (Sqm) of tents occupied by the slum dwellers. It is reported that the area ranges from 2.46 to 27.24 Sqm. Accordingly, compensation was calculated which amounts to Rs.4972 (2.46 Sqm) to 55056 (27.24 Sqm) from lower to higher side.

As per approved RAP these residential squatters are eligible for following rehabilitation benefits.

- a) Replacement cost of the structure
- b) Shifting Allowance – Rs. 30,000/-
- c) Subsistence Allowance – Rs. 30,000/-

However, BMRCL will be paying rehabilitation benefits as per the above in addition to an amount of Rs.2,00,000 to each of the residential squatter which has been paid through KSDB. It shows that every household will get compensation of Rs.2.60,000/- (Rupees Two Lakh Sixty Thousand Only) plus cost of the structure.

VII. Compensation, Income Restoration & Relocation

7.1 Compensation calculation

The compensation for consent award in respect of lands is carried out on the principles given in CRP-2019. In order to arrive at proper market value of the lands being acquired, BMRCL has appointed a single man land committee, which assesses the market value based on the land use classification, size, shape and frontage to the road. A solatium of 100% is added to the market value arrived at by following the process enumerated above. In addition to 100% solatium, additional market value at 12% per annum is also given from the date of publication of notification U/s 28(1) till the date of taking possession or the date of award whichever is earlier.

The structures are valued by the approved valuers appointed by the BMRCL. Here also 100% solatium and 12% additional market value are payable. The compensation for the structure thus arrived at is more than the replacement cost of the structure.

7.2 Income Restoration

Majority of the families for income restoration earn their livelihood through daily labour, therefore, it is imperative to ensure that the PAPs are able to reconstruct their livelihood. Suitable alternative livelihood schemes are referred, where training on skill upgradation, capital assistance, and assistance in the form of backward-forward linkages can be provided for making these pursuits sustainable for the beneficiaries or the target groups.

A comprehensive support system to the PAPs will ensure income security. The system will include establishing training need; identification of skills; hiring training staff; providing training to interested PAPs; ensuring that PAPs take up their new vocation; mid-term evaluation and corrective measures if required; and concurrent monitoring. The R&R coordinator of the project will ensure that these steps are followed. The results of concurrent monitoring and mid-term evaluation will be considered to bring in corrective measures.

The PAPs are required to participate in developing feasible long- term income generating schemes. The long- term options are expected to be developed during the implementation of the RAP and also supported by the government assistance. Government of India along with the state governments runs various poverty alleviation programs. Government schemes can be dovetailed especially for those who are losing source of income as temporary income restoration measure. Participation of PAPs in those schemes will be helpful for short- term IR gains. Partnering NGO's can facilitate PAPs to participate in poverty alleviation programs.

Short Term IR activities

Short term IR activities mean restoring PAPs income during periods immediately before and after relocation. Such activities will focus on the following:

- Ensuring that adequate compensation is paid before relocation
- Relocation and transit allowances
- Providing short term, welfare based grants and allowances such as: one-time relocation allowance, free transport to resettlement areas or assistance for transport,
- Transitional allowances or grants until adequate income is generated, special allowances for vulnerable groups
- With consideration of PAPs skills and needs, promoting PAP access to project related employment opportunities such as:
 - Work under the main investment project
 - Work on relocation teams (e.g., driver, food provision, etc.)
 - Work on resettlement sites, if any (e.g. construction on, transport, maintenance, etc.

7.3 Relocation

The fundamental principle of resettlement and rehabilitation is that the PAPs should improve their socio-economic conditions after implementation of the project. Based on census survey, locations where makeshift/tents are impacted, people have been interviewed and the requirement of the people that will be subject to relocation has been assessed. The survey team identified 101 makeshift structures at Lakkasandra, which land belongs to the Government.

For all the identified 101 households earlier, The Deputy Commissioner, Bengaluru Urban and Karnataka Slum Development Board had identified one place at Kudlu Village in Anekal Taluk. Hosur Road, and BMRCL agreed to provide required funds for housing. This proposal was not accepted by the slum dwellers for the reason that the proposed location is far from the city centre. Moreover, all these slum dwellers were from north Karnataka and migrant labourers.

The slum dwellers demanded compensation instead of resettlement. Accordingly, BMRCL paid the compensation as per CRP 2019 with the revised rate which has been considered in the disbursal of payments since from July 2019. In the current rehabilitation and resettlement plan tents/makeshift valuation was carried by the metro officials based on the area (Sq.m) of tents occupied by the slum dwellers. It is reported that the area ranges from 2.46 to 27.24 Sq.m. Accordingly, compensation was calculated which ranges from Rs.4972 (2.46 Sq.m) to Rs.55056 (27.24 Sq.m) from lower to higher side. The details of project affected area has been presented in (Annexure II)

As per approved RAP these residential squatters are eligible for following rehabilitation benefits.

