

SECOND TAMIL NADU ROAD SECTOR PROJECT (TNRSP-II)

**Final Resettlement Plan
for SH 15 Gobichettipalayam to Erode**

**Project Implementation Unit, TNRSP-II,
Highways Department, Government of Tamil Nadu**

June 2019

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Abbreviations

ADE	Assistant Divisional Engineer
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
AFs	Affected Families
APs	Affected Persons
BPL	Below Poverty Line
Col	Corridor of Impact
CPR	Common Property Resources
CW	Compound Wall
DE (H)	Divisional Engineer (Highways)
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DRO	District Revenue Officer
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPC	Engineering Procurement Contract
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
FMB	Field Measurement Book
GO	Government Order
GoI	Government of India
GoTN	Government of Tamil Nadu
GRC	Grievance Redressal Cell
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection
HR&CE	Hindu Religious & Charitable Endowments Department
HSC	House Service Connection
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IPPF	Indigenous Peoples Policy Framework
IRC	Indian Roads Congress
ITDA	Integrated Tribal Development Area
LA	Land Acquisition
LARRU	Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Unit
LHS	Left Hand Side
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LPS	Land Plan Schedule
MIS	Management Information System
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PWD	Public Works Department
RFCTLARR	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
RHS	Right Hand Side
RoW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework

SC	Scheduled Caste
SH	State Highway
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SRS	Sample Registration System
SSR	Standard Schedule of Rate
ST	Scheduled Tribe
TN	Tamil Nadu
TNRSP	Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project

Executive Summary

- a) Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) under Second Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project (TNRSP-II) has taken up the improvement and strengthening of 427.66 km of State Highway from 2-lane to 2-lane with paved shoulders under Engineering Procurement Contract mode and widening of another 146.20 km from 2-lane to 4-lane under Public Private Partnership mode. The aim of the project is to improve the performance of the State's Road Transport Network by improving road conditions and capacity, and improve the State's capacity to plan, develop and maintain the Tamil Nadu Road Networks. The project is being financed by the World Bank
- b) The improvements proposed to the Gobichettipalayam (Gobi) to Chittode (Erode) section of SH-15 involves widening and strengthening of the existing two-lane road to four-lane with paved shoulders, provision of drainage facility, road furniture and accessories. A few re-alignments have been proposed to improve the geometrics and improvements have been restricted to the available right-of-way in Gobi town.
- c) This Resettlement Action Plan has been prepared for Gobi to Erode Section of SH-15, one of the road-project proposed under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.
- d) The design for this road project was finalized and land acquisition was initiated in December 2014. The landowners of Nallagoundanpalayam village objected to the realignment proposed in their village, involving acquisition of private land for the realignment, and they obtained a stay order¹ against the land acquisition process in March 2015. This resulted in the review of the design by PIU and change in alignment in 6 locations and shifting of the toll plaza to minimise land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts.
- e) The revision of the alignment at Nallagoundanpalayam village, between 150.700 km and 152.240 km helped in resolving the landowners concerns and as a result the writ petitions were disposed and connected miscellaneous petitions were closed by the Honourable High Court at Madras.
- f) This resettlement plan is based on the census and socio economic survey that was carried out along the entire 30.6 km length of the road project in February 2019. The survey was based on the final detailed design that included the six realignments
- g) The road project will involve acquisition of 10.23 ha of private land and transfer of 1.23 ha of government land. The private land being acquired for the project will impact 793 landowners comprising of 483 landowners who will lose a part of their agricultural land, 159 landowners who will face major impact to their structure and 151 landowners who will face minor impact to their structure. Further, the road project will impact 484 structures belonging to the non-titleholders, 30 kiosks, 77 tenants and 1 structure in wakf board land.
- h) The road project will involve acquisition of 10.24 ha of private land and alienation of 1.23 ha of government land. The 15(2) notification for all private land required has been completed. The 15(2) for additional private land required for the realignments proposed in 2018 were completed by January 2019. Award has been pronounced for 1.07 ha, being 10.4 percent of the total extent required and the remaining extent required is in different stages.
- i) The census and socio economic survey was undertaken for the entire 30.6 km length of the road project starting from 123.000 km at Gobi up to 153.600 km at Chittode (Erode) during 11-17 February 2019. The survey was based on the final design drawings and the survey identified 825 private assets and 45 common property resources.

¹ WP No 13015 of 2015

j) The widening will cause impact to 825 structures affecting 902 families, including 77 tenants. Out of the 902 affected families, 342 families will face major impact requiring to be relocated and the impact to the remaining 560 affected families will be minor and they will be able continue to live or carry on the business in the same place. Out of which 416 major impacted families, 159 affected families are owners (38%), followed by squatters accounting for 136 affected families (33%), tenants account for 74 families (18%), kiosks are 27 in number (6%) and encroachers account for 20 families (5%).

k) Eighteen percent of project affected families are headed by women and the remaining families are headed by men. Males account for 50 percent and female account for 50 percent amongst affected persons (APs). Fifty-three percent of the affected household belong to the backward caste category, followed by 34 percent most backward, 10 percent scheduled caste and two percent belong to general category. The average size of the project affected household is 3.3 or say nearly 3 members. There are 136 vulnerable families in this project.

l) A separate RPF describing the applicable policies and provisions, process for census survey and consultations, entitlement matrix and implementation programme is prepared which is the basis for preparing this RP.

m) Land will be acquired in accordance with provisions of Tamil Nadu Highway Act, 2001 and in determining the compensation for land, the competent authority will be guided by the provisions of Sec 26, Sec 27, Sec 28, Sec 29 and Sec 30 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The replacement value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of latest PWD Standard Schedule of Rates (SSR) as on date without depreciation. Compensation for trees will be based on their market value. Disputes relating to ownership rights, apportionment issues, amount of compensation awarded will be referred by the Special DRO to the jurisdictional LARR Authority (the District Court).

n) During census and socio-economic survey, consultations were held with the affected families and other stakeholders at village level along the road-projects. Three consultation meetings and few focus group discussions were held with the AFs. In the 3 consultation meetings, a total of the total participants numbering 172 participated and 50 percent were women.

o) The project has identified a resettlement site at Uthukadu village (Perode Revenue village) for the 13 affected families very near to the existing place in Uthukadu village. These AFs were affected due the realignment and were in possession of assigned land that they had purchased from an assignee. These AFs apart from being provided compensation for structure and rehabilitation and resettlement assistances, are also being provided built house with title (patta).

p) Information will be disseminated to APs at various stages. Information including magnitude of loss, detailed asset valuations, entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments, displacement schedule, civil works schedule will be disclosed by the LARRU with assistance from the NGO hired for assisting in RP implementation. This will be done through public consultation and made available to APs as brochures, leaflets, or booklets, in Tamil. The Tamil Version of Executive summary of RAP along with Entitlement Matrix will also be disclosed. Gist of each RP will be translated and made available to the APs.

q) To expedite land acquisition and implement the provisions of the road-project (SH-15), regional level Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Unit (LARRU) has been constituted in Salem. This LARRU is headed by a Special District Revenue Officers (Spl DRO) and is be supported by a Resettlement Officer (RO) for RP implementation support and Tahsildar(s) for support in land acquisition, A separate Government Order has been

issued nominating Spl DRO as competent authority under TNH Act for land acquisition and award pronouncement. The Project Director, TNRSP is overall in charge of land acquisition and R&R implementation and will coordinate with the Spl DRO in RP implementation and LA. The Chief Engineer, working under the Project Director, will be supported by two domain experts in the areas of land acquisition and Social Development/R&R. The Chief Engineer will report to the Project Director. These units will be entrusted with responsibilities of implementation of the RP involving: (i) acquisition of land and assets; (ii) payment of compensation for land and assets; (iii) disbursement of resettlement assistances including development of resettlement sites. The LARRU in Salem will be supported with support staff including clerical staff. The implementation of the R&R provisions will be carried out by NGOs with experience in similar development projects and will be monitoring by concurrent by External Monitoring consultants.

r) Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established at two-levels to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected persons concerns, complaints and grievances.

s) The budget estimates for the RP implementation including the compensation for land and assets and R&R assistances is Rs.560.57 million for the road project (SH-15). Unit rates are based on current year rates (2018-19) and will be updated annually for current prices during implementation by LARRU. Additional budget as needed will be approved and provided by GoTN. Compensation for land and structure and R&R assistance, in accordance with the eligibility and entitlement, will be paid prior to commencement of civil works. And will be certified by Divisional Engineer (H), TNRSP. However, any long term R&R measures like training for skill development that would continue for a longer period will not be a bar to commence civil works.

t) To monitor the effectiveness of the RP implementation by the NGO, internal monitoring and external monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be undertaken. Internal monitoring will be taken up by the respective LARRU

1. Introduction

Background

1. Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) under Second Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project (TNRSP-II) has taken up the improvement and strengthening of 427.66 km of State Highway from 2-lane to 2-lane with paved shoulders under Engineering Procurement Contract mode and widening of another 146.20 km from 2-lane to 4-lane under Public Private Partnership mode. The aim of the project is to improve the performance of the State's Road Transport Network by improving road conditions and capacity, and improve the State's capacity to plan, develop and maintain the Tamil Nadu Road Networks. The project is being financed by the World Bank.

2. This Resettlement Action Plan has been prepared for Gobichettipalayam (Gopi) to Erode Section of SH-15, one of the road-project proposed under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The resettlement plan describes: (i) the project components that cause involuntary resettlement; (ii) the policy principles of TNRSP-II in identifying and mitigating involuntary resettlement impacts; (iii) the magnitude of impact and the mitigation measures proposed in accordance with the approved Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) (iv) the institutional and implementation arrangement to mitigate adverse impacts and to provide prompt and effective compensation at replacement cost; and (v) measures for consultation and disclosure.

Road-project Description

3. The improvements proposed to the Gobi to Chittode (Erode) section of SH-15 involves widening and strengthening of the existing two-lane road to four-lane with paved shoulders, provision of drainage facility, road furniture and accessories. A few re-alignments have been proposed to improve the geometrics and improvements have been restricted to the available right-of-way in Gobi town. The road traverses through 4 Taluks and lies entirely with the District of Erode and the revenue jurisdiction of the road is given in the following table. The location map of the road is presented in Figure 1.1.

Table 1: Territory of Project road of SH-15

SNo	Road No	Road-project	Length (in km)	Territory	
				Taluks	District
1	SH-15	Four Laning of Gobi – Erode Section of SH-15 from Km 123+000 to Km 153+600 in the state of Tamil Nadu under	30.60	Gobi chettipalayam	Erode
				Bhavani	
				Perunthurai	
				Erode	

4. The design for this road project was finalized and land acquisition was initiated in December 2014. The landowners of Nallagoundanpalayam village objected to the realignment proposed in their village, involving acquisition of private land for the realignment, and they obtained a stay order² against the land acquisition process in March 2015. This resulted in the review of the design by PIU and change in alignment in 6 locations and shifting of the toll plaza to minimise land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts.

5. In Nallagoundanpalayam village, between 150.700 km and 152.240 km, where a major realignment was proposed, it was decided to make use of an abandoned existing road to minimise the private land acquisition. This resulted in reduction of about 1.51 ha of private land acquisition. However, the use of the existing abandoned road resulted in impact to 13 residences in assigned land and 18 residences in the right-of-way of the abandoned road.

² WP No 13015 of 2015

The mitigation measures proposed for these affected families is discussed in page 47, para 130.

6. The revision of the alignment at Nallagoundanpalayam village, between 150.700 km and 152.240 km helped in resolving the landowners concerns and as a result the writ petitions were disposed and connected miscellaneous petitions were closed by the Honourable High Court at Madras.

Profile of the Road-Project Area

7. The road-project is in Erode District, in the State of Tamil Nadu and traverses through 4 Taluks. The State is divided for administrative purpose into 32 Districts and 285 Taluks. The population of Tamil Nadu is 7,21,47,030 accounting for 5.96 percent of the India's population and ranks 7th amongst the States/UTs. The State reported a decadal growth of 15.61 percent and the geographical spread of the State is 1,30,058 sq.km with a population density of 555 persons per sq.km.

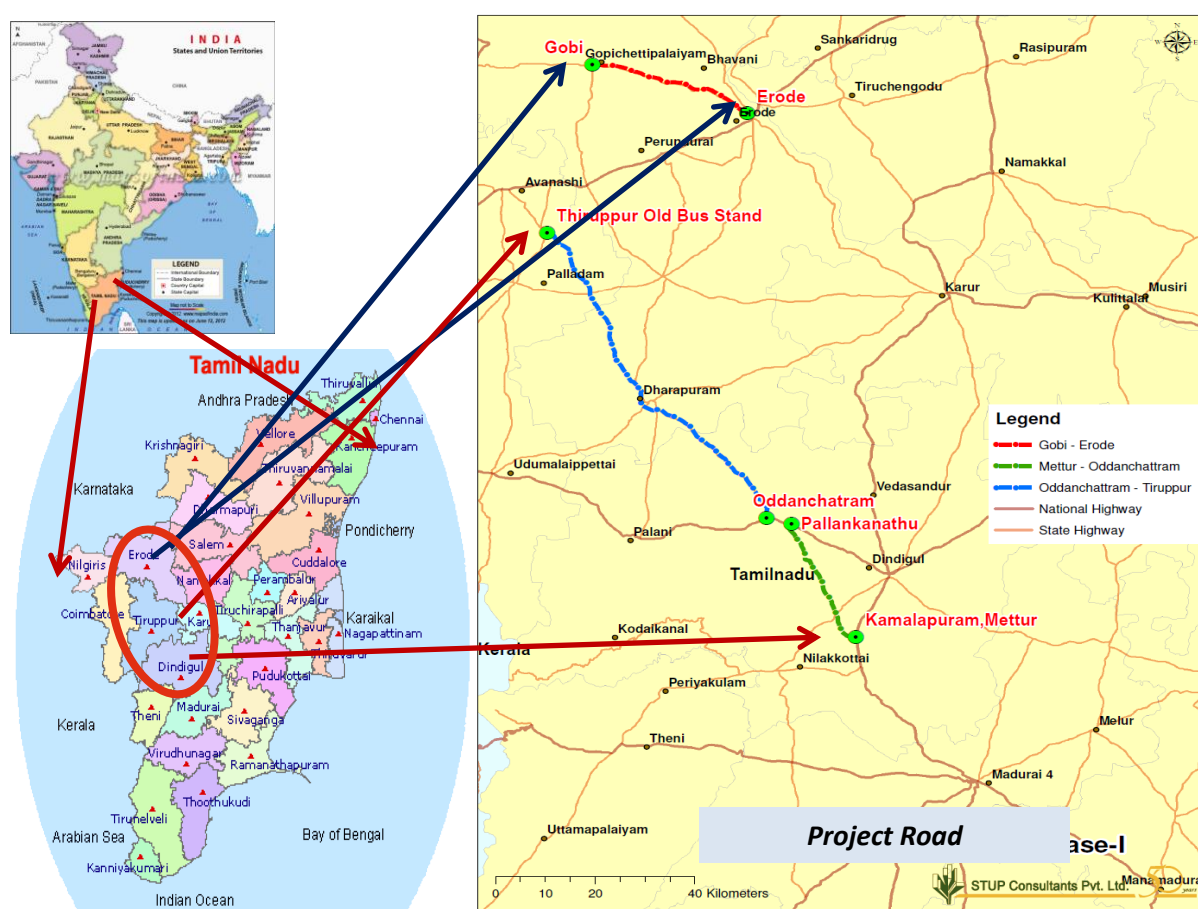


Fig 1: Location Map of the Project road (SH-15)

8. Erode District has a population of 2,2,51,744³ (3.12% of the State population) and with a population density of 392, the sex ratio is 993 (996 is State sex ratio). The 0-6 years account for 8.67 percent of the total population and the sex ratio in this age group is 953, and this compared to the overall State sex ratio of 996 is not a healthy trend, given that the MMR(66⁴) and IMR (17⁵) have reduced in the last 10 years. The overall literacy rate is 72.6 percent and with male literacy rate being 80.4 percent and female literacy rate being 64.7 percent.

³ Census of India, 2011, Registrar General, India

⁴For the period 2014-16 (Special Bulletin on MMR, Registrar General, India - May 2018)

⁵ For the year 2016 (SRS Bulletin, Registrar General, India - September 2017)

9. The district has 1,34,299.69⁶ ha (23.5% of the geographical area) under cultivation, with paddy accounting for 25.6 percent of the area under cultivation, followed by sugarcane in 16.6 percent area, groundnut in 15.3 percent area, maize in 14.9% area, coconut is grown in 9.9 percent area, banana in 9.2 percent area, tapioca in 6.1 percent area, turmeric in 5.9 percent area and other cereals, pulses and crops in the remaining area. Marginal famers account for 56 percent of the landholding, followed by 27 percent small farmers and together they account for 83 percent of the land holding. The proposed road project passes through 11 villages and 5 town panchayats. The town panchayats are: (i) Chittode (including Nallagoundanpalyam); (ii) Pallapalayam; (iii) Salangapalayam; (iv) Lakkampatti; and (v) Kuhalur.

Magnitude of Impact

10. The 4-laning of the Gobi to Chittode section of SH-15 will improve the connectivity within western Tamil Nadu and improve trade and tourism in the State. Further, the local community living in the vicinity of the road stretch will have improved access to markets, health care facilities, and educational institutions due to wider and better designed roads. However, the improvements will involve acquisition of private land for widening and geometric improvements and also removal of encroachments and squatting will become necessary for improving the roads, resulting in negative impacts to some people living along the corridor.

11. The road project will involve acquisition of 10.23 ha of private land and transfer of 1.23 ha of government land. The private land being acquired for the project will impact 793 landowners comprising of 483 landowners who will lose a part of their agricultural land, 159 landowners who will face major impact to their structure and 151 landowners who will face minor impact to their structure.

12. Major impacted families are those who require relocating due to loss of livelihood or loss of their place of living or both. The minor impacted household are those who will be able to continue in the same place with minimal impact to their livelihood or place of living or both and the impact can be mitigated and livelihood or/and homestead restored with compensation and assistances

13. Further, the road project will impact 484 structures belonging to the non-titleholders, 30 kiosks, 77 tenants and 1 structure in wakf board land. The tenure wise impact to land and structure is given in the following table. The road project will cause impact 45 common property resources. In all the widening of Gopi to Chittode section of SH-15 will cause impact to 1385 families and 45 common property resources.