- a) Replacement cost of the structure
- b) Shifting Allowance – Rs. 30,000/-
- c) Subsistence Allowance – Rs. 30,000/-

However, BMRCL has paid rehabilitation benefits as per the above norm plus an amount of Rs.2,00,000/- to each of the residential squatter. It shows every household has got the compensation of Rs.2.60,000/- (Rupees Two Lakh Sixty Thousand Only) and cost of the structure.

7.4 Role of KSDB (Karnataka Slum Development Board)

BMRCL wanted the residential squatters of Lakkasandra to be rehabilitated in some Govt. land suitable for residential purposes. In this behalf a land in Kudlu Village in Anekal Taluk was identified for the purpose. The construction of houses was entrusted to KSDB and an advance of Rs. 2.00 crore was given to provide initial facilities like drinking water and electrification. However, the squatters did not agree to relocate at Kudlu Village on the ground that the area identified for their relocation is quite away from the city. Since KSDB had already collected all the data from the squatters including their bank account details, it was decided to pay a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs to each of the beneficiaries through KSDB as they had all the necessary information about the beneficiaries.

VIII. Resettlement Budget

1. The estimated budget for the implementation of the Reach 6 programme was estimated at Rs.2228.64 crores. Out of this Rs.2074.90 crores has been spent by way of compensation for Pvt. and Govt. lands up to February 2021.
2. A sum of Rs.32.35 crores have been spent towards rehabilitation.
3. A budget provision of 40 crores is set aside for resettlement of Lakkasandra Casting Yard.

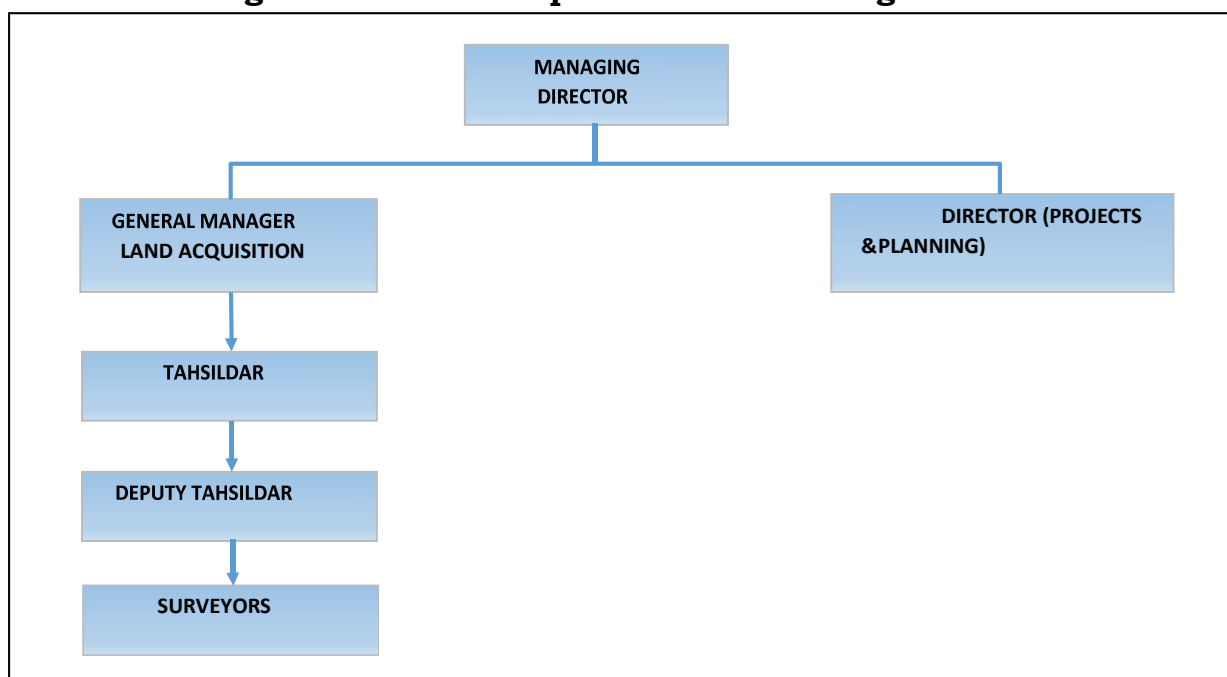
Balance Amount

1. The land unit has estimated that the fund requirement for the pending disbursal is to the tune Rs.74 crores only and will be met out of the existing budget provisions for the project.
2. A sum of Rs.0.31 crores will be incurred towards payment of one-time compensation to families with BPL cards as per the survey.