Table 2: Tenure wise Impact

Type of Impact	Owner	Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant	Wakf Land	Kiosk	Total
Major impacted Structure	159	20	136	74	0	27	416
Minor impact structure	151	313	15	3	1	3	486
Agricultural land owners	483						483
Total Impact	793	333	151	77	1	30	1385

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, February 2019

⁶ Area and production, Agriculture Department, Government of Tamil Nadu 2015-16 (Fasli 1425)

Objective of the Resettlement Plan

14. The objective of this resettlement plan is to assist the affected people to enable them to improve or at least restore their living standards to the pre-impacted level. This resettlement plan captures the involuntary resettlement impacts arising out of the proposed improvements to the Gobi to Chittode section of SH-15. The document describes the magnitude of impact, mitigation measures proposed, method of valuation of land, structure and other assets, eligibility criteria for availing benefits, baseline socio-economic characteristics, entitlements based on type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangement for delivering the entitlements and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring

15. This resettlement plan is based on the census and socio economic survey that was carried out along the entire 30.6 km length of the road project in February 2019. The survey was based on the final detailed design that included the six realignments viz. (i) 132.100 km to 132.770km, (ii) 136.260 km to 138.300km, (iii) 143.100 km to 143.900 km, (iv) 145.400 km to 146.600 km, (v) 148.100 km to 149.000 km and (vi) 150.700 km to 152.240 km, and the toll plaza at 135.800 km.

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

16. A separate RPF describing the applicable policies and provisions, process for census survey and consultations, entitlement matrix and implementation programme is prepared which is the basis for preparing this RP. The RPF can be found at <http://tnrsp.com/document/Draft%20Resettlement%20Policy%20Framework.pdf>. The applicable entitlement framework for compensation and R&R assistance, as available in the RPF and amended⁷ twice subsequent to incorporate changes in applicable law is provided in Appendix-1 for reference.

⁷ Vide GO (D) No.174 of Highways and Minor Ports (HN2) Department dated 25.07.2017 and GO (D) No.292 of Highways and Minor Ports (HN2) Department dated 04.12.2018

2. Land Acquisition and Compensation

Introduction

17. The existing two lane is being widened to four lane and in built up sections like Gobi town, the proposed improvements have been accommodated within the existing right-of-way (RoW) to minimise impact to private assets. However, the project involves acquisition of private land and requires alienation of government land for widening, realignments, geometric improvements and junction improvements.

Methodology

18. The RoW was established based on village maps and field measurement books (FMB) pertaining to the road, which formed the basis for detailed design and in built up sections, wherever possible the improvements were restricted to available RoW to minimise land acquisition.

19. Wherever additional land was required, land plan schedule (LPS) were prepared using FMB, *chitta* (ownership details with total land holding information), *adangal* (cultivation details) and *A-register* (extent with owner details) extracts. This provided the details of land owners as per record and the extent of land being acquired as a percentage of total land held in that land parcel.

Extent of Land acquired

20. The road project will involve acquisition of 10.24 ha of private land and alienation of 1.23 ha of government land. The 15(2) notification for all private land required has been completed. The 15(2) for additional private land required for the realignments proposed in 2018 were completed by January 2019. The extent of private land proposed for acquisition, government land to be transferred and the date of 15(2) notification for the road project is given in the following table.

Table 3: Land Required for SH 15

SNo	Road No	Road Name	Length (in km)	Private Land to be acquired (in ha)	Govt Land to be transferred (in ha)	Date of 15(2) Notification
1	SH-15	Gobi to Chiitode (Erode)	30.60	10.37	1.23	03.12.2014 (03.12.2017 for Chittode)

Source: Land Plan Schedule prepared by DE(H) and verified by Special DRO, Salem

21. Award has been pronounced for 1.07 ha, being 10.4 percent of the total extent required and the remaining extent required is in different stages. The status of progress made in land acquisition is given in the following table.

Table 4: Status of Land Acquisition in SH 15

Stage in LA	Extent (in hectare)	Cumulative Progress in %
Award Passed	1.07	10.4
Award enquiry stage	0.07	0.6
Under pre valuation stage	0.63	6.2
19(3) pending with CLA	0.20	1.9
19(2) enquiries to be conducted	0.83	8.1
15(1) pending with government	6.22	60.8
15(1) to be sent to government	1.22	12.0
Total	10.24	100

Source: Office of the Special DRO, Salem

22. The extent of land lost and the scale of impact to title-holders is presented in the following table. Ten percent of the families losing land will lose more than one-third of the affected land parcel.

Table 5: Intensity of Land Impact

Scale of Impact	Number of Land Parcels	Percentage
Up to 10%	526	66.3
Above 10% and up to 25%	151	19.0
Above 25% and up to 33.3%	40	5.1
Above 33.3% and up to 50%	40	5.1
Above 50% and up to 75%	27	3.4
Above 75%	9	1.1
Total	793	100

Source: LAP prepared by LARRU, Salem

Stages in Land Acquisition

23. Private land required for the project is being acquired in accordance with the provisions of Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 and the compensation is being determined in accordance with the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. A separate Government Order⁸ has been issued nominating the Special District Revenue Officer(s) of TNRSP as competent authority for land acquisition and award pronouncement under the Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001

24. Section 15(2) notification has been issued for all land parcels identified for acquisition under this road project. The land owners are given 30 days' time for making representation, on why the land should not be acquired. Apart from newspaper publication of 15(2), the land owners are being issued individual intimation through revenue staff. The land owner or interested person can make a representation on why the land should not be acquired, claims with respect to ownership, apportionment or any other matter to the competent authority. Upon receiving the representation, the Special DRO, competent authority for land acquisition, will seek the views of the concerned Divisional Engineer (H), TNRSP and intimate to the land owner giving 15 days' time for a hearing. After hearing the land owner or interested person and based on the submission made by DE(H), the competent authority will pass appropriate orders under Section 15(1).

25. Thereafter, Section 15(1) will be prepared and published in Government *Gazette* giving details of the land and the purpose for which the land is being acquired.

26. Though ownership vests with the Government and the Government becomes the legal owner of the land, free from all encumbrances, on publication of notice in *Gazette* under Section 15(1), possession of land will be taken only after payment of compensation in full to the land owner.

27. After 15(1) notification the land owner will be called for award enquiry wherein claims of ownership, apportionment, valuation and other matters can be made by the land owner to the competent authority. After hearing the land owner or interested person, the competent authority will pass the land acquisition award.

28. The land owner or interested person will have two opportunities to be heard: once after 15(2) notification and before 15(1) publication; and for the second time after 15(1) publication and before passing of award.

⁸GO (MS) No.99 Highways and Minor Port (HF1) Department dated 01.09.2014 (Appendix 2)

1. Updating of Land Records

29. The section 15(2) notification having been issued, the updating of land records in the affected area is undertaken to ensure that the land owner records are up-to-date prior to issue of section 15 (1) notification. This is to ensure that the bonafide land owner names are figured in the LA process and the bonafide land owner receives the compensation in time. The LARRU units are coordinating with the concerned revenue departments to complete the updating of the land records in time. The updating of land records will include incorporation of apportionment details, transfer of ownership and registered mortgage in the revenue records. Towards this the jurisdictional Special DRO will write to the concerned revenue officials requesting them to update the land records.

2. HR&CE and Temple Land

30. No objection certificate will be obtained from HR&CE on payment of 250 percent of the guideline value to HR&CE.

3. Alienation of Government Land

31. Transfer proposal will be prepared by DE(H) and LARRU for all government land required for the project and submitted to District Collector for initiating the transfer. The District Collector's no objection or enter upon permission will be obtained prior to handing over of the lands to the contractors. Land alienation will be completed as soon as possible after obtaining the enter upon permission.

4. Disputes in Land Acquisition

32. Disputes relating to ownership rights, apportionment issues, amount of compensation awarded will be referred by the Special DRO to the jurisdictional LARR Authority⁹, that has been constituted in accordance with Section 51(1) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award

33. All the affected land owners who are eligible for Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) assistance and resettlement will be notified along with details of eligible assistance as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act. Initially a draft list will be notified by giving minimum of 7 days' time inviting objections, if any, regarding discrepancies on the nature and quantum of assistance. The competent authority will hold a R&R award enquiry and during the enquiry the beneficiaries will be informed about the entitlements that they would be provided as part of the R&R assistance under the project. The option for alternate housing to the titleholder residential PAPs will be explained and the PAPs preference will be obtained during the enquiry. During the R&R award enquiry, the competent authority after due enquiry will identify eligible PAPs, amongst the agriculturists, persons losing business/trading income and persons losing rental income, for the Rs.5,00,000 cash in lieu of annuity policy assistance, and obtain a sworn statement from such eligible PAPs. The final list will be notified after taking into account the objections, if any, and the options chosen by the PAPs. Similarly, the list of those affected non- title holders will also be notified along with the details of R&R assistance.

⁹ G.O.(Ms) No.305, Revenue and Disaster Management (LA-I(1)), dated 20.09.2017

3. Baseline Socio-Economic Characteristics of Affected Population

Introduction

34. The census and socio economic survey was undertaken for the entire 30.6 km length of the road project starting from 123.000 km at Gobi up to 153.600 km at Chittode (Erode) during 11-17 February 2019. The survey was based on the final design drawings and the survey identified 825 private assets and 45 common property resources. The salient findings of the census survey and the socio economic survey of the major impacted affected is presented in the following sections.

Methodology Adopted

35. The census survey enumerated all private assets/properties and community assets within the Corridor-of-Impact (Col).

36. For every affected family, a pretested structured questionnaire was administered during the census survey. The survey recorded details of: (i) identity of the affected family (AF); (ii) tenure; (iii) type, use and extent of loss; and (iv) social, economic and vulnerability characteristics of the AF.

37. In addition to recording the above information, detailed socio economic characteristics, including demographic profile of members of the household, standard of living, inventory of physical assets, indebtedness level, health and sanitation, and ascertaining perceptions about project, resettlement options and compensation, was collected from all major impacted household. All structures were photographed and numbered for reference and record. Details of common property resources within the Col were also recorded.

Census Survey - Sample Affected Private Asset and Community Asset



*Residential Owner (Major)
Periyapulliyur Village, RHS, 145.850 km*



*Commercial Owner (Major)
Kugalur Village, LHS, 134.650 km*



*Residential Squatter (Major)
Perodu Village, RHS, 151.750 km*



*Commercial Squatter (Major)
Settipalayam Village, LHS, 146.850 km*



38. The affected families were categorised based on the severity of impact as major, those having to relocate, and minor, those who can continue in the same place. .

Minimising Involuntary Resettlement

39. Improvements were restricted to the right-of-way in built up sections and acquisition of private land in six realignments was minimised by revisiting and redesigning these realignments. In particular, the major realignment that was redesigned between 145.400 km and 146.700 km (falling in *Periyapuliyur* and *Settipalayam* villages) and between 150.600 km and 152.400 km (falling in *Periyapuliyur*, *Perode* and *Nallagoundanpalayam* villages), resulted in a reduction of 1.5128 ha of private land acquisition.

Census Survey Findings

1. Tenure wise Use of Structure

40. The widening will cause impact to 825 structures affecting 902 families, including 77 tenants. Out of the 902 affected families, 342 families will face major impact requiring to be relocated and the impact to the remaining 560 affected families will be minor and they will be able continue to live or carry on the business in the same place. Out of which 416 major impacted families, 159 affected families are owners (38%), followed by squatters accounting for 136 affected families (33%), tenants account for 74 families (18%), kiosks are 27 in number (6%) and encroachers account for 20 families (5%).

Table 6: Project Affected Families

Type of PAFs	Total PAFs	Major	Minor
Owner (titleholder)	233	85	148
Absentee Owner (titleholder) (Tenant occupied assets)	77	74	3
Encroacher	333	20	313
Squatters	151	136	15
Tenants	77	74	3
Wakf Land	1	0	1
Kiosk	30	27	3
Total Occupants	902	416	486

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, February 2019

41. The project will cause major impact to 416 families, comprising of 159 titleholders (53 with loss of residence, 101 with loss of business and 5 with loss of residence cum business), 20 encroachers (6 with loss of residence and 14 with loss of business), 136 squatters (55 with loss of residence, 77 with loss of business and 4 with loss of residence cum business), 74 tenants (10 with loss of residence, 63 with loss of business and 1 with loss of residence cum business), 27 kiosk is also likely to be displaced due to the project.

42. In addition there are 486 minor impacted families, who would be able to continue to live there and no physical or economical displacement is envisaged to these affected families. The tenure wise use of structure categorised based on severity of impact is given in the following table.

Table 7: Tenure wise Use of Structure

Type of Impact	Owner	Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant	Wakf Land	Kiosk	Total
Major Impact							
Loss of Residence	53	6	55	10	-	0	124
Loss of Business	101	14	77	63	-	27	282
Loss of Residence cum Business	5	-	4	1	-	0	10
Total Major	159	20	136	74	-	27	416
Minor Impact							
Loss of Residence	5	17	5	0	-	0	27
Loss of Business	12	26	8	1	-	3	50
Loss of Residence cum Business	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Other Loss (CW, toilet, shed, etc)	134	268	2	2	1	-	407
Total Minor	151	313	15	3	1	3	486

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey February 2019

2. Type of Structure

43. Out of the 825 private assets identified to be within the Col, 342 will be affected fully or the impact will be significant resulting in displacement and the impact to 483 assets will be minimal and hence will be able to remain in the current location with partial damage to the asset.

44. Out of the 342 major impacted structures, 249 structures are permanent in nature (81 residential structures, 161 commercial structures and 7 residence cum commercial structures), 75 of the major impacted structures are semi-permanent in nature (27 residential structures, 46 commercial structures and 2 residence cum commercial structures) and 18 of the major impacted structures are temporary in nature (6 residential structures and 12 commercial structures). The type of structure categorised by use and severity of impact is presented in the following table.

Table 8: Type of Structure wise Impact

Type of Impact	Permanent	Semi Permanent	Temporary	Others	Total
Major Impact					
Loss of Residence	81	27	6	-	114
Loss of Business	161	46	12	-	219
Loss of Residence cum Business	7	2	-	-	9
Total AFs	249	75	18	-	342
Minor Impact					
Loss of Residence	17	5	4	1	27
Loss of Business	30	7	8	4	49
Loss of Residence cum Business	1	1	-	-	2
Other Loss (CW, toilet, shed, etc)	-	-	-	405	405
Total Non AFs	48	13	12	410	483

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, February 2019

3. Impact to Common Property Resources

45. The project will impact 45 common property resources (CPR) comprising of 29 CPRs that will be fully affected and 16 CPRs that will only be partially affected. The fully affected CPRs include, 13 shrines, followed by 10 places of worship, 2 places of graveyard and 1 each of a temple hundi, panchayat TV room, government building and an arch. The list of fully affected and partially affected CPRs is given in the following table. The project will facilitate relocation and rebuilding of the CPRs through the concerned stakeholders.

Table 9: Type of CPR Impacted

Common Property Resources	Fully Affected	Partially Affected	Total
Place of worship (Temple)	10	10	20
Place of worship (Shrine)	13	-	13
Hundi	1	-	1
School	-	2	2
T V Room	1	-	1
Government Building	1	2	3
Hospital	-	2	2
Municipality Arch	1	-	1
Graveyard	2	-	2
Total	29	16	45

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, February 2019

Socio Economic Characteristics of Major Affected Families

46. The road project will cause major impact to 416 families and during the census and socio economic survey, information could not be gathered from 74 absentee owners and another 72 families refused to share the details. Hence the socio economic characteristics of 270 affected families (65% of major affected families) only could be collected during the survey in February 2019. The socio economic characteristics of the affected families is summarized in the following sections. During the RP implementation, the socio economic information of absentees and those who refused to share the information would be collected for the purpose of arriving at the rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements in the rehabilitation and resettlement award.

Demographic Profile

1. Household by Sex

47. Eighteen percent of project affected families are headed by women and the remaining (82%) families are headed by men. Amongst the project affected persons males and female account for 50 percent each.

Table 10: Head of Household by Sex

Sex	Head of HH	Percentage	PAPs	Percentage
Male	222	82.2	438	49.7
Female	48	17.8	443	50.3
Total	270	100	881	100

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, February 2019

2. Household by Religion

48. Hindus account for 95 percent of the affected families, followed by 3 percent Muslims and 2 percent Christians.

Table 11: Household by Religion

Religion	No of AFs	Percentage
Hindu	257	95.2
Muslim	8	3.0
Christian	5	1.8
Total	270	100

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, February 2019

3. Household by Social Group

49. Fifty three percent of the affected families belong to the backward caste category, followed by 34 percent most backward caste, 10 percent scheduled caste and 2 percent belonging to general category. The ten percent scheduled caste families amongst the affected families will qualify for assistance under vulnerable category and will require additional guidance and support during RP implementation, to ensure that the entitlements reach them in full and are effectively utilized.

Table 12: Household by Social Category

Social Strata	No of AFs	Percentage
Scheduled caste	28	10.4
Scheduled tribe	-	-
Most Backward caste	92	34.1
Backward caste	144	53.3
General	6	2.2
Total	270	100

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, February 2019

4. Household by Size of Family

50. Family of size 2 and 4 members account for 55 percent, followed by 29 percent with a family of less than two members, 14 percent with a family size of 4 and 5 members, one percent with a family size of 6 and 7 members. The average size of the project affected household is 4.4 members.

Table 13: Size of the household

Size of the Family	Number	Percentage
Less than 2 members	78	28.9
2 to 4 members	148	54.8
4 to 6 members	39	14.4
6 to 8 members	4	1.5
> 8 members	1	0.4
Total	270	100
Average size of the family is 3.3 members or say 3 members		

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, February 2019

5. Age group of APs

51. Amongst the affected persons, all members of the affected family, 23 percent each are in the age group of 21 to 35 years and below 21 years, followed by 18 percent in the age group of 35 to 45 years, 16 percent in the age group of 45 and 55 years, 13 percent in the age group of 55 to 65 years and 7 percent in the above 65 years age group.

Table 14: Age Group of APs

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
≤ 21	92	21.0	107	24.1	199	22.6
> 21 and ≤ 35	97	22.1	102	23.0	199	22.6
> 35 and ≤ 45	73	16.7	88	19.9	161	18.3
> 45 and ≤ 55	77	17.6	66	14.9	143	16.2
> 55 and ≤ 65	67	15.3	46	10.4	113	12.8
> 65	32	7.3	34	7.7	66	7.5
Total	438	100	443	100	881	100

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, February 2019

Socio-economic Profile

1. Educational level of APs

52. Twenty four percent of the affected persons have studied up to primary level, 14 percent of the APs have studied up to upper primary level, 16 percent up to with high school level, 12 percent up to higher secondary level, 4 percent have completed Technical education, 10 percent are graduates and 3 percent are post graduates. Eighteen percent of the APs have not studied and 11 percent amongst the males and 24 amongst the females are uneducated.

Table 15: Educational level of APs

Educational level	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Primary	123	28.1	91	20.5	214	24.3
Upper primary	61	13.9	64	14.4	125	14.2
High School	75	17.1	63	14.2	138	15.7
Higher Secondary	52	11.9	53	12.0	105	11.9
Technical Education	24	5.5	10	2.3	34	3.8
Graduate	47	10.7	39	8.8	86	9.8
Post Graduate	8	1.8	16	3.6	24	2.7
Uneducated	48	11.0	107	24.2	155	17.6
Total	438	100	443	100	881	100

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, February 2019

2. Occupation of APs

53. Seventy Nine percent amongst females and 36 percent amongst males are not in workforce and this comprises largely women, children, students and elderly. Amongst the not in workforce, 35 percent are unemployed. The workforce comprises of 17 percent who are into business or trade, followed by 9 percent daily wage earners, 7 percent self-employed and others are into various economic activity and the occupational profile of the affected persons is presented in the following table.

Table 16: Occupation of APs

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Petty / tea shop	10	2.3	4	0.9	14	1.6
Eatery	3	0.7	2	0.5	5	0.6
Repair / Spare part shop	10	2.3	2	0.5	12	1.4
Business / Trade	126	28.7	23	5.1	149	16.9
Self employed	43	9.8	20	4.5	63	7.1
Salaried / Pension	7	1.6	2	0.5	9	1.0
Professional	6	1.4	3	0.7	9	1.0
Industrial Worker	4	0.9	-	-	4	0.5
Daily wage earner	50	11.4	27	6.0	77	8.7
Cultivator	6	1.4	2	0.5	8	0.9
Agricultural labourer	14	3.2	8	1.8	22	2.5
Not in workforce	159	36.3	350	79.0	509	57.8
Total	438	100	443	100	881	100

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, February 2019

3. Income of Household

54. Amongst the 270 AFs, only 231 AFs disclosed their income. Majority (71%) reported a monthly income of over Rs.6,000, followed by 15 percent who earn between Rs.4,001 and Rs.5000, 4 percent of earn between Rs.2,001 and Rs.3,000, 3 percent each earn between Rs.5,001 and Rs.6,000, between Rs 1,000 and Rs 2,000 and between Rs 3,000 and Rs.4,000. The average monthly family income is Rs.19,053.

Table 17: Monthly Household Income of AFs

Monthly Family Income Range	Number	Valid Percentage
> 0 and ≤ 1000	-	-
> 1000 and ≤ 2000	8	3.5
> 2000 and ≤ 3000	10	4.3
> 3000 and ≤ 4000	6	2.6
> 4000 and ≤ 5000	35	15.2
> 5000 and ≤ 6000	8	3.5
> Above 6000	164	70.9
Valid Total	231	100
Not Disclosed	39	
Total	270	
Average Family Monthly Income of Rs 19,053		

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, February 2019

4. Housing related information

55. The details of housing related information of affected is given below. Forty four percent are living in permanent type houses, followed by 41 percent who live in semi-permanent houses and 15 percent live in temporary (kutcha) houses. Eighty four percent resides in their own building and 16 percent are in rented accommodation. Eighty four percent have a separate kitchen, 79 percent have a separate toilet, 77 percent have a separate bath, 96 percent houses are electrified, 97 percent have access to piped water supply and 97 percent use LPG for cooking.

Table 18: Housing Characteristics of Major AFs

Housing related Characteristics	Number	Percentage
Permanent	119	44.1
Semi-permanent	110	40.7
Temporary houses	41	15.2
Owned	227	84.1
Rented	43	15.9
Having separate kitchen	228	84.4
Having separate toilet	214	79.2
Having separate bath	208	77.0
Houses electrified	259	95.9
Access to piped water supply (HSC/PT)	263	97.4
LPG as fuel for cooking	262	97.0

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, February 2019

5. Indebtedness of Household

56. Twenty four percent of the affected families are indebted at different levels and the rest have not borrowed from anyone. The fact that 76 percent amongst the affected families have not borrowed is not an indication of financial stability of these families, but their inability to borrow due to their financial status. Amongst the 24 percent of affected families that had borrowed, 59 percent have borrowed from banking institutions, followed by 29 percent who had borrowed from money lenders and 12 percent have borrowed from both banking institutions and money lenders.

Table 19: Indebtedness of AFs

Indebtedness	Number	Valid Percentage
Banking Institutions	38	58.5
Money Lenders	19	29.2
Both Bank and Money lenders	8	12.3
Total Borrowed	65	100
Not Borrowed Loan	205	
Total	270	100

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, February 2019

6. Level of Indebtedness - Banking Institutions

57. Amongst those who had borrowed from banks, 8 families who had also borrowed from money lender were unable to share information of the borrowing from the bank. Fifty five percent had borrowed more than Rs.1,00,000, followed by 24 percent families who have borrowed between Rs.25,001 and Rs.50,000, 13 percent have borrowed between Rs.50,001 and Rs.1,00,000 and 8 percent have borrowed between Rs 10,001 and 25,000. The average amount borrowed from banking institutions is Rs.89,210.

Table 20: Extent of Loan taken – Bank

Amount Borrowed	Number	Percentage
≤ 10,000	-	-
> 10,000 and ≤ 25,000	3	7.9
> 25,000 and ≤ 50,000	9	23.6
> 50,000 and ≤ 1,00,000	5	13.2
> 1,00,000	21	55.3
Total	38	100
Average Loan Amount Rs.89,210		

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, February 2019

7. Purpose of Loan - Banking Institutions

58. Fifty three percent had borrowed to meet expenses related to their business, followed by 16 percent each for cultivation purposes and house construction or repair and 8 percent each for educational purposes and to meet medical expenses.

Table 21: Purpose of Loan – Bank

Borrower	Number	Percentage
Cultivation	6	15.8
Business investment	20	52.6
Medical expenses	3	7.9
Wedding / Family function	-	-
House Construction / Repair	6	15.8
Educational loan	3	7.9
Others (travel, jewellery, etc)	-	-
Total	38	100

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, February 2019

8. Level of Indebtedness– Money lenders

59. Amongst the AFs who had borrowed money from private money lenders, 3 families who had also borrowed from the bank were unable to share information about their borrowings. Forty two percent had borrowed more than Rs.1,00,000, followed by 25 percent who had borrowed between Rs.25,000 and Rs.50,000, 13 percent each had borrowed between Rs.50,000 and Rs.1,00,000 and less than Rs.10,000 and 8 percent had borrowed between Rs.10,001 and Rs.25,000, The average loan amount borrowed from private money lenders is Rs.72,917.

Table 22: Extent of Loan taken - Money Lenders

Amount Borrowed	Number	Percentage
≤ 10,000	3	12.5
> 10,000 and ≤ 25,000	2	8.3
> 25,000 and ≤ 50,000	6	25.0
> 50,000 and ≤ 1,00,000	3	12.5
> 1,00,000	10	41.7
Total	24	100
Average Loan Amount Rs,72,917		

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, February 2019

9. Purpose of Loan - Money Lenders

60. Fifty four percent of the borrowers had used the loan for their business, followed by 21 percent for medical purpose, 13 percent for house construction or repair purpose, 4 percent each had used for cultivation and educational purpose.

Table 23: Purpose of Loan - Money Lenders

Borrower	Number	Percentage
Cultivation	1	4.2
Business investment	13	54.1
Medical expenses	5	20.8
Wedding / Family function	-	-
House Construction / Repair	3	12.5
Educational purpose	1	4.2
Not disclosed	1	4.2
Total	24	100

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, February 2019

10. Assets Owned

61. Amongst the major affected families, 97 percent have LPG connections, 90 percent possess mobile phones, 88 percent possess a television, 69 percent own a motor cycle, 42 percent own a cycle, refrigerator is available in 36 percent of the houses, washing machine in 14 percent of the houses and truck/lorry is available with 1 percent of the families.

Table 24: Assets Owned

Asset Type	Number	Percentage
Television	238	88.1
Refrigerator	98	36.3
Washing Machine	38	14.1
Cycle	113	41.8
Motor cycle	185	68.5
Car	21	8
Truck/Lorry	4	1
Telephone	16	6
Mobile phone	243	90
LPG for cooking	262	97

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, February 2019

11. Livestock Ownership

62. Fourteen percent of the families own live stock. Out of these families, 7 percent own cattle, 3 percent own buffalo and 4 percent own goat/sheep. The fact that not many families own livestock, that supports an agricultural family at times of crop failure, reinforces that there are not many major impacted affected families who are primarily dependent on agriculture.

Table 25: Livestock Ownership (mutually inclusive)

Type of Livestock Owned	Number of AFs owning	Percentage	Average number owned
Cattle	20	7	2
Buffalo	7	3	1
Goat / Sheep	12	4	3

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, February 2019

Health Seeking Behaviour

1. Disease in Family

63. Ten percent among the AFs reported that a family member suffered from a serious ailment in the past one year, requiring medical attention. Among them, 70 percent of AFs had taken treatment in private clinics and 30 percent from government hospitals.

64. Eleven percent of the AFs who reported of serious ailment had health insurance to cover the medical expenses.

Table 26: Place of Treatment

Place of Treatment	Number	Percentage
Government Hospital	8	29.6
Private Clinic	19	70.4
Traditional healing	-	-
Medical shop	-	-
Treatment not taken	-	-
Total	27	100

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, February 2019

2. HIV/AIDS

65. Ninety Six percent reported of having heard about HIV/AIDS and all of them knew about how it spreads and its prevention methods.

Table 27: HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV/AIDS	Number	Percentage
Awareness to mode of HIV AIDS spread	258	96
Awareness to prevention methods	258	96

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, February 2019

66. Print media, radio, television, government campaign and NGO campaign are the source of information on how HIV/AIDS spreads and its prevention methods. Amongst these mode of information available, 74 percent reported that television was the source of information.

Table 28: Source of HIV/AIDS Information

Source	Number	Percentage
Print Media	16	6.2
Radio	20	7.8
Television	191	74.0
Govt Campaign	21	8.1
NGO Campaign	10	3.9
Total	258	100

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, February 2019

Role of Women

1. Participation in Economic Activity

67. Women are primarily involved in household work and are not into any economic activity except for a few who work as daily wage earners or manage shops or work as agricultural labourers.

2. Decision making

68. Seventy three percent of the AFs reported that the women in the household participate in financial decisions and the rest reported that the women have no role to play.

3. Fetching Water

69. Fetching drinking water continues to be the responsibility of the women with 99 percent families reporting that the lady of the house fetches drinking water, followed by one percent who reported that it is done by the girl child. Thirty four percent of the families reported that they have to cross the road to fetch water, indicating the need for road safety awareness campaigns along the project corridor.

4. Institutional Delivery

70. Amongst those who reported of having given birth to a child (88% of the affected families), 87 percent reported that they availed the facility of government hospital for delivery during the last pregnancy, followed 12 percent who had availed the facility of private hospital and together accounting for 99 percent institutional delivery. This is higher than the State average of 90.4 percent¹⁰ (Urban 94.9% and Rural 86.7%), indicating that this region does not require targeted intervention to increase institutional delivery. The lone family who had not sought institutional facility and had delivered at home had taken the assistance of the village elder.

¹⁰NFHS-3

Table 29: Child Delivery

Source	Number	Percentage
Government Hospital	208	87.4
Private Hospital	29	12.2
Midwife at Home	-	-
Village elder at Home	1	0.4

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, February 2019

Gender Disaggregated Data

71. Eighteen percent of the families are headed by women and among members of affected families, women account for 50 percent. The women APs comprise of 24 percent who are below 21 years, 23 percent are in the age group of 22 to 35 years, 20 percent are in the age group of 36 to 45 years, 15 percent are in the age group of 46 to 55, 10 percent are in the age group of 56 to 65 and 8 percent are above 65 years old. Twenty four percent of the females are uneducated, 21 percent have studied up to primary, 14 percent each have studied up to upper primary and high school, 12 percent have studied up to higher secondary, 2 percent have undergone technical education, 9 percent are graduates and 4 percent are post graduates. Seventy nine percent of the females are not in workforce and amongst the workforce 29 percent work as daily wage earners, 25 percent are managing a business (shop), 22 percent are self-employed and 9 percent are agricultural labourers.

Impact to Vulnerable AF

72. There are 50 percent vulnerable among the affected families and amongst them women headed household account for 35 percent (48 AFs out of 136 AFs), scheduled caste families account for 14 percent (19 AFs out of 136 AFs), families qualifying as BPL families as per State government categorisation for eligibility of *Antyodaya Anna Yojana* scheme is 3 percent (4 AFs out of 136 AFs), families with differentially abled persons in the family account for 2 percent (3 AFs out of 136 AFs) and families headed by elderly account for 50 percent (62 AFs out of 136 AFs). These percentages are mutually exclusive in the order of priority as presented in the following table.

Table 30: Vulnerable (mutually exclusive)

Vulnerable category	Numbers	percentage
Women headed household	48	29.0
Scheduled Caste	19	15.3
Scheduled Tribe	-	-
Below poverty line	4	3.2
Differentially abled person in the family	3	2.4
Elderly person with no support	62	50.0
Total	136	100

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, February 2019

Key Socio-economic Indicators

73. The key socio-economic indicators established based on the socio-economic survey carried out amongst the major AFs are presented below and these indicators would form the baseline indicators for evaluation purpose.

Table 31: Key Socio-economic Indicators

S.No	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
a)	Income (N = 270AFs)		
1	Monthly family income	Average	Rs.19,053/-
2	Number of earners	Average	1.4
3	Level of Indebtedness	%	24.1
b)	Economic Activity (N =270 AFs)		
4	Business / Shop / Eatery	%	20.4
5	Daily wage earners / Agriculture labourer	%	11.2
c)	Housing (N = 270 AFs)		
6	Permanent	%	44.1
7	Semi-permanent	%	40.7
8	Temporary houses	%	15.2
9	Owned	%	84.1
10	Rented	%	15.9
11	Having separate kitchen	%	84.4
12	Having separate toilet	%	79.2
13	Having separate bath	%	77.0
14	Houses electrified	%	95.9
15	Access to piped water supply (HSC/PT)	%	97.4
16	LPG as fuel for cooking	%	97.0
d)	Demographic Details (N = 270 AFs)		
17	Family size	Average	3.3
18	Women headed household	%	17.8
e)	Standard of Living (N = 270AFs)		
19	Having Television	%	88.1
20	Having Cycle	%	41.8
21	Having Motorcycle	%	68.5
22	Having Refrigerator	%	36.3
23	Having Washing Machine	%	14.1
24	Having Livestock	%	14.4
25	Having Ration card	%	96
26	Having Bank Account	%	98

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, February 2019

Perceived Benefits / Negative Impacts

74. Sixty three percent feel that the improved road will provide better access to markets, followed by 57 percent who consider increased transport facility as a benefit of this project, 56 percent consider that they will have better access to employment , 51 percent are of the opinion that it will give them better access to health care, 16 percent are of the opinion that that the improved road will reduce their travel time, 9 percent feel that there will be lesser accidents and 3 percent think that the project will result in increase in the land value. The opinion of the affected families on the perceived benefits of the road project is presented in the following table.

Table 32: Perceived Benefits (mutually inclusive)

Benefits	Number	Percentage
Increased transport facility	153	56.6
Access to employment	151	55.9
Access to markets	171	63.3
Access to health care	137	50.7
Reduced travel time	43	15.9
Lesser accidents / safety	25	9.3
Increase in land value	9	3.3

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, February 2019

75. With regard to the negative impacts perceived by the affected families, 72 percent feel that there could be more accidents due to increased speed, 62 percent felt that the noise levels would go up and air pollution would increase, 56 percent are of the opinion that crossing the road will become difficult and 52 percent consider that it will have negative impact in terms of loss of assets and structure to people. The opinion of the affected families on the perceived negative impacts of the road project is presented in the following table.

Table 33: Negative Impacts (mutually inclusive)

Negative Impacts	Number	Percentage
Loss of assets / structure to people	141	52.2
Accident due to increased speed	194	71.8
Noise/Air Pollution	168	62.2
Difficulty in Crossing the Road	150	55.6

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, February 2019

Resettlement Preferences

76. Among the major affected families who were enumerated (270 AFs out of 416 AFs), the resettlement preferences is presented in the following table. Ninety one percent of the major affected families preferred cash assistance to enable them to manage their relocation and/or rehabilitation. While, 2 percent wanted the project to assist them in getting an alternate shop/residence, the remaining 7 percent were undecided on their resettlement preference.

Table 34: Resettlement Preferences

Preference	Number	Percentage
Self-managed - Cash assistance	245	91
Project assisted - House / shop	6	2
Undecided	19	7
Total	270	100

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, February 2019

77. The affected families who wanted the project to provide built house/shop were asked to indicate their preferred place for relocation, if the project were to assist them. Fifty percent preferred to be in the same settlement and an equal percentage were willing to go anywhere. The preference for relocation is given in the following table.

Table 35: Project Assisted Preferences

Preference	Number	Percentage
Same settlement	3	50.0
Any where	3	50.0
Total	6	100

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, February 2019

Information from SIA on Indigenous Peoples¹¹

78. There are no schedule areas in Tamil Nadu and the State has Tribal Advisory Councils to advise on such matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State, as may be referred to them by the Governor. TNRSP does not require an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) and does not require to prepare an Indigenous Peoples Development Plan as the road project (SH-15) does not cause impact to any PTGs or Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups.

79. Tamil Nadu has a population of 7,94,697 scheduled tribe which constitutes 1 percent of the States' population. Eighty three percent of the tribal population are in rural Tamil Nadu and 17 percent in urban. Thirteen districts in the State has less than 1 percent of the total tribal population of the State, followed by 17 districts where the tribal population is between 1 and 10 percent of the total tribal population of the State and in the remaining 2 districts the tribal population is more than 10 percent of total tribal population of the State (Thiruvannamalai with 11% and Salem with 15%). In terms of number, 10 districts have a population of more than 10,000 scheduled tribe.

80. There are 10 Integrated Tribal Development Areas (ITDA) wherein one or more blocks in which the Scheduled tribe population is 50 percent or more, they are in the 7 districts viz. Salem (Yercaud, Pachamalai, Aranuthumalai and Kalrayan Hills); Namakkal (Kolli Hills); Villupuram (Kalrayan Hills); Thiruvannamalai (Jawadha Hills); Trichirapalli (Pachamalai Hills); Dharmapuri (Sittheri hills); and Vellore (Jawadhu Hills and Yelagiri Hills).

81. The road project (SH-15) does not pass through any tribal blocks and does not impact any tribal. The census and socio economic surveys and consultations held with the stakeholders have indicated that there are no impacts to tribal population.

¹¹Indigenous peoples refers to distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

4. Consultation and Community Participation

Introduction

82. Consultations and discussions were held during census and socio economic survey during February 2019 with both primary and secondary stakeholders. The primary stakeholders include project affected persons (APs), project beneficiaries and implementing agency. The secondary stakeholder includes District Revenue Officers, Tahsildars and elected representatives of local bodies.

83. During Social Impact Assessment (SIA) consultations were held with affected families, commercial establishment owners along the project corridor, officials of the district administration and elected members of the local panchayat. In order to hear and address the concerns of women, focused group discussions were held particularly for the women from amongst the affected families and who live along the project corridor. The consultation methods followed and proposed are detailed in the following table.