IX Institutional Arrangements & Responsibilities

1. The BMRCL has a Project Implementation Unit in place for implementation of the project headed by the Director, Projects and Planning. The implementation arrangement for land acquisition and resettlement is managed by the Land Office. The Managing Director holds overall charge of the project and all matters related to land acquisition and resettlement.
2. The Land Acquisition office is headed by the General Manager Land Acquisition, who reports directly to the Managing director and is responsible for the implementation of the rehabilitation activities and disbursement of payments. The General Manager is supported by one Tahsildar; two Deputy Tahsildars and 2 surveyors. The responsibilities of the General Manager include:
 - i. Identification of land as per requirement;
 - ii. Minimizing land acquisition to avoid built up area, religious structures etc.
 - iii. Ensuring land acquisition process is done as per norms;
 - iv. Ensuring availability of budget for R&R activities;
 - v. Ensuring timely disbursement of compensation and assistance to the PAP's in close coordination with the concerned line department;
 - vi. Liaison with district administration and State government for land acquisition;
 - vii. Resolving grievances; and
 - viii. Ensuring disclosure of necessary documents.

Figure 3: BMRCL Implementation Arrangements



3. Gender Initiatives of BMRCL

BMRCL strongly supports and adopts the principles of gender equity in the provision of the physical infrastructure as well as in the extension of services to the general public. Improved transport facilities like the metro services can bring great benefits in terms of comfort, safety and speedy travel to women and girls. Direct benefits include decrease in travel time and an increase in reliable and convenient public transport service, in provision of employment and ensures the protection of the interest of women even in the outsourced services. Indirect benefits include improved access to products and services, including social services such as health, education, as well as other Government services.

4. Construction of Metro Rail and Depot Facilities

Gender aspects are integrated into Metro infrastructure design and construction to maximize women's equal access and benefits. Civil works for viaduct, stations and depot will be constructed considering gender aspects and including features that are important from gender perspective, such as:

- Safe lighting at workplace and worker's colony;
- Separate access to female/ male toilets and waiting areas,
- Women and child-friendly access and facilities for women and disabled, First aid medical facilities at the working places for pregnant women.

- Reservation front coach of the rake for women.
- Providing women security guards at platforms.

5. Metro Operations and service delivery

To promote women's role in metro operations and service delivery following provisions / actions have been initiated:

- First coach in the trains are reserved for women.
- Installation of surveillance cameras both in the stations and the coaches to ensure the safety to the travelling women.
- Provision of separate Queue for women for buying tickets for travel in Metro.
- Separate Seating for women and children,
- Priority seating for pregnant women and elderly women is be provided in the coaches.
- Emergency intercom and video surveillance is part of metro operating system at stations, platforms and in train coaches;
- Separate toilets for men and women at stations and other facilities;
- Zero tolerance for drunkards and troublemakers;
- Patrolling of platforms after sunset hours by security personnel;
- Quick reaction team to be deployed to nab offenders;
- Ladies security personnel to be deployed for frisking women passengers;
- BMRCL provides for 33 per cent of reservation in the various employments made under the project. This is done in the security and housekeeping and even in ticketing [including the outsourced services].
- It has held gender sensitization programmers to its employees.

6. Capacity Building and Staffing Development

BMRCL and the different departments are responsible for the effective implementation of the programme. The staff at various levels have acquired considerable experience in the implementation of the project. However, the discussions with the different stakeholders and consultations on the matter reveals the need for organizing following types of programmes during the course of the implementation of the project:

- Gender Sensitization Programmers
- Maintaining Public Relations
- Conflict Management

X Implementation Schedule

Implementation schedule

The implementation of the R & R programme is a priority for BMRCL (the implementation agency) and has been completed by and large. Thus, the implementation of the RP was planned in line with the civil works which are proposed on the stretch between Kalena Agrahara to Nagawara.

Time line of Activities

As far as Reach 6 is concerned substantial progress has been made. The land acquisition process is mostly complete throughout the stretch and encumbrance free area is set for the project implementation. The few cases which are in the Courts are also being settled.

1. As regards payment of compensations and R & R allowances, it has been completed in the elevated sections. In the underground section also, considerable progress has been made and the process has been expedited.
2. In respect of slum dwellers at Sy. No. 14, Lakkasandra an amount of Rs.2,00,000/- has already been paid to all the 101 families. BMRCL is helping the affected families in complying with the documentation that are required for disbursal of the compensation. The officials are holding one-to-one consultation in this regard. The remaining benefits like shifting allowance, inconvenience allowance and cost of the structure are likely to be paid shortly.