Table 36: Methods of Public Consultations





Stakeholders	Consultation Method
APs	Census & Socioeconomic Survey
Representative of APs	Focus Group Discussions
Local communities	Focus Group Discussions
Women	Focus Group Discussions
PMU / PIU / Panchayat leaders	Individual interview, discussion, joint field visit
Line Departments (Revenue)	Individual meeting/interview, discussion
APs and General Public	Consultation Meetings

84. Detailed consultations regarding the extent of involuntary resettlement impact and mitigation measures proposed in this draft RP will be disclosed to the APs and general public and dissemination meetings will be held in important locations of the road project to explain the contents and provisions of this RP and any feedback, suggestions and objections on the draft RP will be incorporated suitably in the final RP.

Consultation During SIA Stage

85. During census and socio-economic survey, consultations were held with the affected families and other stakeholders at village level along the road-projects. Three consultation meetings and few focus group discussions were held with the AFs. In the 3 consultation meetings, a total of the total participants numbering 172 participated and 50 percent were women. Further, focused group discussions were also held during the survey in many locations with small groups of affected persons and other stakeholders along the project corridor to elicit their opinion and concerns about the project. Details of road stretch where consultations were held, location and the number of participants is given in the following table.

Table 37: Locations of Consultations / FGDs

SNo	Place	Date	Number of participants	Photo
Gobi to Erode Section of SH 15 - Stakeholders Consultations				
1	Consultation with the AFs of Periyapuliur Village	20.08.2018	40 (including 15 women)	
2	Consultation with Periyapuilyur village affected people. Meeting chaired by District Collector in the presence Special DRO	11.09.2018	50 (including 25 women)	
				
3	Consultation with Chittode village affected people	11.09.2018	50 (including 25 women)	
Total		3 Nos	140 Participants (including 65 women)	

Outcome of the Consultations

86. Consultations and FGDs were held with the people living along the project corridor during SIA and the summary of discussions held is detailed in the following sections. The discussions were initiated by presenting an overview of the project features to the participants, the justification for undertaking the project, its benefits and likely impacts. Participants' views and concerns about the project were discussed and key discussions points and the response provided are presented below.

Table 38: Key Concerns of APs and Mitigation Measures Proposed

SNo	Village / Town	Concern	Design change / Mitigation measures proposed / Reason for not being able to address the concern / Explanation Provided
1	Ellisapettai (FGD 28.08.2018)	The NTHs residing in Paavandakoundan Pudur settlement had informed that road improvement work may be done with reduced width without affecting their habitation. They requested the project authority to avoid adverse impacts	It was explained that the widening is required keeping in mind current and future traffic.
		Whether prior intimation will be given before demolition of the affected assets	It was explained that none of the assets will be dismantled without paying compensation and giving prior notice. Further, the R&R provisions under the project was detailed and the APs were informed that the squatters (NTH) will be provided assistance as per the Entitlement Matrix and they will have the right to salvage material.
		Whether any cash assistance will be paid for the loss of houses	The provisions contained in the EM for loss of squatter residence was explained.
		Whether any assistance for the Women Headed Households will be paid	The provisions contained in the EM for vulnerable was explained.
		Will alternate built houses nearby the current location be provided by the project for NTH	Housing construction grant shall be as per the EM. The NGO will facilitate in identification and in building of group houses by pooling in the assistance provided to AFs.
2	Paavandakoundan pudur (FGD 28.08.2018)	Whether prior intimation will be given before demolition of the affected assets	The R&R provisions under the project was detailed and the APs were informed that they will have the right to salvage material.
		Will alternate built houses nearby the current location be provided by the project for NTH	Housing construction grant shall be as per the EM. The NGO will facilitate in identification and in building of group houses by pooling in the assistance provided to AFs.
		Whether any assistance for the widows will be paid	The provisions contained in the EM for vulnerable was explained.
		Whether any cash assistance will be paid for the loss of houses	The provisions contained in the EM for loss of residence by tenure was explained.
3	Pulavakalipalayam (FGD 28.08. 2018)	Require prior intimation before demolition of the affected assets	The R&R provisions under the project was detailed and the APs were informed that they will have the right to salvage material
		Whether Assistance will be paid for the loss of business	The provisions contained in the EM for business loss by tenure was explained.
		Will workers in the shop get assistance	The provisions contained in the EM for livelihood loss (employees).

SNo	Village / Town	Concern	Design change / Mitigation measures proposed / Reason for not being able to address the concern / Explanation Provided
4	Consultation with Periyapuliur village project affected people along with District Collector and Spl DRO (Consultation meeting 11.09.2018)	The NTHs residing in Periyapuliur had requested for avoiding impact to their settlement. They wanted reduction in the width proposed.	It was explained that efforts will be taken to minimise impacts and without any impact, it is not possible to widen the road.
		What cash assistance will be given to the affected NTH	The provisions contained in the EM for non-titleholders was explained.
		Whether alternate built house will be provided to the NTH residing in the affected place	Housing construction grant shall be as per the EM. The NGO will facilitate in identification and in building of group houses by pooling in the assistance provided to AFs.
		Whether prior intimation will be given before demolition of the affected assets	The R&R provisions under the project was detailed and the APs were informed that they will have the right to salvage material
		Whether compensation will be paid after displacement or before displacement	It is explained that all compensation and R&R assistances as per eligibility will be paid prior to dispossession
5	Periyapuliur (11.09.2019)	Whether compensation will be paid after displacement or before displacement?	It is explained about the R&R assistance will be paid for the Squatters (NTH) and mitigation measures to safeguard the NTHs as per the Entitlement Matrix.
		Whether it is compulsory to pay the beneficiary contribution for TNSCB tenement allotment?	It is explained that beneficiary contribution for TNSCB tenement allotment is mandatory
		What is the guarantee for getting TNSCB allotment ?	It is explained that TNSCB tenement allotment will be assured before displacement in coordination with TNSCB
		Whether cash compensation will be made in prior to displacement to make arrangement for self-relocation	It is explained that R&R cash assistance will be paid prior to displacement only
6	Periyapuliur (consultation by Spl DRO 20.08.2019)	Why cannot the land from Amman Arts College taken fully for the road and avoid affecting the NTH	It was explained that eccentric widening by taking the Amman Arts College space is not technically feasible. The options has been studied in detail. Hence impact to settlement opposite to Amman Arts college cannot be avoided..
		Whether compensation will be paid after displacement or before displacement?	It is explained that compensation and all R&R cash assistance will be paid prior to displacement
		Whether alternate built house will be provided to the NTH affected	Housing construction grant shall be as per the EM. The NGO will facilitate in identification and in building of group houses by pooling in the assistance provided to AFs.
		Any livelihood opportunities will be provided by the project	Skill training will be provided for eligible vulnerable category AFs as per the entitlement matrix.
7	Chittode village (consultation meeting	What will be multiplier used for calculating compensation	The multiplier for rural areas was explained and was informed that

SNo	Village / Town	Concern	Design change / Mitigation measures proposed / Reason for not being able to address the concern / Explanation Provided
	11.09.2018)		during LA enquiry every landowner will be informed the multiplier applicable to him/her
		Whether compensation for the building will be paid after depreciation	The compensation for the affected buildings will be paid without depreciation as per current year PWD Schedule of Rates. And 100% Solatium will be paid for Structure, trees, etc.
		If anyone is missed out in giving payment or if there is an issue, whom to contact.	Grievance redressal mechanism was explained.
		Any employment opportunity will be given for the local affected in government jobs	No government jobs can be given but preference in construction work will be given to those who indicate their willingness.

1. Consultations with Women

87. Three consultation meetings and a few FGDS were conducted along the road project where about 172 persons participated, including 85 women (49%). The views of the women participants during these consultations and FGDS is summarized below.

88. The women were concerned of displacement and loss of assets. It was explained that adequate safeguard to ensure that compensation at current PWD rate without depreciation and R&R assistances will be paid prior to displacement. They expressed concern on demolition of houses without prior intimation. They were assured that no person will be displaced without intimation and full payment, unless there is a dispute in the ownership. Further, it was assured that advance notice would be given to all affected persons. The women wanted speed breakers to be provided in their settlement for the safety of school going children. It was explained that as per IRC standards speed breakers cannot be provided in all places and at the same time adequate signage will be provided in settlements to warn vehicles and pedestrians. Further, road safety awareness campaign has been proposed and being implemented under TNRSP and the same will be carried out all along the road project too. Women among squatter families wanted adequate support measures to support them in the livelihood loss and homestead loss. Disturbance to water supply due to pipeline damages during civil works was raised by women and they were informed that all utilities such as water supply pipelines, water supply taps/hand pumps, electrical cable will be shifted prior to civil works. In some settlement the women wanted the project to avoid tamarind tree as it has beneficial use to them. They were informed that only trees that are essentially require to be removed will be cut and the afforestation plan has incorporated tamarind as suggested species for replantation.

Plan for further Consultation in the Project

89. The extent and level of involvement of stakeholders at various stages of the project from design stage and through RP implementation will open up the line of communication between the various stakeholders and the project implementing authorities, thereby aiding the process of resolving conflicts at early stages of the project rather than letting it escalate into conflicts resulting in implementation delays and cost overrun. Participation of the local community in decision-making will help in mitigating adverse impacts.

90. Further, successful implementation of the RP is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the road-projects. Consultations with APs have been proposed during RP implementation and the LARRU and the implementing NGO will

be responsible for conducting these consultations. The proposed consultation plan will include the following.

- i) The contracts being Public Private Partnership Contract (PPP), in case of any change in project design, the APs and other stakeholders will be consulted regarding the factors that necessitated the change, efforts taken to minimise resettlement impacts and mitigation measures available in accordance with the principles of the RPF of TNRSR.
- ii) The LARRU, with the assistance of the NGO, will carry out information dissemination sessions in the project area.
- iii) During the implementation of RP, NGO will organise public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the schedule/progress in the implementation of civil works, including awareness regarding road construction, HIV and road safety.
- iv) Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups like women headed households and SC to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration in the implementation.

91. A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan will be finalised by LARRU for the subproject as per the tentative schedule given in the following table.

Table 39: Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

Activity	Task	Period	Agencies	Remarks
Screening of road-project and stakeholder Identification	Identifying built-up sections and assessment of likely impact	October 2018	PPC	Completed
Census and Socio-economic survey	Identifying APs and collected socioeconomic information on AP's. Carrying out consultations to capture issues and concerns of people and incorporate in the design.	February 2019	NGO under the supervision of LARRU	Completed
Public Notification for LA	Publish list of affected lands/sites in a local Newspaper	December 2014	LARRU	Completed
Web disclosure of the RP	RP posted on TNRSR website	April 2019	TNRSR	Completed
Hearing of objections on LA	Special DRO will hear APs objections / concerns of valuation pertaining to LA	Ongoing	LARRU	APs will have two opportunities - Once after 15(2) notification and later during award enquiry.
Consultative meetings on resettlement mitigation measures outline in the RPF/RP	Discuss entitlements, compensation rates, grievance redress mechanisms.	June / July 2019	LARRU/NGO	
RPF/RP information Dissemination	Distribution of information leaflets containing gist of the RPF and RP in local language to affected persons (APs)	June / July 2019	LARRU/NGO	
Project information Dissemination	Project commencement details and scheduling of civil works	March / June 2019	LARRU/NGO	
Consultation with APs	Throughout during RP	Throughout RP	LARRU/NGO	

Activity	Task	Period	Agencies	Remarks
	implementation and formal consultation meetings to be held at least once in every quarter	implementation		
Dissemination of monitoring reports	Internal and external monitoring reports will be uploaded in the website of TNRSP along with corrective actions taken, if any.	Throughout RP implementation	TNRSP	
Dissemination of GRC actions	Summary of complaints received and action taken will be uploaded in the website of TNRSP	Throughout RP implementation	TNRSP	

Disclosure

92. Information will be disseminated to APs at various stages. Information including magnitude of loss, detailed asset valuations, entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments, displacement schedule, civil works schedule will be disclosed by the LARRU with assistance from the NGO hired for assisting in RP implementation. This will be done through public consultation and made available to APs as brochures, leaflets, or booklets, in Tamil. The Tamil Version of Executive summary of RAP along with Entitlement Matrix will also be disclosed.

93. Gist of each RP will be translated and made available to the APs. Hard copies of the resettlement plan will also be made available at: (i) the offices of the LARRU; (ii) office of the District Collectors; (iii) Taluk Offices; and (iv) Offices of the Panchayat / Union / Municipality / Corporation, as soon as the plans are available and certainly before land is acquired for the project. For non-literate people, other communication methods will be used.

94. Electronic version of the draft RP was disclosed on the official website of the TNRSP for suggestions and objections and giving time until May 10, 2019. There were no suggestions or comments received and this final version was approved by the Project Director, TNRSP-II on June 10, 2019 for disclosure and implementation. In addition, all safeguard documents including the quarterly progress reports and concurrent monitoring reports, impact evaluation reports, list of eligible APs will be disclosed. RPs will be maintained in the website throughout the life of the project.

5. Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

Institutional Arrangement

1. LARR Implementation Units (LARRU)

95. To expedite land acquisition and implement the provisions of the road-project (SH-15), regional level Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Unit (LARRU) has been constituted in Salem. This LARRU is headed by a Special District Revenue Officers (Spl DRO) and is be supported by a Resettlement Officer (RO) for RP implementation support and Tahsildar(s) for support in land acquisition. A separate Government Order¹² has been issued nominating Spl DRO as competent authority under TNH Act for land acquisition and award pronouncement. The Project Director, TNRSP is overall in charge of land acquisition and R&R implementation and will coordinate with the Spl DRO in RP implementation and LA. The Chief Engineer, working under the Project Director, will be supported by two domain experts in the areas of land acquisition and Social Development/R&R. The Chief Engineer will report to the Project Director. These units will be entrusted with responsibilities of implementation of the RP involving: (i) acquisition of land and assets; (ii) payment of compensation for land and assets; (iii) disbursement of resettlement assistances including development of resettlement sites. The LARRU in Salem will be supported with support staff including clerical staff. The members of these units, their roles, responsibilities and functions are outlined below.

Table 40: Administrative Roles and Financial Powers of LARRU

Officers	Roles and Powers
Project Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall in charge of LA and R&R Reporting to World Bank on progress and submission of quarterly progress report Approve payment to NGO / external monitoring agency According financial approval for all payments pertaining to LA and R&R Obtaining necessary budgetary allocation from GoTN Decision on the report of Spl DRO of claims for inclusion as APs
Chief Engineer, TNRSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall responsible for LA and R&R implementation. Monitoring the progress of LA and R&R activities and reporting to Project Director
Special District Revenue Officer(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competent authority for LA under TNHA 2001 Approve valuation of land and structure as per RFCTLARR 2013 Hear objections vide Sec 15(2), determine compensation amount in agreement with DP vide Sec 19(2) or in case of disagreement vide Sec 19(3), hear APs on the compensation amount vide Sec 19(5), refer disagreement on compensation to LARR Authority for adjudication vide Sec 20 and apportionment issues vide Sec 21(2) Pronounce award for compensation of land and structures as per TNHA 2001 Liaison with District Administration to update the land records and notify the guideline values. . Monitor the progress of LA carried out by Special Tahsildar Co-ordinate the implementation of R&R activities through resettlement officer, field staff, highway, forest, agricultural department, horticulture department and revenue officials Approval of Individual Entitlement Plan (micro plan) prepared for implementing RP. Monitor the progress of resettlement activities carried out by the NGO. Certify work of NGO for payment Hold fortnightly meetings on RP implementation and report to the PD, TNRSP through CE, TNRSP Liaison with district administration and line departments to dovetail APs

¹²GO (MS) No.99 Highways and Minor Port (HF1) Department dated 01.09.2014

Officers	Roles and Powers
	<p>with government schemes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the progress of Resettlement Site development and liaison with district administration and line departments for providing necessary amenities and facilities • Participate in meetings to facilitate LA and R&R activities • Review of Monthly and Quarterly reports • Issue milestone wise encumbrance free certificate to concerned field DE(H), TNRSP for commencement of civil works • Authorise bank for disbursement of compensation and resettlement assistances to APs through ECS • Review report submitted by RSO on claims for inclusion as APs and forward to CE, TNRSP with recommendations.
Resettlement Officer (RO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Responsible for the implementation of R&R activities through field staff, highway, forest, agricultural department, horticulture department and revenue officials ▪ Review of individual entitlement plans prepared for implementing RP and submit to DRO for approval. ▪ Identify suitable land for Resettlement in coordination with District administration and initiate alienation/acquisition process ▪ Supervise the NGO involved in RP implementation ▪ Assist DRO in disbursement of compensation and resettlement assistances ▪ Holding periodical consultations with the affected people on implementation of LA and R&R activities. ▪ Prepare monthly physical and financial progress reports ▪ Update payment of compensation, disbursement of resettlement assistances, APs socio-economic data in the database ▪ Verify claims for inclusion as APs and submit report to Spl DRO for onward transmission to CE, TNRSP
Superintending Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake internal monitoring of RP implementation based on monthly progress report submitted by LARRU and submit report to PD, TNRSP • Chair 2nd tier GRC meetings
Divisional Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate with line department and ensure relocation of utilities, in particular water supply, prior to civil works ▪ Coordinate with forest department and revenue officials for tree cutting in RoW ▪ Valuation of Structures • Chair GRC meetings ▪ Undertaken the reconstruction of affected common facilities including temples. ▪ Issue clearance to contractor to commence civil works after obtaining milestone wise clearance from LARRU
Tahsildar(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approve sub-division sketch, award statement and valuation statement ▪ Approve valuation of assets, trees and crops submitted by concerned department officials ▪ Assist RO in identifying suitable land for Resettlement in coordination with District administration and initiate alienation/acquisition process ▪ Coordinate with district administration and line departments and provide necessary amenities and facilities in the resettlement site ▪ Coordinate the relocation of APs to resettlement site ▪ Oversee the relocation / shifting of CPRs ▪ Submit milestone wise encumbrance free certification to DRO ▪ Issue of identity cards to the APs

Officers	Roles and Powers
Surveyor(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verify LPS prepared by PPCs and carryout necessary corrections after survey and measurement Prepare sub-division sketch, statement for award and valuation statement for LA After LA award, coordinate with concerned Revenue officials and carryout changes in revenue record After LA, provide corrected FMB sketch and updated RoW details to concerned Highway Divisional office Issuance of LA notifications to APs and other stakeholders
MIS Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain and update AP data Update periodically disbursement of compensation and assistances Generate information and data for monthly and quarterly progress reporting

2. Competent Authorities

96. The implementation of land acquisition and resettlement impacts will require approvals and clearance at various stages. The following officers will act as competent authorities for certain key activities.

Table 41: Competent Authority for Approvals

Approvals Required	Competent Authority
Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)	Empowered Committee, TNRSP
Approval for LA awards up to Rs 2 crores	Special DRO, TNRSP
Approval for LA awards exceeding Rs.2 crores and up to 8 crores	Commissioner of Land Administration GoTN
Approval for LA awards above Rs.8 crores	Government of Tamil Nadu
Approval of RAPs including Budget provisions	Project Director, TNRSP
Changes in Policy provisions and Entitlements	Empowered Committee, TNRSP
Staff requirements, Consultants/NGOs Appointments	Project Director, TNRSP
Approval for issue of ID cards	Special DRO, TNRSP
Approval of disbursement of R&R Assistance	Project Director, TNRSP
Disbursement of R&R Assistance	Special DRO, TNRSP
Approval for structure valuation	Divisional Engineer (H), TNRSP
Approval for shifting and relocation of community assets	Special DRO, TNRSP
Approval of Resettlement sites, House site, Issue of titles etc.	Special DRO, TNRSP
Resolution of disputes	GRC / LARR Authority

3. NGO/Agency for RP Implementation Support

97. The implementation of the R&R provisions is being carried out by an NGO who has been appointed for this purpose. The NGO is having experience in carrying out resettlement and rehabilitation activities and community development and consultations in projects of similar nature in Tamil Nadu. The services of the NGO will be available until the RAP implementation is completed.

98. The NGO will play a key role in the implementation of the RP. Their tasks will include the final verification of APs, consultations, establishment of support mechanisms and

facilitate the delivery of the rehabilitation assistances as per the RP provisions and to ensure that the APs receive all the entitlements as per the R&R policy of the project.

99. Key activities of the NGO in relation to resettlement planning and implementation include: (i) assist LARRU in verification and updating, if required, the detailed census and socio-economic survey of affected persons carried out during DPR preparation based on detailed design, and verify the identity of below poverty line, female-headed, and other vulnerable families affected by land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and issue ID cards; (ii) prepare micro plan and get vetted by LARRU; (iii) facilitate the process of disbursement of compensation to the APs – coordinating with the LARRU and informing the affected persons of the compensation disbursement process and timeline; (iv) assist APs in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations in having a bank account, process of disbursement adopted by TNRSP and how s/he can access the resources s/he is entitled to; (v) assist the APs in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the affected persons), helping them to take salvaged materials and shift; (vi) in consultation with the APs, inform the LARRU about the shifting dates agreed with APs in writing and the arrangements they desire with respect to their entitlements; (vii) organize training programs to the vulnerable for income restoration; (viii) conduct meaningful consultations throughout the RP implementation and ensure disclosure of resettlement plans in an accessible manner to the affected persons; (ix) assist APs in grievance redressal process; (x) assist LARRUs in keeping detailed records of progress and establish monitoring and reporting system of RP implementation; and (xi) act as the information resource center for community interaction with the project and maintain liaison between community, contractors and project management and implementing units during the execution of the works.

Cut-off Date

100. For title holders, the date of notification of intended acquisition under Section 15(2) of the TNHA, 2001 will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders the start date of project census survey of 11th February 2019 will be the cut-off date¹³. There will be adequate notification of cut-off date and measures will be taken to prevent encroachments/squatting after the cut-off date is established. The list of eligible PAPs for R&R assistance both title and non-title holders will be notified once the verification is carried out by LARRU and DE(H) with the support NGOs. The list of affected land owners will figure in the 15(1) notification of TN highway which includes the details of land owners with extent of area affected and loss of other assets.

Eligibility Criteria

101. The affected persons falling in any of the following three categories will be eligible for compensation and resettlement assistance in accordance with the principles of the RPF of TNRSP-II:

- (i) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
- (ii) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets; provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan; and
- (iii) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying (squatters and encroachers occupying the RoW or government land).

¹³The road project census survey was carried out under the supervision of the Highway Division (TNRSP) and LARRU, Salem. All structures have been photographed and inventory of affected structure has been collected.

Table 42: Ready Reckoner for Eligibility and Entitlement

SNo	Listing	Eligibility / Entitlement
1	Title holder	APs having document to establish ownership / Patta
2	Non-title holders	APs occupying right-of-way / government poramboke land / HR&CE land / temple land
3	Cut-off date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For title holders - Date of 15(2) notification For non-title holders - Date of commencement of census survey for the road, recorded in the RP (11.02.2019) and carried under the supervision of Spl DRO and DE(H)
4	Land compensation	Title holders
5	Assistances as per Second Schedule and Third Schedule of RFCTLARR Act, 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titleholders APs whose primary source of livelihood is affected , who had been working/residing 3-years prior to the acquisition of land, whose primary source of livelihood is affected by acquisition of land
6	R&R Assistances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title holders Non-title holders Tenants of title holders
7	Unit of entitlement	Affected family for all assistance as per entitlement matrix
8	Vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women Headed Household (WHH) - A household that is headed by a woman and does not have an adult male earning member is a Woman Headed Household. This woman may be a widowed, separated or deserted person Below Poverty Line (BPL) - As per GoTN list of BOL families Scheduled Caste Landless Children, without adult members in the family and elderly including orphans and destitute Families with differentially abled persons
9	Disbursement of compensation and R&R assistances	ECS (Credit) only
10	Salvaging structure and other assets	All APs irrespective of their tenure will be entitled to salvage the affected structure and other assets
11	Salvaging of trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees within RoW will be auctioned by Highway authorities and no compensation for such trees will be payable to anyone. Compensation for trees in private land will be paid to the land owner and the land owner will have the right to cut the tree and take it.
12	Claims for inclusion as APs	All claims from persons for inclusion as APs, on the ground that they were left out during enumeration will be verified by the LARRU and certified by Spl DRO before sending to CE for approval or rejection, as the case may be.

Valuation of land and assets**4. Compensation for Land**

102. Land will be acquired in accordance with provisions of Tamil Nadu Highway Act, 2001 and while determining the compensation for land, the competent authority will be guided by the provisions of Sec 26, Sec 27, Sec 28, Sec 29 and Sec 30 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The compensation includes 1-2 times of higher of guideline value or average of higher 50% of sale dead rates for last 3 years. In addition 100% solatium or involuntary acquisition of land will be added. If the residual land, remaining after acquisition, is unviable, the owner of such land/property will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding/property provided the residual land is less than the minimal land holding of the district/State. The guideline value of land parcels under acquisition is given in Appendix-6.

5. Compensation for Structures

103. The replacement value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of latest PWD Standard Schedule of Rates¹⁴ (SSR) as on date without depreciation and 100% solatium will be added to the structure compensation. While considering the PWD SSR rate, LARRU will ensure that it uses the latest SSR for the residential and commercial structures in the urban and rural areas of the region. Wherever the SSR for current financial year is not available, the LARRU will update the SSR to current prices based on approved previous year escalations. Compensation for properties belonging to the community or common places of worship will be provided to enable construction of the same at new places through the local self-governing bodies like Village Panchayat/Village council in accordance with the modalities determined by such bodies to ensure correct use of the amount of compensation. Further, all compensation and assistance will be paid to APs at least 1 month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets. Wherever there are partial impacts to houses, such structures will be assessed and full structure compensation¹⁵ and assistances, will be considered on case to case basis.

6. Compensation for Trees

104. Compensation for trees will be based on their market value. Loss of timber bearing trees will be compensated at their replacement cost and compensation for the loss of crops, fruit bearing trees will be decided by the LARRU in consultation with the Departments of Forest or Agriculture or Horticulture as the case may be. In line with the provision of RFCTLARR Act 2013, 100% solatium will be added to the assessed value of the trees. Prior to taking possession of the land or properties, the compensation will be fully paid and APs will have the opportunity to harvest crops/trees within 15 days from the date of payment of compensation.

105. Even after payment of compensation, APs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that APs can take away the materials so salvaged within 15 days of their demolition; otherwise, the same will be disposed by the project authority without giving any further notice. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed of through open auction by the concerned Revenue Department/ Forest Department.

Grievance Redressal Committee

106. Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established at two-levels to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected persons concerns, complaints and grievances. The GRC will provide an opportunity to the APs to have their grievances redressed prior to approaching the Jurisdictional LARR Authority. The GRC is aimed to provide a trusted way to voice and resolve concerns linked to the project, and to be an effective way to address affected person's concerns without allowing it to escalate resulting in delays in project implementation.

107. The GRC will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. The GRC is not intended to bypass the government's inbuilt redressal process, nor the provisions of the statute, but rather it is intended to address affected persons concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all segments of the affected persons and is scaled to the risks and impacts of the project.

¹⁴The PWD SSR approved for the year 2018-2019 [Common Schedule of Plinth Area Rates for the Valuation of Buildings for Rental Purpose by Public Works Department and Collection of Stamp Duty by Registration Department]

¹⁵ In line with Sec 94(1) of RFCTLARR Act

108. The GRCs are expected to resolve the grievances of the eligible persons within a stipulated time. The decision of the GRCs is final unless vacated by the LARR Authority (constituted in accordance with Section 51(1) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013).

109. The GRC will continue to function, for the benefit of the APs, during the entire life of the project including the defects liability period. The response time prescribed for the GRCs would be three weeks. Since the entire resettlement component of the project has to be completed before the construction starts, the GRC, at division and regional level, will meet at least once in three weeks to resolve the pending grievances. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights and apportionment issues on which the LARR Authority has jurisdiction, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, relocation and payment of assistances.

110. The GRC has been constituted at Divisional level headed/chaired by a Retired District Revenue Officer (DRO) as the chairperson of the committee. The jurisdictional Divisional Engineer (H), TNRSP-II will be the member secretary of the committee. The concerned Revenue Divisional Officer will be a member. A local person of repute and standing in the society as a member has been nominated by the Project Director. The contact details of the GRC is given in Appendix-4

111. The Project Director, TNRSP-II will be the appellate authority and any affected person whose grievance is unresolved at the regional level GRC can approach the appellate authority for relief. The Superintending Engineer (H), Chennai, TNRSP-II, as member secretary and one social / resettlement expert from the RP implementation monitoring consultant as member, will assist the Project Director in addressing the grievances.

112. The NGO will assist affected persons in registering their grievances and being heard. The complaint / grievance will be redressed in 3 weeks' time and written communication will be sent to the complainant. A complaint register will be maintained at Divisional/Regional level with details of complaint lodged, date of personal hearing, action taken and date of communication sent to complainant. If the complainant is still not satisfied s/he can approach the jurisdictional LARR Authority. The complainant can access the appropriate LARR Authority at any time and not necessarily go through the GRC. The grievance redressal procedure is shown in the following figure.

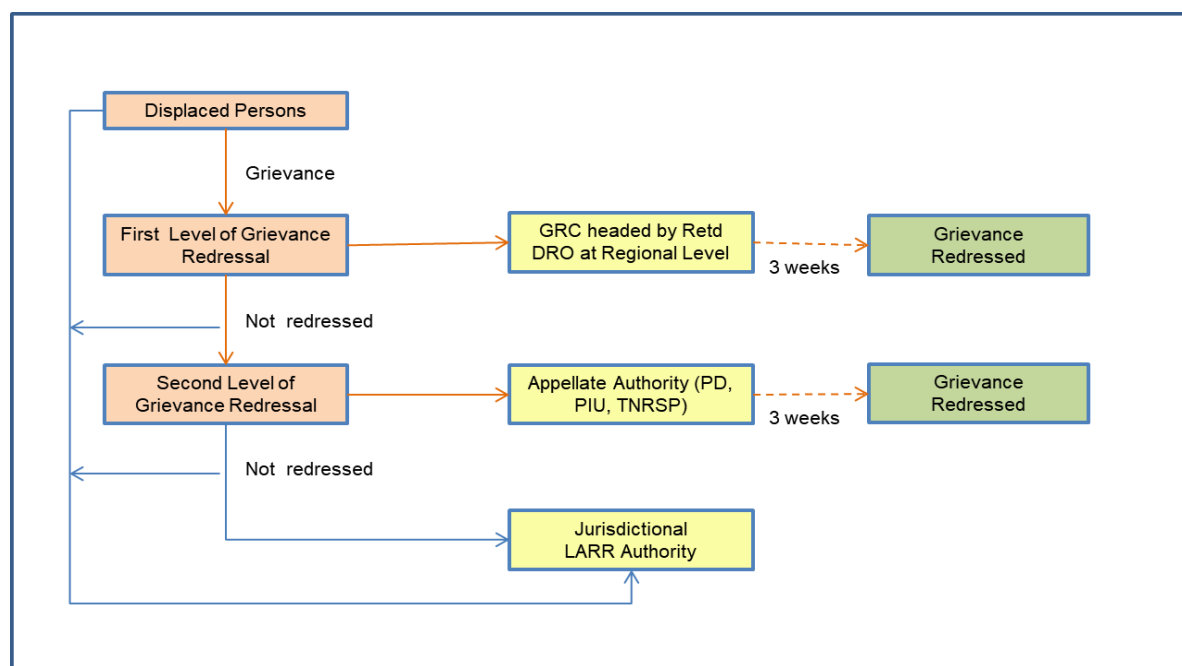


Fig 2: Grievance Redressal Procedure

Management Information System (MIS)

113. A MIS has being developed and will be maintained at TNRSP head office at Chennai and regional LAARU office. This MIS is supported with approved freeware software and is being used for maintaining the APs baseline socio-economic characteristics, developing pre-defined reports, algorithms and calculations based on the available data and updating tables/fields for compensation and assistances. In addition, identity cards will also be generated thorough MIS.

Budget Estimate

114. The budget estimates for the RP implementation including the compensation for land and assets and R&R assistances is Rs.560.57 million for the road project (SH-15). Unit rates are based on current year rates (2018-19) and will be updated annually for current prices during implementation by LARRU. Additional budget as needed will be approved and provided by GoTN.

Table 43: Cost Estimates

Ref No	Component	Total for SH-15 Amount in INR Million
1	Land value with Multiplying Factor 1.25 and 100% Solatium	140.00
2	Compensation for structure	225.44
3	R&R assistance for APs including onetime payment of Rs.5,00,000 in lieu of annuity policy	126.13
4	Cost of relocating / compensation for CPRs	5.30
Sub total		496.86
5	Administrative Expenses including NGO and monitoring support	12.75
6	Contingency @ 10% on item 1 to 5	50.96
Total		560.57

1. Budget sources

115. Government will provide adequate budget for all land acquisition compensation, R&R assistances and RP implementation costs from the counterpart funding. The funds as estimated in the budget for a financial year and additional fund required based on revised estimates, shall be available at the disposal of the Project Director, TNRSP at the beginning of the financial year.

2. Disbursement of Compensation and Assistances

116. In order to ensure that: (i) the AP need not make frequent visits to his/her bank for depositing the physical paper instruments; (ii) s/he need not apprehend loss of instrument and fraudulent encashment; and (iii) the delay in realization of proceeds after receipt of paper instrument is obviated, all disbursement of compensation for land and structure and R&R assistances shall be done only through Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) mechanism and charges for ECS, if any, will be borne by TNRSP. If the APs destination branch does not have the facility to receive ECS (Credit), then the disbursement shall be done through respective lead banks' IFSC (Indian Financial System Code).

117. The NGO and LARRU, while collecting bank particulars from the APs, will also check with the respective bank branches if the branch has ECS (Credit) mechanism, and if not, details of lead bank offering the facility will be collected to facilitate ECS transfer. Wherever new accounts are to be opened, preference will be given to bank's having ECS (Credit) facility.

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Assistances

118. The project provides for rehabilitation and resettlement assistances to both titleholders and non-titleholders. The eligibility and entitlement for the PAPs is spelled out in the entitlement matrix (Appendix 1) approved by Government of Tamil Nadu. For the titleholder PAPs, the eligibility and entitlements are in line with the provisions of the RFTCLRR Act, 2013 and for the non-titleholder PAPs, the eligibility and entitlements have been spelled out in the entitlement matrix. The key entitlements for loss of residential structure, loss of commercial structure and eligibility for cash in lieu of annuity is discussed below.

1. Loss of Residential Structure

119. The titleholder PAPs who lose their residence and are physically displaced will be entitled for an alternate built house or cash in lieu of house, subsistence allowance, resettlement allowance and shifting assistance. PAPs opting for cash in lieu of house will be provided 6-months' time from the date of paying compensation and assistance to enable them make alternate arrangements.

120. The non-titleholder PAPs who lose their residence and are physically displaced will be entitled for house construction grant, if the PAP does not own a house, house site grant, if the PAP does not own a house site, subsistence allowance and shifting assistance.

2. Loss of Commercial Structure

121. The titleholder PAPs who lose their commercial structure/shop, and continuance of business activity is not possible, such PAPs will be entitled for grant for loss of trade/self-employment, subsistence allowance, resettlement allowance and shifting assistance.

122. The non-titleholder PAPs who lose their commercial structure/shop, and continuance of business activity is not possible, the PAP will be entitled for rehabilitation grant for reconstruction of affected shop, subsistence allowance and shifting assistance.

3. Onetime Payment of Cash in lieu of Annuity

123. Agricultural land owners whose livelihood is lost due to the land acquired will be entitled for Rs. 5,00,000 as onetime payment in lieu of annuity policy. Any affected family whose livelihood is primarily dependent (loses one third of the annual family income due to the acquisition of the said agricultural land) on the agricultural land acquired alone will be treated as livelihood loss.

124. Residential structure owners, who are deriving rental income from the affected structure in the land acquired and whose livelihood is lost due to acquisition of land will be entitled for Rs.5,00,000 as onetime payment in lieu of annuity policy. Any affected family whose livelihood is primarily dependent (loses one-third of the annual family income due to the acquisition of the said residential structure) on the rental income from the acquired residential building will be treated as livelihood loss.

125. Commercial structure owners, who are deriving business income and/or rental income from the affected structure in the land acquired and whose livelihood is lost due to the acquisition, will be entitled for Rs.5,00,000 as onetime payment in lieu of annuity policy. Any affected family, whose livelihood is primarily dependent (loses one-third of the annual family income due to the loss of the business operation carried out from the acquired commercial structure) business derived on the income from the acquired commercial structure will be treated as livelihood loss. Any affected family whose livelihood is primarily dependent (loses one-third of the annual family income due to the loss of the acquired commercial structure) on the rental income derived from the acquired commercial structure will be treated as livelihood loss.

4. Development of Resettlement Sites

126. While selecting the resettlement site the suitability for housing purpose, land ownership and use will be verified. Only those sites which are suitable for housing and amenable for issue of titles will be selected. If Government lands are not available, then private land acquisition will be initiated. The suitability of sites for housing will be confirmed from the District Administration and title will be issued to the APs prior to the commencement of construction of houses. In case of resettlement sites, the minimum facilities described in Second Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be provided. Consultations with the affected families will be held to ascertain their acceptance. The resettlement sites will be developed if more than 20 affected families, who are entitled for alternate built house, are displaced in a continuous stretch of 5 Kms. In other cases individual sites will be offered. In case of affected families, options will be obtained to provide housing or pay cash in lieu of house. Once the option is given to affected families and based on options exercised by the affected people, the need for resettlement sites or house sites will be developed. The project will impact 58 titleholders losing their place of residence, comprising of 53 AFs losing their residence and 5 AFs losing their residence cum business. These AFs are entitled for a built house or cash in lieu of house. The resettlement sites will be developed depending upon those who opt to take the house instead of the cash in lieu of house.