XI Monitoring & Reporting

Background:

Monitoring & Evaluation are critical activities in involuntary resettlement. Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether activities are progressing as per schedule while evaluation is essentially to assess whether the entitlements are provided as per the approved RAP. For this purpose, a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) program is required to be developed to provide feedback to project management which will help keep the programs on schedule and make them successful. Monitoring provides both a working system for effective implementation of the RAP by the project managers, and an information channel for the PAPs to assess how their needs are being met.

Monitoring will give attention to the project affected vulnerable groups such as scheduled castes, BPL families, women headed households, widows, old aged and the disabled members among the affected families. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is conducted at two levels, i.e., internal and external. RAP implementation will be monitored both internally and externally. Project Authority will be responsible for internal monitoring all through and will prepare half yearly reports on the progress of RAP implementation. To gather a more effective and objective M&E review and in identifying the gaps and methodologies to fill them on the social mitigation activities. Further it is necessary to conduct a third-party Evaluation as per the requirements of the external funding agency that will be unbiased and will facilitate in undertaking appropriate corrective action for effective implementation. This will be conducted during the implementation of the RAP on a mid-term and an end-term evaluation for the project.

This section of the report indicates the process adopted to conduct the monitoring and the evaluation criteria for the effective implementation of the RRAP.

11.1 Internal Monitoring

Monitoring is a continuous process and will be carried out by BMRCL on regular basis to keep track of the R&R progress. For this purpose, the indicators suggested have been given in table below:

- measure and report progress against the RAP schedule;
- verify that agreed entitlements are delivered in full to affected people;
- identify any problems, issues or cases of hardship resulting from the resettlement process, and
- to develop appropriate corrective actions, or where problems are systemic refer them to the management team;
- monitor the effectiveness of the grievance redress system
- Internal monitoring will focus on measuring progress against the schedule of actions defined in the RAP.
- Activities to be undertaken by the Project Authority will include:

- Liaison with the Land Acquisition team and project affected communities to review and report progress against the RAP;
- Verification of land acquisition and compensation entitlements are being delivered in accordance with the RAP;
- Identification of any problems, issues, or cases of hardship resulting from resettlement process;
- Through household interviews, assess peoples' satisfaction with resettlement outcomes;
- Collection of records of grievances, follow up that appropriate corrective actions have been undertaken and that outcomes are satisfactory;

Monitoring is a continuous process and will be carried out by Land section on regular basis to keep track of the R&R progress. For this purpose, the indicators suggested have been given in table below.

Table: Indicators for Monitoring of RAP Progress

Indicators	Parameters Indicators
Physical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of land acquired • Number of land owners paid compensation • Number of families affected • Number of People receiving assistance/compensation • Number of People provided shifting allowance
Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of compensation paid for land/structure • Cash grant for shifting • Amount paid for business loss, BPRA and rental income loss • Amount for restoration of CPR (Common Property Resource) • Amount paid to vulnerable families
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area and type of house and facility at resettlement site • Number of time GRC met • Number of grievances referred and addressed by GRC • Number of PAPs approached court
Grievance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation for grievance redressal • PAPs knowledge about their entitlements
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cases referred to court, pending and settled • Number of grievance cell meetings • Number of cases resolved/ disposed by GRC to the satisfaction of People.

Field Offices will be responsible for monitoring the day-to-day resettlement activities of the project. Baseline socio-economic census and the land acquisition data provide the necessary benchmark for field level monitoring. Since the Metro Rail project is a linear in nature the impacted families will not necessarily relocate in a particular cluster. Bengaluru being a vast urban agglomeration, there are lot of different opportunities for relocation. BMRCL ensures that the Rehabilitation benefits are given before the families are to relocate. The affected families may continue to carry out the same activity or may opt for a different activity. It is not possible to monitor the post resettlement condition. However, post rehabilitation condition can be monitored in about 10% of the cases.

11.2 External Monitoring

As mentioned earlier, an Independent Evaluation Agency (IEA) will be hired by the funding agency for mid and end term evaluation. The above noted monitoring indicators should be considered as the basis for monitoring and evaluation of the project.

REPORTING

BMRCL will be responsible for supervision and implementation of the RAP. Project authority will prepare half yearly progress reports on resettlement activities. The Independent Evaluation Consultant will submit mid and end term evaluation report to Project Authority and determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved.

Annexure-I

Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.

Annexure 1: SIA Questionnaire

Sl. No.:

Date of collection of data:

BANGALORE METRO RAIL CORPORATION LTD.

Social Impact Assessment Study

(Questionnaire for collection of primary data concerning social economic conditions)

IDENTIFICATION:

1. Metro Corridor Name:

2. Location:

3. RHS/LHS:

Name of Respondent :

Age Sex (M/F) Education

Type of Loss expected: Land / House commercial Establishment /

Any other

CATEGORY - NON RESIDENTIAL AREA / RESIDENTIAL AREA

(A) NON RESIDENTIAL AREA

Type of NRA : sqatters / slum encroachment

Any River/ Nallah crossing /passing the corridor / HT Lines/ Electric supply lines/

Temple/ Mosque/Gurudwara etc.

.....

Whether Owner of any,

a. Shop Pump b. Hotel c. Small Eatery d. Petrol
e. Clinic If other (specify)

..... Name of
owner.....S/o Whether a

leaseholder If a Leaseholder, name of the owner

1. Total Number of Manpower:

a. Male..... b. Female

2. Nature of affected structure, Part or full

a. Residence b. Shop c. Hotel d. Small Eatery e. Petrol Pump f.
Clinic
g. If other (Specify)

3. Did you receive any notice from BMRCL/Government, regarding the loss of property,
if yes, please describe

.....

(B) CATEGORY: RESIDENTIAL AREA

1. Name of the person / Head of the family contacted:

1. Age. 2. Sex M/F 3. Married / Unmarried / Widowed

2. Address: House No. Location
..... Mobile No. /Contact No. Landmark
.....

3. Family Pattern

1. Joint 2. Nuclear 3. Single person family

4. Family size (Details of family members):

Name of the member	Sex (M/F)	Age (years)	Level of Education	Relation
Total number of members				

5. Details about Education of the Head of the family : Illiterates / Literate –

1. High School 2. Intermediate 3. Graduate 4. Post Graduate 5. Higher Degree holder

6. Professional Education: Law/Medical/Engineering/Management/CA/CS etc.

6. Social Group:

1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others

7. Religious Groups:

1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Buddhist 5. Jain 6. Others

8. Do you feel that coming of Metro corridors will be affecting your religious belief and

practices. if yes, how
?

.....

9. Nature of employment:

1. Unemployed 2. Employed

Regular employment / Irregular employment or daily wage earner

Number of earning members in the family:Nos.

10. Annual income of the family: Rs.....per month

11. Name of occupation (daily wage earner/regular employment)

12. Information about Family Assets

(Have the assets of your family been affected by the metro project, yes/no, If yes, how, details please)

Please inform about the affected property in detail.

13. Is your family project affected? (If yes how, _____ (if no why) _____)

14. Are you aware of the Metro project which is being commissioned in your area? How do you

feel _____ about _____ the _____ same, _____ describe _____ in detail

.....

15. How many people are affected in family, due to Metro construction, with name (If affected, how, mode of effect)

.....

16. Whether the house is your own / rented.

a. own b. rented c. lease hold d. kutchra e. pucca f. semipucca

Utility connection a. Electricity b Water c. phone

RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION

17. Number of members earning in the project affected family

18. Number of dependents in project affected family?

19. What is the resources base of your projected affected family?

20. What is the base of your livelihood?

21. Is there any change in your livelihood / way of life due to Metro project implementation? (yes/no)

If yes way of life / health / culture/community life / personal safety

22. How do you feel about project location?

a. Good b. Bad c. Normal d. No response

23. Are you project affected person?

a. (If yes how)

b. (if no why)

24. Land, where Metro corridors are being layed belongs to you

(a) any other person (b) community (c) Government.

25. Are you aware about HIV/AIDS

Can Metro commissioning affect the HIV/AIDs spread

26. Do you think that water supply and sanitation situation will be affected with the oncoming of Metro projects? (yes / no)

27. Do you feel that you need re-settlement on account of being affected by commissioning of Metro corridors? (yes / no)

Feedback about BMRCL during construction and operation: If positive (specify)

.....

If negative (specify)

.....

(Signature of the Supervisor)

(Signature of the investigator)