127. The NGO involved in the RP implementation, during the verification stage, will consult all APs eligible for alternate housing, and seek their preference on whether they would like to have a project built house or take cash in lieu of house.

128. The Spl DRO will submit to the District Collector, the request for identifying suitable government land free from encumbrance for resettlement, and if no land is identified within 1-month by the District administration, the Spl DRO will initiate steps to acquire suitable land for the same.

129. The land obtained/acquired for resettlement site will be provided with all amenities and facilities as stipulated in the Third Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act and as per the provisions contained in the RPF of TNRSP. Plots will be allotted to the APs through public draw of lots and *patta* will be issued to the APs. The APs will be provided with built house in accordance with the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act and the RPF of TNRSP. The stamp duty and registration charges for the house site and built house will be borne by TNRSP. In case of resettlement sites that are situated close to existing villages or urban areas, appropriate measures will be taken to integrate the host population and enhance the various common facilities for smooth integration of host population with resettles.

5. Identified Resettlement Sites

130. The project has identified a resettlement site at Uthukadu village (Perode Revenue village) for the 13 affected families very near to the existing place in Uthukadu village. These AFs were affected due the realignment and were in possession of assigned land that they had purchased from an assignee. These AFs apart from being provided compensation for structure and rehabilitation and resettlement assistances, are also being provided built house with title (*patta*).

	
<p><i>Identified Resettlement Site (Govt Land Survey No.191/1 of Perode Village)</i></p>	<p><i>The adjacent affected area where the 13 AFs are living currently</i></p>

131. The site for construction of houses to these 13 AFs has been identified and request to District Revenue Officer (DRO) has been submitted for issuing title to these 13 AFs in the resumed vacant land measuring 0.21 ha. Consultations have been held with the AFs, both by the District administration and Spl DRO on the site selection and the AFs have indicated their preference to take a built house in the identified site. The site layout drawing is given in Appendix 3.

6. Allotment of TNSCB Tenements

132. The realignment proposed from 145.400 km to 146.700 km and from 150.600 km to 152.400 km, will also impact 18 residential non-titleholders. These 18 AFs in Periyapuliur village, during consultations in the presence of the District Collector, requested for project built house. Based on their request, the Spl DRO, Salem, after consulting the District administration and Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB), offered the AFs houses in the TNSCB tenements and the AFs were told that it would be allotted on payment of beneficiary contribution by the AFs. Towards the payment of beneficiary contribution, the Spl DRO advised the AFs that they could use the housing grant and house site grant provided to them under the project. Out of the 18 AFs, 3 AFs opted to take the TNSCB tenements and rest decided to make their own arrangement. The process of getting allotment to the 3 AFs has been initiated by LARRU, Salem.

Civil Works and Labour

133. The road-project (SH-15) is proposed under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode and the land acquisition and resettlement plan implementation requires to be completed in a timely manner ensuring that it is aligned with the civil works schedule. The coordination required with civil works, labour related potential social impacts and gender based violence in transport sector is discussed below.

1. Coordination with Civil Works

134. Compensation for land and structure, in accordance with the eligibility and entitlement, will be paid prior to taking possession of land and assets. Other R&R assistances and shifting assistances paid as cash will also be disbursed prior to taking possession of land and assets. However, any long term R&R measures like training for skill development that would continue for a longer period will not be a bar to commence civil works. Wherever provision of housing is involved, sections involving APs requiring housing in the road-stretch will be taken up in the second milestone of the civil works schedule. The land acquisition and resettlement implementation will be co-coordinated with the timing of procurement and commencement of civil works. The required co-ordination has contractual implications, and will be linked to procurement and bidding schedules, award of contracts, and release of cleared COI sections to the contractors. The project will provide adequate notification, counselling and assistance to affected people so that they are able to move or give up their assets without undue hardship before commencement of civil works and after receiving the compensation.

135. The handing over of land to the contractor will be organised in two sections. Eighty percent of the land will be handed over on the appointed date and the rest within 6-months from the appointed date or as specified in the bid document. The land acquisition and corresponding payment of compensation and R&R assistance with encumbrance free certification will be available prior to the appointed date and in case of second milestone stretches, all land acquisition notifications should have been completed and construction of resettlement sites, if required, should have commenced so as to complete within 6-months from the appointed date. The community assets replacement will be linked to handing over of respective milestone stretches. There is a provision in the bid documents for the contractors to give preference in unskilled jobs to local people and report periodically to the employer.

136. The following coordination will be maintained: **Prior to issue of RFP:** land plans schedules are completed and submitted to TNRSP by DPR consultants; endorsement of Resettlement Plan (RP) for respective contracts by the Bank and Competent authority in TNRSP and are disclosed locally; and first notification [Section 15 (2)] for private land acquisition is completed. **Prior to award of concessions:** all Private land acquisition notifications are completed and land records are updated; identity cards are issued to all eligible APs; contract is awarded for development of resettlement sites, if required or alternative house plots identified; and alternative sites for reconstruction of affected CPRs are identified. **Prior to appointed Date (financial closure):** compensation is paid to all land owners Including transfer of Government land for 80% of road length (first mile stone); and R&R assistance is paid to all eligible APs and reconstruction of Common Property Resources (CPRs) is completed for 80% of road length (first milestone). **Prior to handing over of Second milestone stretches (within 6 month of appointed date):** compensation and R&R assistance is paid to all affected land owners for the entire stretch including transfer of Government land; development of resettlement sites is completed and people are shifted, if required; and all CPRs are reconstructed. Further certification of payment of compensation, R&R assistance, shifting of people to new houses and relocation of CPRs, will be certified by the jurisdictional Divisional Engineer (H), TNRSP prior to handing over of second milestone starches to the contractors. The coordination between LA and R&R implementation and civil works bidding process and handing over site is presented in Appendix 5.

2. Labour Related Social Issues

137. The road construction works in SH-15 is estimated to be employing about 300 persons during the 18-months contract period involving both skilled and unskilled labours. Based on the profile of the labourers employed in other ongoing contracts, the percentage of women labourers is likely to be around 7 to 10 percent of the total labour force, skilled labourers is likely to be around 33 percent and local labourers about 60 percent. The migrant labour force would be about 40 percent and are expected to be housed in labour camps maintained by the contractor.

138. While hiring of local labourers would provide employment opportunity to the local community and those willing persons from amongst the project affected families, the influx of migrant labourers will create stress on the resources in the neighbourhood where labour camps are located. The migrant labourers coming from a different social background will be following customs and practices that are different from that of the mainstream. Hence, to reduce potential social conflict that could arise in the vicinity of the labour camps, the migrant labourers will be periodically sensitised on the need to respect the local customs, importance of maintaining harmony with the local people and report any concerns or frictions, within and/or outside the labour camps, to project authorities immediately.

139. Towards this the PIU will designate the jurisdictional Assistant Divisional Engineer as the 'Labour Focal Point' to conduct monthly meetings with the migrant labourers, local

neighbourhood community and the opinion makers within the community to sensitise them on the need for social harmony and address any issues or concerns raised during such meetings. A record of minutes of these monthly meetings will be submitted to PIU by the jurisdictional Divisional Engineer. In order to address the language barrier, the Assistant Divisional Engineer will engage the services of a translator, whose charges for the services offered will be borne out of the administrative cost provided in the RAP budget. The Assistant Divisional Engineer will also be responsible for ensuring the conduct of HIV-AIDS awareness and periodic health check as stipulated in the contract document.

3. Gender Based Violence in Transport Sector

140. As per the Transport Policy Brief, 2013 of International Labour Office, Geneva: (i) Jobs in the transport sector world over are highly gendered and unequal, as is access to transport services. As a result, women's voices are all too often neglected when it comes to transport planning and the pursuit of decent work; (ii) Transport is still regarded as 'no place for women' in many countries/sectors around the world. Women in the transport sector often find themselves stuck in low(er) paid/low(er) status jobs with few, if any, opportunities for career development; and (iii) Violence against transport workers is one of the most important factors limiting the attraction of transport jobs for women and breaking the retention of those who are employed in the transport sector.

141. While there is no specific data available in the State on gender based violence in transport sector, perusal of labour profile in road projects under TNRSP-II indicate that fewer women participate in transport labour, though the wages are higher in transport labour compared to agriculture or casual labour.

142. In order to address the core issues related gender inequality in transport labour and gender based violence, the project will ensure equal opportunity for both men and women in labour employment, guarantee equal wages for both men and women for same type of work, create awareness amongst the women workers on their right, create awareness on the structure and process of registering their complains, concerns and grievances and sensitise the project staff, contractor staff and male labourers on the rights of women workers.

143. The labour camp will display prominently sign boards prescribing the code of conduct for contractors, consultants, project engineers, labourers with regard to the following:

- (i) gender based violence;
- (ii) on the definition of workplace violence, that would can include external, service-related, internal and community violence;
- (iii) a statement that no workplace violence would be tolerated, whether from within the workforce or from others; and
- (iv) the provision of a fair complaints system that is free from retaliation and that protects against abusive or frivolous complaints with contact details of the Gender Focal Person.

144. Towards this the PIU will designate the jurisdictional Women Assistant Divisional Engineer (ADE) as the 'Gender Focal Point' to undertake fortnightly visits to labour camps and interact with women labourers in private, to conduct monthly meetings with the migrant labourers and in particular the women, to interact with local neighbourhood community and the opinion makers within the community to sensitise them on the importance of gender equality and on what constitutes gender based violence and resolve complaints received with the support of the authority concerned while maintaining confidentiality of the complainant. The Gender Focal Point ADE will ensure that the contractor maintains adequate sign boards on gender equity and gender based violence, a complaint box exclusively for women and in an accessible place and contract number of the Gender Focal Point ADE in the labour camps and site offices. A brief report of the fortnightly visit to the labour camps and monthly meetings will be submitted to PIU by the jurisdictional Divisional Engineer. In order to address the language barrier, the Gender Focal Point ADE will engage

the services of a translator, whose charges for the services offered will be borne out of the administrative cost provided in the RAP budget.

4. Additional Impacts during Implementation

145. In the event of additional impacts to private land acquisition or displacement of people due to changes in the alignment or otherwise, the RAP will be updated or an Addendum to RAP will be prepared and submitted to the World Bank for review and endorsement. The revised RAP or Addendum will also be approved by the competent authority and re-disclosed.

Monitoring and Evaluation

146. To monitor the effectiveness of the RP implementation by the NGO, internal monitoring and external monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be undertaken. Internal monitoring will be taken up by the respective LARRU. The external monitoring will be carried out through an independent agency and impact evaluations will be done by an agency not associated with the implementation.

1. Concurrent Monitoring of LA and R&R Implementation

147. An independent agency having experience in land acquisition, R&R, consultation, community development will be engaged to supervise the implementing of LA and R&R and oversee the NGOs performance and provide guidance. This agency will provide quarterly reports based on the outcome of consultations and feedback with affected people who have received assistance and compensation and other implementation activities. This agency will also carry out concurrent impact evaluation in order to make mid-stream alterations as needed. The services of the agency will be available throughout the RAP implementation. The Supervision consultants for civil works will have some limited monitoring responsibilities related to certification of encumbrance free stretches to be handed over to the contractors.

148. The external monitoring will include but not limited to: (i) review and verify the monitoring reports prepared by LARRU; (ii) monitor the work carried out by NGOs and provide training and guidance on implementation; (iii) review the grievance redressal mechanism and report on its working; (iv) impact assessment through sample surveys amongst affected persons; (v) consultation with APs, officials, community leaders for preparing review report; (vi) assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness and efficiency of LARRU, impact and sustainability, and drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning. Some of the important task of concurrent monitoring is the feedback of the APs who receives compensation and assistance and also alerts on the risks, non-compliances and early warnings in the implementation

149. The indicative monitoring indicators for physical monitoring is given in the following table. The indicators should be revisited prior to implementation and revised in accordance with the final approved RPF and prepared for each milestone.

Table 44: Monitoring Indicators - Physical

SNo	Monitoring Indicators for Physical Progress	Implementation Target	Revised Implementation Target	Progress this Month	Cumulative Progress	Achievement as % of Revised Target
1	Land acquired (ha) - Private	83.97ha				
2	Land transferred (ha) - Temple/Trust	8.59ha				
3	Land alienated (ha) - Govt					

SNo	Monitoring Indicators for Physical Progress	Implementation Target	Revised Implementation Target	Progress this Month	Cumulative Progress	Achievement as % of Revised Target
4	Issue of ID Cards	5334				
5	No. of PAPs received full R&R assistance (Title holders)	3989				
6	No. of PAPs received full R&R assistance (Non-title holders)	1345				
7	No. of families provided Alternative resettlement	163				
8	No. of vulnerable people received Additional support	61				
9	Number of CPRs relocated	41				
10	Number of grievance received and resolved					

Note: This will be adjusted as needed during the Implementing.

150. In addition to the above, the following will also be tracked to judge social inclusion and gender mainstreaming in RAP implementation.

- Proportion of women land owners who received compensation;
- Number of women headed households who received R&R assistances;
- Local female and Scheduled Caste labour force participation in unskilled jobs under contractors;
- Number of vulnerable people who received R&R assistances;
- Proportion of women as beneficiaries of house sites/houses offered under R&R assistance; and
- Proportion of women participation in consultation meetings during implementation.

151. The indicative monitoring indicators for financial monitoring is given in the following table. The indicators should be revisited prior to implementation and revised in accordance with the final approved RPF.

Table 45: Monitoring Indicators - Financial

SNo	Monitoring Indicators for Physical Progress	Implementation Target (in Rs)	Revised Implementation Target (in Rs)	Progress this Month (in Rs)	Cumulative Progress (in Rs)	Achievement as % of Revised Target
1	Amount paid as land compensation					
2	Amount paid as structure compensation					
3	Amount paid as R&R Assistances					
4	Amount spent on civil Works					

Note: This will be adjusted as needed during the implementing.

2. Impact Evaluation

152. An independent agency will be engaged to undertake impact evaluation of the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement to assess the changes in the living standards and impact of compensation and R&R assistance provided to them. The impact evaluation will be based on the key socio economic indicators developed during SIA as provided in Table 31 in this RP. The indicators will be further refined and improved upon by the agency in consultation with TNRSP.

Implementation Schedule

153. The following are the key implementation activities and the activities are presented in a work plan.

- a) Approval of RAP by Project Director, PIU, TNRSP-II and Disclosure
- b) Notification of PAP list
- c) Appointment of NGOs and Concurrent Monitoring consultants
- d) Constitution and notification of GRCs
- e) Issue of Identity cards
- f) MIS in operational for tracking R&R Implementing progress
- g) Structure Valuation
- h) R&R Award including assistance for non-title holders
- i) Relocation of CPRs
- j) Payment of R&R assistance
- k) Allotment of house sites or development of Resettlement sites
- l) Payment of additional assistance to vulnerable people
- m) Shifting of PAPs of alternative resettlement sites
- n) Certification of payment of LA and R&R assistance for I milestone
- o) Certification of payment of LA and R&R assistance for second milestone
- p) Impact Evaluation

Table 46: Implementation Schedule

Tasks	Estimated Completion Dates
Approval of RP and Disclosure	10.06.2019
NGO and Concurrent Monitoring Consultant appointment	Achieved
GRC formation	Established
Verification of APs and Notification of AP list	30.06.2019
Obtaining options for resettlement and choice of resettlement site location	30.06.2019
MIS operational for tracking R&R	Established
Structure Valuation	31.07.2019
Disclosure of Microplan (list of eligible PAPs and their entitlements)	31.07.2019
Issue of Identity Cards	31.07.2019
R&R Award Enquiry	15.08.2019
R&R Award (including Non-title holders) for 1 st Milestone	31.08.2019
Relocation of CPR in 1 st Milestone	31.08.2019
Payment of R&R assistances for 1 st Milestone	30.09.2019
Development of resettlement sites for 1 st Milestone	31.10.2019
Shifting of APs to resettlement site	15.11.2019
Certification of full payment for 1st Milestone	30.11.2019
Certification of full payment for 2nd Milestone	28.04.2020
Impact Evaluation	31.12.2020

RP Implementation - Time Frame

Tasks	Estimated Completion Dates	Jun '19	Jul '19	Aug '19	Sep '19	Oct '19	Nov '19	Dec '19	Jan '20	Feb '20	Mar '20	Apr '20	Dec '20
Approval of RP and Disclosure	10.06.2019												
NGO and Concurrent Monitoring Consultant appointment	Avhieved												
GRC formation	Established												
Verification of DPs and Notification of DP list	30.06.2019												
Obtaining options for resettlement and choice of resettlement site location	30.06.2019												
MIS operational for tracking R&R	Established												
Structure Valuation	31.07.2019												
Disclosure of Microplan (list of eligible PAPs and their entitlements)	31.07.2019												
Issue of Identity Cards	31.07.2019												
R&R Award Enquiry	15.08.2019												
R&R Award (including Non title holders) for 1 st Milestone	31.08.2019												
Relocation of CPR in 1 st Milestone	31.08.2019												
Payment of R&R assistances for 1 st Milestone	30.09.2019												
Development of resettlement sites for 1 st Milestone	31.10.2019												
Shifting of DPs to resettlement site	15.11.2019												
Certification of full payment for 1st Milestone	30.11.2019												
Certification of full payment for 2nd Milestone	30.04.2020												
Impact Evaluation	31.12.2020												

Entitlement Matrix for Second Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project

1 In accordance with the principles of the RPF of TNRSP-II, all affected families and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the affected persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The affected persons will be entitled to the following five types of compensation and assistance packages:

- (i) Compensation for the loss of land, crops/ trees at their replacement cost;
- (ii) Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- (iii) Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income and income restoration assistance;
- (iv) Assistance for shifting and provision for the relocation site (if required), and
- (v) Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community resources/facilities.

2 Affected persons meeting the cut-off date requirements will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons. Unforeseen impacts will be mitigated in accordance with the principles of the RPF.

3 An Entitlement Matrix has been developed, that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; and is in compliance with National Laws and World Bank OP. The entitlement matrix presents the entitlements corresponding to the tenure of the APs in the following order.

- a) Impact to private property (title holders) consisting of: (i) loss of private land; (ii) loss of private residential structure; (iii) loss of private commercial structure; (iv) impact to tenants (residential / commercial / agricultural) of title holders; and (v) impact to trees, standing crops, etc.
- b) Impact to Non-title holders consisting of: (i) impact to squatters; and (ii) impact to encroachers.
- c) Loss of employment to agricultural and non-agricultural workers/employees.
- d) Additional assistance to vulnerable APs.
- e) Impact during civil works; and
- f) Unforeseen impacts.