Annexure-II

List of beneficiaries showing the details of the structure occupied by them

Sl. No.	Name of the Beneficiary	House No.	Total family members
1.	Nagarathna W/o Honnuruswamy	1	04
2.	Lakshmamma W/o Husinappa	2	05
3.	Huligemma W/o Mallappa	3	04
4.	Kaeppegai Ramesh S/o Bheerappa	4	02
5.	Rathnamma W/o Govindappa	5	06
6.	M Saraswathi W/o Garjappa	6	04
7.	C Renukamma W/o Siddappa	7	04
8.	Panjammal W/o Ramu	8	05
9.	Parvathi W/o Siddappa Tantal	9	06
10.	T Neelamma W/o T Gopal	10	04
11.	Gangamma W/oSiddalingappa	11	05
12.	Malamma W/o Marenna	12	04
13.	Ramaninamma W/o Matenna	13	05
14.	Nayakar Neelamma W/o Honnurappa	14	04
15.	Mahankalamma W/o Gadeppa	15	04
16.	M Sumathi W/o Veeresh	16	04
17.	Sunkamma W/o Mariyanna	17	05
18.	Dyavamma W/o Eranna	18	05
19.	Mankalamma W/o Yerisw a y	19	05
20.	K Laxmi W/o Nagalinga	20	04
21.	Poojari Mangamma W/o Hampanaa	21	04
22.	Gundulgi Krishna S/o Gundalgi Shankaranna	22	03
23.	Raghu Somesh W/o Marisw a y P	23	05
24.	Shivagangamma W/o Siddappa	24	05
25.	G Y Shivamma W/o Gurusiddappa	25	02
26.	Lakshmi W/o Siddappa	26	04
27.	Eramma W/o Venkatesh	27	05
28.	B Gayathi W/o Srinivas	28	03
29.	Mallamma W/o Honnurappa	29	05
30.	T Girijamma W/o T Danappa	30	05
31.	Govindamma W/o Kanakappa	31	04
32.	Nagamma W/o Panchappa	32	04
33.	Hemavathi W/o Chalavadi	33	05
34.	A K Jayamma W/o A K Hulugappa	34	05
35.	Parvathi W/o Mallikarjun	35	06
36.	Maramma W/o Sanna Honnura	36	05
37.	Jademma W/o Basavaraj	37	04
38.	Huligemma W/o H Jayappa	38	04
39.	Manjula W/o Goravar Ramesh	39	03
40.	Goravara Parvathamma W/o Goravara Nagaraj	40	07
41.	Panjamma W/o H Erappa	41	05
42.	Laxmi W/o Kareppa	42	04
43.	Hemavathi D/o Chinnappa	43	04
44.	Jalagadi Laxmi W/o Jalagadi Basava	44	03
45.	Eramma W/o Siddappa	45	05
46.	Gowramma W/o Siddalinga	46	04
47.	Shivamma W/o Gadappa	47	04
48.	Parvathi W/o Manmadappa	48	04
49.	Laxmi W/o Sheshayya	49.	04

50.	G Yallamma W/o G Nagaraj	50	06
51.	Mallamma W/o Mareppa	51	06
52.	Mariyamma W/o Hanumanthappa	52	04
53.	Gangamma W/o Siddappa	53	04
54.	H Shanthamm W/o H Ramesh	54	06
55.	H Basavaraja S/o Shanmukhappa	55	04
56.	K Laxmi W/o K Kalingappa	56	04
57.	B Gangamma W/o B Mallesha	57	06
58.	Jayalaksi W/o Basavaraj	58	04
59.	Uluru Neelamma W/o Mallayya	59	06
60.	Mallamma W/o Dammurappa	60	04
61.	H K Rajamma W/o H K Vavappa	61	04
62.	Mahalingamma W/o Adeppa	62	02
63.	Mangalamma W/o Mallikarjua	63	03
64.	Laxmi W/o Siddappa	64	04
65.	Nirmala W/o Kagudeppa	65	04
66.	B Mallamma W/o B Basavaraj	66	05
67.	Neelavathi W/o Doddabasappa	67	06
68.	Manjamma W/o Neelappa	68	05
69.	Mundargi Jayamma W/o Mundargi Devendra	69	04
70.	Gangamma W/o Nagaraj	70	05
71.	Malamma W/o Shankarappa	71	05
72.	Neelamma W/o Basavaraj	72	04
73.	Hosapere Neelamma W/o Basavaraj	73	05
74.	Shanthamma W/o Eranna	74	06
75.	K Chinamma W/o K M Shankarappa	75	05
76.	Nagamma W/o Gadilinga K	76	04
77.	K Vasigerappa S/o K Komareppa	77	06
78.	B Neelamma W/o B Mareppa	78	04
79.	K Suresh S/o K Laxman	79	02
80.	Kallamma W/o Nagaraj	80	06
81.	Neelamma W/o Sunkappa	81	05
82.	K Vijayalaxmi W/o K Kalgudi	82	03
83.	Neelamma W/o Tayappa	83	03
84.	Gowramma W/o Malleppa	84	04
85.	K Mandamma W/o K Ambreshappa	85	04
86.	Selvi W/o Govindaraj	86	04
87.	Rani W/o Mani	87	03
88.	Nagamma W/o Ramayya	88	05
89.	K Shanthamma W/o K Mariswamy	89	05
90.	G Venkatesh S/o G Atmalinga	90	03
91.	K Malemma W/o Kalgudeppa	91	05
92.	Maremma W/o Pampapathi	92	04
93.	Laxmi W/o Basappa	93	04
94.	K Parvathi W/o K Nagaraja	94	04
95.	Parvathamma W/o Duruganna	95	05
96.	Neelamma W/o Chennabasava	96	04
97.	Sulochana W/o Ajjappa	97	03
98.	Siddappa Sharagara S/o Sharagara Erappa	98	03
99.	Mahadevi W/o Gopal	99	05
100.	Hanumanthamma W/o Siddapanchayya	100	04
101.	Parvathi W/o Yallappa	101	05