Entitlement Matrix for Second Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project

(incorporating the amendments arising out of the Highways and Minor Ports (HN2)

Department GO (D) No.174 dated 25.07.2017 and GO (D) No.292 dated 04.12.2018 and unit rates updated to FY 2018-19)

unit rates updated to FY 2018-19)

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
Section I. TITLE HOLDERS - Loss of Private Property				
1	Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)	a	Land will be acquired on payment of compensation as per RFCTLARR Act 2013.	Higher of (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or (ii) average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
				<p>of the preceding 3 years; or (iii) consented amount paid for PPPs or private companies.</p> <p>The market value calculated as above in Rural areas shall be multiplied by a factor as notified by GoTN¹⁶.</p> <p>Plus 100% solatium and 12% interest from date of 15(2) notification to award.</p> <p>Title holders whose land is severed, will have the option of surrendering the severed portion of the remaining unviable land¹⁷</p>
		b	Agricultural land owners ¹⁸ whose livelihood is lost due to the land acquired will be entitled for Rs. 5,00,000 as onetime payment in lieu of annuity policy.	<p>Registered tenants in private land, registered tenant cultivators in HR&CE land, registered occupiers in Bhoodan Land, that is tenancy registered either through registration department or under Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act 1965 by Tahsildars concerned whose primary source of livelihood is lost due to the land acquired will also be eligible to receive this entitlement, provided they had been tenants for 3-years prior to the date of notification.</p> <p>Assignees of assigned land whose primary source of livelihood is lost due to the land acquired will also be eligible to receive this entitlement.</p> <p>Any affected family whose livelihood is primarily dependant (loses one third of the annual family income due to the acquisition of the said agricultural land) on the agricultural land acquired alone will be treated as livelihood loss.</p>

¹⁶Inserted vide Gazette Notification of The Tamil Nadu Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2017 read with G.O.(Ms) No.300, Revenue & Disaster Management (LA-I(1)), dated 20.09.2017

¹⁷ Inserted vide amendment GO (D) No.174 of Highways and Minor Ports (HN2) Department dated 25.07.2017

¹⁸Inserted vide amendment GO (D) No.292 of Highways and Minor Ports (HN2) Department dated 04.12.2018

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
2	Loss of residential structure		In addition to Compensation for land and Assurances listed above under S.No.1	The affected person has the option of surrendering the full house or the building when the impact is partial. In the event of the affected person not wanting to surrender the remaining portion of the building, she/he may be asked to provide her/his decision in writing to the jurisdictional Special DRO. In the event the person has opted to surrender the full house or the building, when the impact is partial, the whole building has to be demolished by the affected person without fail, failing which, the whole building will be demolished by the department at the risk and cost of the affected person ¹⁹ .
		a	Cash compensation at PWD plinth area rates for structure without depreciation and with 100% solatium	
		b	Right to salvage affected materials	
		c	One time assistance of Rs.30,050 to all households who lose a cattle shed	
		d	One time assistance of Rs.30,050 for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed and who has to relocate.	Stamp duty and registration charges will be borne in case of new houses or sites. Patta will be issued in the name of the wife/women ²¹ of the household
		e	An alternative house as per IAY specifications in rural areas and a constructed house/flat of minimum 50 sq.m. in urban areas or cash in lieu of house if opted (the cash in lieu of house will be Rs.1,25,980 ²⁰ in line with Gol IAY standards in rural areas and Rs.1,80,290 in case of urban areas), for those who have to relocate.	
		f	One time subsistence allowance of Rs.43,270 for affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		g	Shifting assistance of Rs.60,100 for those who have to relocate	
		h	One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.60,100 for those who have to relocate	

¹⁹ Inserted vide amendment GO (D) No.174 of Highways and Minor Ports (HN2) Department dated 25.07.2017

²⁰ Revised in accordance with Gol revised norms for PMAY-G (restructured IAY) vide GoTN amendment GO (D) No.174 of Highways and Minor Ports (HN2) Department dated 25.07.2017

²¹ In accordance with GO Ms.No.1763 of Revenue Department dated 19.11.1987

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		i	Residential structure owners ²² , who are deriving rental income from the affected structure in the land acquired and whose livelihood is lost due to acquisition of land will be entitled for Rs.5,00,000 as onetime payment in lieu of annuity policy.	Any affected family whose livelihood is primarily dependant (loses one-third of the annual family income due to the acquisition of the said residential structure) on the rental income from the acquired residential building will be treated as livelihood loss.
3	Loss of Commercial structure		In addition to Compensation for land and Assistances listed above under S.No.1	If the affected structure is not viable for continuing business, DP has the option to offer the entire structure for acquisition
		a	Cash Compensation at PWD plinth area rates for structure without depreciation with 100% solatium	The affected person has the option of surrendering the full house or the building when the impact is partial. In the event of the affected person not wanting to surrender the remaining portion of the building, she/he may be asked to provide her/his decision in writing to the jurisdictional Special DRO. In the event the person has opted to surrender the full house or the building, when the impact is partial, the whole building has to be demolished by the affected person without fail, failing which, the whole building will be demolished by the department at the risk and cost of the affected person ²³ .
		b	Right to salvage affected materials	
		c	One time grant of Rs.30,050 for loss of trade/self-employment for the business owner	If the business owner is different from the structure owner, the onetime grant for loss of trade/self-employment, will be paid to the business owner.
		d	One time subsistence allowance of Rs.43,270 for affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		e	Shifting assistance of Rs.60,100 for those who have to relocate	
		f	One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.60,100 for those who have to relocate	
		g	Commercial structure owners ²⁴ , who are deriving business income and/or rental income from the affected	Any affected family, whose livelihood is primarily dependant (loses one-third of the annual family income due to the loss of the

²²Inserted vide amendment GO (D) No.292 of Highways and Minor Ports (HN2) Department dated 04.12.2018

²³ Inserted vide amendment GO (D) No.174 of Highways and Minor Ports (HN2) Department dated 25.07.2017

²⁴Inserted vide amendment GO (D) No.292 of Highways and Minor Ports (HN2) Department dated 04.12.2018

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			structure in the land acquired and whose livelihood is lost due to the acquisition, will be entitled for Rs.5,00,000 as onetime payment in lieu of annuity policy.	business operation carried out from the acquired commercial structure) business derived on the income from the acquired commercial structure will be treated as livelihood loss. Any affected family whose livelihood is primarily dependant (loses one-third of the annual family income due to the loss of the acquired commercial structure) on the rental income derived from the acquired commercial structure will be treated as livelihood loss.
4	Impact to tenants (residential / commercial /agricultural)	4.1	Residential	
		a	1-month notice to vacate the rental premises	
		b	Rental allowance at Rs.3,610 per month in rural areas and Rs.4,810 per month in urban areas, for six months	
		c	Shifting assistance of Rs.12,020	
		4.2	Commercial	
		a	1-month notice to vacate the rental premises	
		b	Rental allowance at Rs.4,810 per month in rural areas and Rs.7,210 per month in urban areas, for six months	
		c	Shifting assistance of Rs.12,020	
		d	Commercial tenants will receive the one time grant of Rs.30,050 for loss of trade/self-employment provided under 3(c) above in lieu to the owner	
		4.3	Agricultural Tenants	
		a	In case of agricultural tenants advance notice to harvest crops or compensation for lost crop at market value of the yield determined by the Agricultural Department	
		b	Three months (90 days) advance notification for the harvesting of standing crops (or) lump sum equal to the market value of the yield of the standing crop lost determined by the Agricultural Department	
		c	Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price to be determined by the Forest Department for timber trees and for other trees (perennial trees) by the Horticultural Department with 100% solatium.	
5	Impact to trees, standing crops, other properties, perennial and non-perennial crops:	a	Three months (90 days) advance notification for the harvesting of standing crops (or) lump sum equal to the market value of the yield of the standing crop lost determined by the Agricultural Department	
		b	Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price to be determined by the Forest Department for timber trees and for other trees (perennial trees) by the Horticultural Department with 100% solatium.	
		c	Loss of other properties such as irrigation wells will be	

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			compensated at scheduled rates of Public Works Department (PWD) with 100% solatium.	
Section II. Additional Assistance for Women (Title and Non-title holders)				
6	Loss of Land / house / shop	a	Reimbursement of stamp duty and registration charges, for purchase of property out of the compensation/R&R assistance in the name of women within 3-years from LA award/R&R award.	
Section III. NON TITLE HOLDERS - Impact to squatters / Encroachers				
7	Impact to Squatters	7.1	Loss of House	
		a	Compensation at PWD plinth area rates without depreciation for structure	
		b	Right to salvage the affected materials	
		c	House construction grant of Rs.84,130 for all those who have to relocate. Additional house site grant of Rs.60,100 to those who do not have a house site,	
		d	One time subsistence allowance of Rs.21,630	
		e	Shifting assistance of Rs.12,020	
		7.2	Loss of shop	
		a	Compensation at PWD plinth area rates without depreciation for structure	
		b	Right to salvage the affected materials	
		c	One time rehabilitation grant of Rs.24,040 for reconstruction of affected shop	
		d	One time subsistence allowance of Rs.21,630	
		e	Shifting assistance of Rs.12,020	
		f	Impact to Kiosks²⁵ One time rehabilitation grant of Rs.18,000/- for major affected kiosks	
		7.3	Cultivation	
		a	2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops	
8	Impact to Encroachers	8.1 a	Cultivation 2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops, if notice is not given.	Market value for the loss of standing crops will be decided by the Spl. DRO in consultation with the Agriculture or Horticulture Department.

²⁵Inserted vide amendment GO (D) No.292 of Highways and Minor Ports (HN2) Department dated 04.12.2018

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		8.2	Structure	
		a	1-month notice to demolish the encroached structure	
		b	Compensation at PWD plinth area rates without depreciation for the affected portion of the structure	
Section IV. Loss of Livelihood Opportunities				
9	Loss of employment in non-agricultural activities or daily agricultural wages or other wage workers	a	Subsistence allowance equivalent to minimum agricultural wages for 3 months	Only agricultural labourers who are in fulltime / permanent employment of the land owner, or those affected full time employees of the business, will be eligible for this assistance. Seasonal agricultural labourers will not be entitled for this assistance.
Section V. Impact to Vulnerable DPs				
10	Vulnerable Households	a	Training for skill development. This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food.	One adult member of the displaced household, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development. The LARRU with support from the NGO will identify the number of eligible vulnerable displaced persons based on the 100% census of the displaced persons and will conduct training need assessment in consultations with the displaced persons so as to develop appropriate training programmes suitable to the skill and the region.
		b	One time assistance of Rs.6,010 for all those major impacted households	
		c	Displaced vulnerable households will be linked to the government welfare schemes, if found eligible and not having availed the scheme benefit till date.	Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by LARRU and NGO in consultation with local training institutes.
Section V. Unforeseen Impacts				
Unforeseen impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of this policy				

Updating R&R Unit Cost

As per the clause 2.23 of Resettlement Policy framework of TNRPS on Updating the unit cost for R&R assistance All units of entitlement and assistances will be revised by TNRSP, based on Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPIAL) and communicated to all LARRU for making payment as per the revised rates. The values/rates contained in this RPF will be applicable until March 31, 2016. The updating will be done annually in the month of March and will become effective from the 1st day of April of that year.

**Copy of GO (Ms) No. 99 of Highways and Minor Port (HF1) Department
dated 01.09.2014**



ABSTRACT

Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001- Delegation of powers of Government under section 56 (1) of Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 - Notification – Issued.

Highways and Minor Port (HF1) Department

G.O (Ms) No.99

Dated: 01.09.2014

Read:-

1. G.O (Ms) No. 78, Highways and Minor Ports Department, dated 22.06.2011.
2. From the Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Road Development Company, Letter No. TNRDC /ORR /401/ 12, dated 14.12.2012.
3. From the Project Director, Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project, letter No. 206/R/2013/TNRSP II, dated: 12-06-2014

ORDER:-

The following Notification will be published in the Extra-ordinary issue of the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, dated 1st September 2014.

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 56 of the Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 (Tamil Nadu Act 34 of 2002), the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby makes the following amendment to the Highways and Minor Ports Department Notification No. II (2) / HW & MP / 394 / 2011, published at pages 322 of Part-II - section-2 of the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated 7th September 2011.

AMENDMENT

In the said Notification, for the expression "the District Revenue Officer of the District concerned", the expression "the District Revenue Officer of the District concerned and the Special District Revenue Officer (Land Acquisition)" shall be substituted.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

Rajeev Ranjan,
Principal Secretary to Government

To
The Works Manager, Government Central Press, Chennai-79
(With a request to published the Notification in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette and send 50 copies to the Government)

The Special Commissioner and Commissioner of Land Administration,
Chepauk, Chennai-5
The Chairman and Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Road Development Company,
Chennai - 28
The Project Director, Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project, Chennai - 28
The Chief Engineer (C&M), Highways Department, Chennai-5
All other Chief Engineer's in Highways Department
All District Collectors

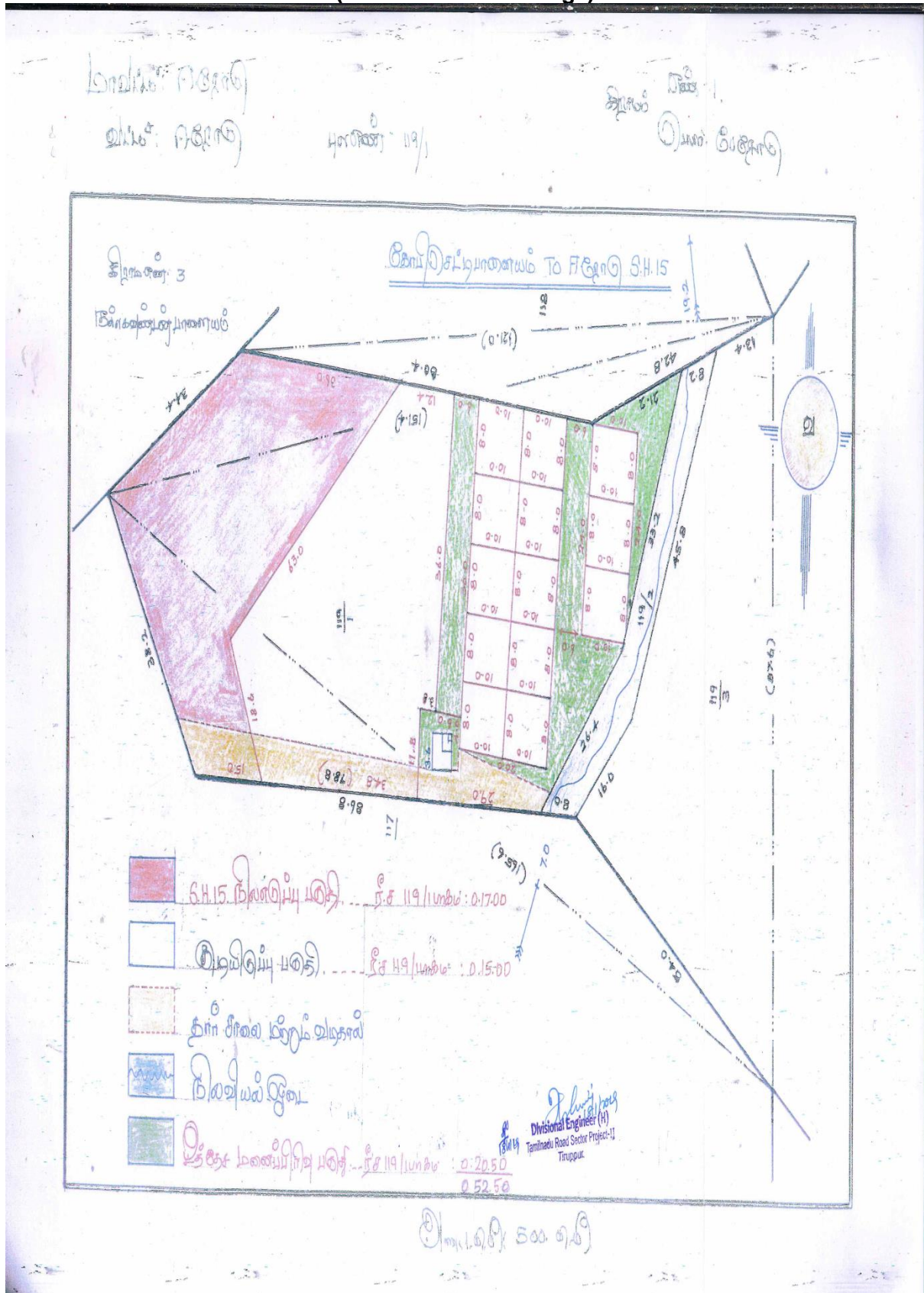
Copy to

The Law Department, Chennai-9
The Revenue Department, Chennai - 9
The Private Secretary to the Principal Secretary to Government,
Highways and Minor Ports Department, Chennai-9
All Sections in Highways and Minor Ports Department, Chennai-9
C. No. 19283/HF1/2012
SF/SC

//Forwarded by Order//

N. J. Mani
SECTION OFFICER.

**Resettlement Site Plan at Uthukadu Village for Uthukadu AFs
(Perode revenue village)**



Appendix 4**Contact Details of the Grievance Redressal Committee**

Road Number	Grievance Redressal Committee Address (Member secretary)	Grievance Support (Implementation Support NGO/Agency)	Chairperson (Retired District Revenue Officer)
SH-15	The Division Engineer (H), TNRSP, 2, J.K. Tower Park Road, Binny Compound, Tirupur-641601 E Mail: dehtnrsp2tup@gmail.com Phone: 94432 64859	To be updated	Thiru.V. THANGARAJU, District Revenue Officer (Retd), Chairman, GRC Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project - II, Salem

**PPP Concessions: Coordination between LA and R&R implementation
and civil works bidding process and handing over site**

Prior to issue of RFQ

- Land plans schedules are completed and submitted to TNRSP by DPR consultants;

Prior to issue of RFP

- Endorsement of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for respective contracts by the Bank and Competent authority in TNRSP and are disclosed locally;
- First Notification (Section 15 (2) for private land acquisition is completed. **Prior to award of concessions**
- All Private land acquisition notifications are completed and land records are updated ;
- Contract is awarded for development of resettlement sites, if required. or alternative house plots identified
- Alternative sites for reconstruction of affected CPRs are identified

Prior to Signing Concession agreement

- LA award and R&R awards are completed for 1st milestone
- Identity cards are issued to all eligible PAPs in the 1st milestone

Prior to appointed Date (financial closure)

- Compensation is paid to all land owners Including transfer of Government land for 80% of road length (first mile stone);
- R&R assistance is paid to all eligible PAPs and reconstruction of Common Property resources (CPRs) is completed for 80% of road length (first milestone).