Annexure-III

Field Visit Photographs



Picture 1: Showing slum dwellers' habitation at Lakkasandra Village, Begur hobli, Bangalore South Taluk, Bengaluru.



Picture 2: BMRCL officials listening to the grievances of slum dwellers



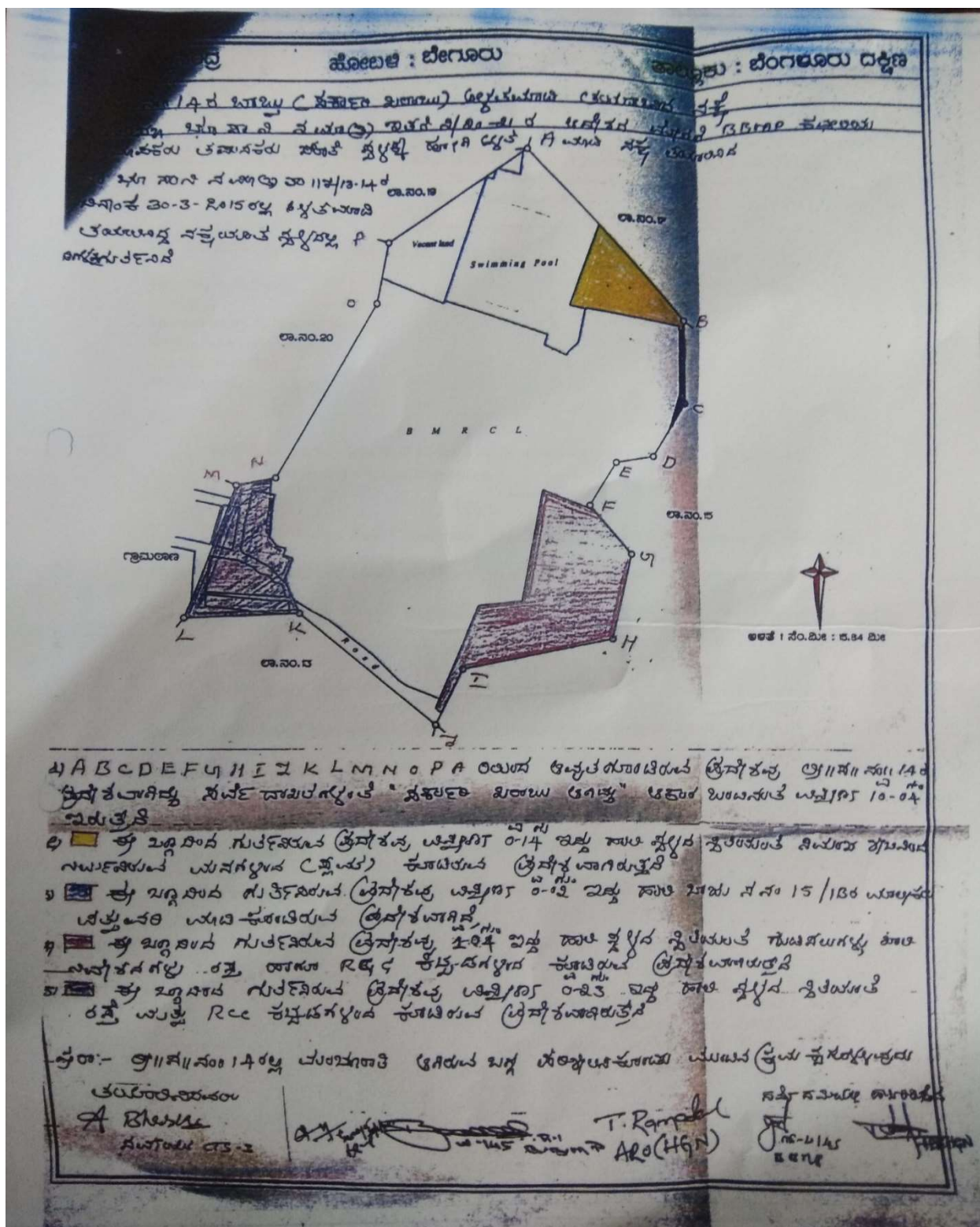
Picture 3: Collecting socio-demographic details of the beneficiaries through interview schedule.



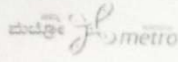
Picture 4: Gathering information from the respondents and maintaining social distance during covid-19 situation.



Picture 5: Officer listening to the grievances of the beneficiaries and an article carried in the Hindu newspaper.



Picture 6: Sketch showing the habituation of slum dwellers which is marked in yellow.



CONTRACT NO. 06/10/2020
BANGALORE METRO RAIL CORPORATION LIMITED

BANGALORE METRO RAIL CORPORATION LIMITED
BMTCL Complex, 3rd Floor, Shanthinagar, K.H.Road, BANGALORE

Branch : HEAD OFFICE

Bank Payment

Acc.Voucher No :
Transaction Number: BMRCL_BPay_2021_002599
File No : Lakkasandra Sy No. 14, Casting Yard
Para Ref.No : 36-45
Remarks :
Paid Through : Bank Of India -840420110000760 - Ph2

Acc.Voucher Date: 06/10/20
Transaction Date: 06/10/2020

Note Sheet No : 9-11
Mode of Payment : RTGS

Instrument No :
Paid To : Karnataka Slum Development Board
Bank Name :
Bank Branch :
Phase Name : Phase - 2

Amount Paid : ₹20000000.00
Instrument Date :
IFSC :
Account.No.:
Reach Name : Reach-R6 -
Phase-II

Remarks :

S.No	Account Name	Debit Amount	Credit Amount
1.00	KARNATAKA SLUM DEVELOPMENT BOARD	20000000.00	0.00

Amount in Words : Two Crores Only

Narration : Being the amount paid towards the cost of construction of permanent structures at Sy No. 89 of Kurubarahalli of Tavarakere Hobli for shifting the 101 slum dwellers who are residing in Sy No. 14 of Lakkasandra

Receiver's Signature

Authorised Signatory

The Voucher has been checked. It is found correct including narration and classification.

The procedure followed in processing the payment, is in compliance with / not in compliance With the Accounting Manual and Standard Operating Procedure. In case "not in compliance with", Please see Note under Para No.....

Internal Auditor

Picture 7: Acknowledgement of BMRCL for transferring 2 crores to Karnataka Slum Development Board.

Annexure-IV

[illegible]

RTC DIGITALLY SIGNED BY : JAGADEESHA M ON 7/7/2020 1

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭೂಕಂದಾರು ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿ 1966 ರ ನಿಯಮ 40, 42, 58 ಮತ್ತು 70

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 26/02/2021 ವೇಳೆ: ರೂ. 0

విష్వేణ్ ఎడరే ముక్కు గుంటెగళి

Citizen may register their AADHAAR number and mobile number at www.landrecords.karnataka.gov.in to get SMS alerts about mutations on agricultural lands
† : ಭೃಗು ಸಮೀಪ ಪಾಳೂರು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಕಛೇರಿ, ಬಿ.ವಿ.ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನದೊಡನೆ

Village Model : 2

Seal of Taluka Taluka : Bangalore South Hobli : Begur - 1 Village : Lakkasandra Page No. : 1

1. Sy. No. 14 *	3. Area	Acre - Gs	4. Revenue	Rs. Ps.	9. Name, Father's name & Address	Area Acre - Gs	A/c No.	10. Possession or how it was possessed	11. Other rights and liabilities. Rights	Liabilities	
	Total Area P.K (A) P.K (B) Balance	10.04.00.00 10.04.00.00	(a) Land Revenue (b) Judi (c) Cesses (d) Water Rate Total	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	Govt. Women & child development dept.	5-04 5-00		MR 1/2007-2008 12/03.2008 Court order	-	-	
2. Hissa *											
5. Type of soil	7. No. of trees										
6. Patta : Govt.	Name	Nos.	Sl. No.	Source of irrigation	Kharif	Rabi	Irrigated	Total			
12. Cultivation and Tenancy details											
Year & season	Name of the Cultivator & address	Cultivation method	Tenancy details		Use of land		13. use of land and crop details		Source of irrigation	Yield per Acre	Total of Mixed crops
			Area Acre	Lease Gs	Class	Area Acre Gs	Dry / Wet and the Gar den	Crop extent			
2020-2021 Kharif	Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Single Mixed	-	-	Production A Gs
2020-2021 Rabi	Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annexure – V

Sketch showing Land in Sy. No. 14 of Lakkasandra which is being used for Casting yard