Prior to handing over of Second milestone stretches (within 6 month of appointed date)

- Compensation and R&R assistance is paid to all affected land owners for the entire stretch including transfer of Government land;
- Development of Resettlement sites is completed and people are shifted, if required
- All CPRs are reconstructed

Guideline Value of Survey Numbers Proposed for Acquisition

SNo	Survey Number	Extent Proposed for Acquisition (in sqm)	Guideline Value per sqm
மாவட்டம் : ஈரோடு		வட்டம் : பவானி	கிராமம் : செட்டிபாளையம்
1	68/5பி	76	296.55
2	68/6பி	37	296.55
3	68/7பி	22	296.55
5	75/1பி2	557	296.55
6	75/2பி	180	2425.00
7	75/3பி	48	2425.00
8	75/4பி	9	2425.00
9	76/7பி	26	420.10
10	76/8பி	84	2425.00
11	76/19பி	229	2425.00
12	90/1பி2	55	173.00
13	14/2பி	44	222.40
14	14/6பி	142	222.40
15	14/7பி	175	222.40
16	14/8பி	169	222.40
17	14/9பி	155	222.40
18	16/1எ1பி	119	420.10
	16/1எ1சி	34	420.10
	16/1எ1டி	24	420.10
19	16/1பி2	30	420.10
20	16/1எ2பி	60	420.10
21	17/1ஏ2	200	2425.00
22	40/1பி	658	247.10
	40/1சி	53	247.10
23	40/2பி	1024	247.10
24	66/1பி	2050	1885.00
25	66/3பி	21	1885.00
26	70/2பி	1436	420.10
27	78/2பி	185	0.00
மாவட்டம் : ஈரோடு		வட்டம் : ஈரோடு	கிராமம் : பேரோடு
1	1/3பி	50	148.30
2	1/11பி	125	148.30
3	296/1	200	0.00
கிராமம் : கூகலூர்			
1	1102/3பி	156	2160.00
2	1102/12பி	42	395.40
3	1102/13பி	278	395.40
4	1102/14பி	271	395.40
5	1132/10பி	43	395.40
6	1135/2பி	647	395.40
7	1138/2பி	218	2160.00
8	1138/6பி	263	395.40

SNo	Survey Number	Extent Proposed for Acquisition (in sqm)	Guideline Value per sqm
9	1149/6പി	37	2160.00
10	1149/7പി	12	2160.00
11	1150/ 6ജെ2	2	
12	1150/ 6കെ2	6	
13	1150/ 6ബി2	6	
14	1150/ 6ബി2	7	
15	1150/ 6ബി2	10	
16	1150/7എ2	33	1080.00
17	1150/7ജി2	9	1080.00
18	1150/ 8കെ2	9	
19	1150/ 8ബി2	21	
20	1150/ 8ബി2	22	
21	1151/1എ2	15	2160.00
22	1151/1പി2	28	2160.00
23	1151/1ജി2	11	2160.00
24	1151/2പി2	11	2160.00
25	1151/3ബി2	13	2160.00
26	1151/3പി2	13	2160.00
27	1151/3ജി2	20	2160.00
28	1151/3എ2	40	2160.00
29	1151/4പി	61	395.40
30	1151/10പി	27	2160.00
31	1151/11പി	3	2160.00
32	1151/ 17എ2	50	
33	1151/17ഇ	33	
34	1193/4പി	800	395.40
35	1189/2പി	1680	395.40
36	1188/3പി	243	2160.00
37	1187/1പി	1300	395.40
38	1248/1പി	270	395.40
39	1248/2പി	635	395.40
40	1244/2ബി2	195	395.40
41	1244/1ബി2	77	2160.00
42	1244/1പി2	72	2160.00
43	1244/2പി2	80	2160.00
44	1244/2ജി2	106	2160.00
45	1244/2എ2	39	2160.00
46	1243/1പി	44	2160.00

SNo	Survey Number	Extent Proposed for Acquisition (in sqm)	Guideline Value per sqm
47	1243/2எ2	222	395.40
48	1243/2பி2	86	395.40
49	1243/3பி	183	2160.00
50	1241/1பி	60	395.40
51	1241/2எ2	103	395.40
52	1241/2பி2	11	395.40
53	1239/1பி2	115	395.40
54	1236/2எ2	8	2160.00
55	1236/2பி2	4	2160.00
56	1236/2சு2	42	2160.00
57	1236/5பி2	4	1080.00
58	1236/6எ2	19	1080.00
59	1356/1எ2	41	1080.00
	1356/1பி2	41	1080.00
60	1356/2பி	265	395.40
61	1356/3பி	47	395.40
62	1356/5பி	935	395.40
63	1356/6எ2	244	395.40
64	1356/6பி2பி	450	395.40
	1356/6பி1பி	650	395.40
65	1356/7பி	230	395.40
66	1360/1பி	250	395.40
கிராமம் : ஓடத்துறை			
1	344/6பி	31	1080
2	359/2பி	1729	148.3
3	359/8பி	671	148.3
4	435/4எ2	100	296.55
5	435/4பி2	71	296.55
6	435/10பி	39	284.2
7	435/11பி	83	284.2
8	421/5பி2	110	420.1
9	421/7எ1பி	205	420.1
	421/7எ2பி	36	420.1
	421/7சு2	64	420.1
10	420/9பி	81	296.55
11	420/10பி	69	296.55
12	420/11பி	260	296.55
13	568/3பி	52	420.1

SNo	Survey Number	Extent Proposed for Acquisition (in sqm)	Guideline Value per sqm
14	568/4பி2	82	420.1
15	446/2எ	250	259.5
16	452/1எ2	75	148.3
17	452/1பி2	569	148.3
18	453/1பி	5140	296.55
19	475/2பி	2930	210.05
20	475/3பி	470	148.3
21	476/1எ	95	210.05
22	478/1எ1பி	310	1080
23	504/2எ2	518	296.55
24	504/2பி2	96	296.55
25	504/2சி2	107	296.55
26	513/3எ2	188	420.1
27	513/7பி	219	420.1
28	513/8பி	171	420.1
29	560/1பி	227	222.4
30	560/3பி	97	222.4
31	559/4எ2	12	420.1
32	559/4பி2	206	420.1
33	557/2	876	420.1
கிராமம் : பொலவகாளிபாளையம்			
1	150/1பி	95	111.20
2	150/2பி2	157	2155.00
	150/2பி3	197	2155.00
3	150/2எ2	38	2155.00
4	150/3பி	223	247.10
5	133/2பி	48	173.00
6	133/6பி	25	173.00
7	131/1பி	168	247.10
8	75/3பி	74	3230.00
9	75/4எ2	123	173.00
10	79/1பி2	72	2155.00
11	80/1பி	16	247.10
12	80/13பி	16	2155.00
	80/13சி	8	2155.00
13	80/3பி	20	2155.00
14	80/4பி	13	2155.00
15	80/8பி	12	2155.00

SNo	Survey Number	Extent Proposed for Acquisition (in sqm)	Guideline Value per sqm
16	80/9பி	6	2155.00
17	80/10பி	15	2155.00
18	80/11பி	14	2155.00
19	80/12பி	24	2155.00
20	84/3பி	92	98.85
21	46/1பி	302	247.10
22	46/2பி	233	247.10
23	46/5பி	80	247.10
24	49/5	27	111.20
25	49/6	57	111.20
26	49/2ஏ2பி	30	111.20
27	49/2பி2	9	111.20
28	52/18பி	10	2155.00
29	52/21பி	4	2155.00
30	52/22பி	24	2155.00
31	52/25பி2	10	2155.00
32	52/25ஏ2	15	2155.00
33	52/24பி	77	2155.00
34	56/8பி	30	2155.00
35	56/12பி	10	2155.00
36	56/13பி	10	2155.00
37	56/16பி	16	2155.00
38	56/17பி	11	2155.00
39	56/18பி	16	2155.00
40	56/19ஏ2	39	2155.00
41	56/19பி2	8	2155.00
42	56/19பி2	25	2155.00
43	57/8பி	51	3230.00
44	60/2பி	55	111.20
கிராமம் : சலங்கபாளையம்			
1	235/12பி	43	296.55
2	235/13பி	77	296.55
3	235/14பி	212	296.55
4	197/12பி	25	296.55
5	194/1பி	88	296.55
6	194/2பி	209	4845
7	194/4ஏ2	45	296.55
	194/4ஏ3	21	

SNo	Survey Number	Extent Proposed for Acquisition (in sqm)	Guideline Value per sqm
8	194/4பி2	51	296.55
	194/4பி3	36	
9	194/5பி	50	296.55
	194/5சி	43	
10	194/7பி	136	296.55
	194/7சி	28	
11	194/8பி	147	296.55
12	194/9பி	164	296.55
13	194/10பி	213	296.55
14	194/11பி	328	4845
15	145/2	299	420.1
16	144/4எ2	169	296.55
17	144/4பி2	828	296.55
18	331/1எ2	11	395.4
19	386/1எ2	266	296.55
20	386/1பி2	1677	296.55
21	388/1பி	280	296.55
22	388/2பி	195	2425
23	388/3பி	130	296.55
24	388/4பி	52	4575
25	473/1பி	134	296.55
26	472/1பி	195	296.55
27	472/3பி	365	296.55
28	472/4பி	940	296.55
29	479/1எ2	108	296.55
மாவட்டம் : ஈரோடு வட்டம் : பெருந்துறை கிராமம் : பள்ளபாளையம்			
1	693/1பி	367	1885
3	729/2பி	25	2425
4	707/3பி	13	444.80
5	707/4பி	25	444.80
6	707/5பி	85	444.80
7	726/1பி	274	444.80
8	741/1பி	272	444.80
9	737/1	204	2425
12	849/1பி	15	321.25
13	849/2பி	44	-
14	852/1எ2	5	444.80
	852/1பி2	26	444.80
15	852/3பி	60	2425
16	853/1பி	163	444.80
17	853/2பி	35	444.80

SNo	Survey Number	Extent Proposed for Acquisition (in sqm)	Guideline Value per sqm
18	853/6பி	140	444.80
மாவட்டம் : ஈரோடு வட்டம் : ஈரோடு கிராமம் : நல்லாகவுண்டன்பாளையம்			
1	84/2பி	12	197.70
9	89/7பி	156	617.75
மாவட்டம் : ஈரோடு வட்டம் : ஈரோடு கிராமம் : சித்தோடு			
13	82/1எ	9	-
	82/4எ	13	-
	82/5எ	7	-
	82/6எ	10	-
	82/7எ	2	-
கிராமம்: பேரோடு			
1	118/1	550	99.4
கிராமம்: கவுந்தபாடி			
1	258/1	49	248.35
2	256/1ஈ	5	1810
3	256/1ஜே	4	1810
4	256/1கே	1	1810
5	256/1எல்	20	1810
6	256/1ப்பி	20	1810
7	256/2எ	500	2885
8	256/2பி	41	2885
9	256/5எ	127	1810
10	192/1	400	248.35
11	234/1	750	248.35
12	242/2சி	20	8660
13	596/6சி2	81	413.9
14	597/3சி	408	413.9
15	598/7பி	114	6495
16	598/8	8	6495
17	592/1	41	6495
18	558/2ஏ	38	6495
19	187/1	706	248.35
20	187/9	17	248.35
21	187/6	34	248.35
22	1070/52	147	1810.00
23	204/1	41	413.9
24	232/4	32	248.35
25	232/40	3	4330
		43	4330
கிராமம் : பொலவகாளிபாளையம்			
1	56/7பி2	36	2165.00
2	459/45பி	41	0.00
3	60/13பி	64	74.55

SNo	Survey Number	Extent Proposed for Acquisition (in sqm)	Guideline Value per sqm
4	71/1பி	49	0.00
	71/1சி	35	
5	71/2பி	75	66.25
6	75/7	7	115.95
7	75/5பி	176	115.95
8	80/5பி	16	1445.00
9	80/6பி	10	1445.00
10	80/7பி	9	1445.00
11	133/8பி	2	115.95
12	133/5பி	14	115.95
13	150/4பி	7	165.60
கிராமம் : கூடகலூர்			
1	1150/4பி	12	264.95
2	1194/4எ2	22	1450
3	1194/4பி2	37	1450
4	1193/1பி	25	1450
5	1193/3பி	26	264.95
6	1200/1பி	7	264.95
7	1200/5பி	86	264.95
கிராமம் : ஓட்டத்துறை			
1	342/3பி	80	905.00
2	358/1பி	1077	99.40
3	358/2பி	1200	99.40
4	359/1பி	2667	99.40
5	390/6பி	12	1265.00
6	390/7பி	124	725.00
7	390/8பி	25	725.00
8	390/13பி	263	1265.00
9	420/6பி2	118	198.70
10	423/5பி1பி	52	198.70
11	423/5பி2பி	181	198.70
12	621/1எ2	14	99.40
13	575/5எ	90	198.70
14	446/1	50	173.90
15	476/7பி	50	140.75
16	561/1பி	2	198.70
கிராமம் : நல்லாகவுண்டன்பாளையம்			
1	86/3	250	91.10
2	88/6பி	110	1160.00
3	88/7எ2	114	2165.00
4	88/8பி2பி	250	1160.00
கிராமம் : சித்தோடு			
1	1/2எ1	255	1810.00
2	1/2சி1	165	1810.00
3	1/4பி1	90	2885.00

SNo	Survey Number	Extent Proposed for Acquisition (in sqm)	Guideline Value per sqm
மாவட்டம் : ஈரோடு		வட்டம் : பவானி	கிராமம் : கவுந்தப்பாடி
1	187/2எ2	48	370.65
	187/2பி2	250	370.65
2	189/3எ2பி	115	617.75
3	193/2எ2	250	9690.00
4	194/1எ2	114	617.75
	194/1எ3	427	617.75
5	199/9பி	182	9690.00
6	199/10பி	320	9690.00
7	199/11பி	268	9690.00
8	201/1பி	138	4305.00
9	201/2பி	175	617.75
10	201/4பி	790	4305.00
11	201/5பி	240	617.75
12	204/3சி2	21	617.75
13	205/2எ2	371	370.65
14	205/2பி2	374	370.65
15	205/3எ2	1271	370.65
16	205/3பி2	532	370.65
17	227/1பி	48	9690.00
22	235/4பி	62	617.75
23	242/1சி2	156	617.75
24	243/2சி2	152	617.75
25	251/2பி2	92	617.75
26	256/3பி	53	2695.00
27	256/4பி	47	2695.00
28	256/5பி2	40	2695.00
29	257/1பி	126	617.75
30	259/3பி	220	617.75
31	558/4	51	9690.00
35	658/1எ2	34	9690.00
36	658/1பி2	5	129.20
37	658/2பி1பி	48	9690.00
41	232/1பி	667	9690.00
43	232/3	90	9690.00
மாவட்டம் : ஈரோடு		வட்டம் : பவானி	கிராமம் : பெரியபுலியூர்
1	451/2	530	494.20
2	452/1பி	449	1080.00
3	452/2பி	33	1080.00
4	453/2	642	1080.00
5	461/5பி	482	494.20
6	462/3பி	1300	494.20
7	462/4பி	102	494.20
8	480/2பி	74	494.20

SNo	Survey Number	Extent Proposed for Acquisition (in sqm)	Guideline Value per sqm
	480/2சி	165	494.20
9	480/4பி	78	540.00
10	480/6பி	80	494.20
11	481/5பி	11	540.00
12	481/6பி	8	494.20
13	496/5பி	288	494.20
14	644/1பி	250	494.20
	644/1சி	163	494.20
15	644/7	100	494.20
16	644/8	100	494.20
17	645/7பி	389	494.20
18	645/8பி	193	494.20
19	645/9பி	193	494.20
20	649/1ஏ2	263	1615.00
21	693/9பி	29	494.20
22	693/23பி	18	494.20
23	693/25பி	204	494.20
24	694/2பி	574	494.20
25	694/4பி	763	494.20
26	698/6பி	441	540.00
27	698/7பி	329	1080.00
28	698/8பி	418	1080.00
29	698 /11பி2	107	494.20
30	698/11சி2	32	494.20
31	698/11டி2	104	494.20
32	698/11எப்2	124	494.20
33	698/11ஜி2	42	494.20
34	698/11எச்	125	494.20
35	698/11ஐ	100	494.20
36	698/11எம்1எ	432	494.20
37	699/1பி	935	98.85
38	699/2பி2	392	494.20
	699/2ஏ2	580	494.20
39	699/4பி	166	494.20
40	699/5பி	21	494.20
41	699/6பி	115	494.20
42	699/9பி	116	494.20
43	804/2பி	116	173.00
44	805/1பி	456	494.20
மாவட்டம்: ஈரோடு வட்டம் : கோபிச்செட்டிபாளையம் கிராமம் : குள்ளம்பாளையம்			
1	17/1பி	11	370.65
2	17/2ஏ2	19	5385
3	17/2பி2	16	5385
4	17/2சி2	15	5385
5	17/2டி2	3	5385

SNo	Survey Number	Extent Proposed for Acquisition (in sqm)	Guideline Value per sqm
6	17/3ஏ1பி	13	2370
7	17/3ஏ2பி	247	5385
8	17/3பி2	82	2370
9	17/3சி2	92	5385
10	17/4பி	231	370.65
11	17/5பி	120	370.65
12	17/6பி	109	370.65
13	16/1பி2	49	370.65
	16/1பி3	215	370.65
14	16/1சி2	64	2370
15	16/2பி	233	5385
16	16/3பி	137	370.65
17	16/4ஏ2	257	370.65
18	16/4பி2	168	370.65
19	16/6ஏ2	130	5385
20	16/6பி2	135	5385
21	11/4பி	294	5385
22	11/5பி	144	370.65
23	11/8பி	117	123.55
24	9/2பி2	5	1080
25	9/2சி2	7	370.65
26	9/2ஏ2	41	370.65
27	9/4பி	221	370.65
28	6/2பி	233	370.65
29	6/6ஏ2	60	1080
30	6/6பி2	152	370.65
31	5/5ஏ2	88	370.65
	5/5ஏ3	20	370.65
32	5/5பி2	71	370.65
	5/5பி3	22	370.65
33	5/5சி2	71	370.65
	5/5சி3	26	370.65
34	5/5டி2	113	370.65
	5/5டி3	50	370.65
35	5/4பி2	111	370.65
	5/4பி3	335	370.65
36	22/4ஏ	20	2370
37	22/3பி	14	2370
38	40/2ஏ	4	2370
39	40/5ஏ1	107	2370
40	40/5பி1	85	2370
41	40/5சி1	127	2370
42	40/5டி1	16	2370
43	40/5ஐ	82	2370
44	40/6ஏ1	309	2370

SNo	Survey Number	Extent Proposed for Acquisition (in sqm)	Guideline Value per sqm
45	40/6பி1	126	2370
46	8/1பி1	5	2370
	8/1பி3	388	2370
47	8/1எ2	101	2370
48	8/2எ	341	370.65
49	8/3எ	83	173
மாவட்டம்: ஈரோடு வட்டம் : கோபிச்செட்டிபாளையம் கிராமம் : வெள்ளாளபாளையம்			
1	111/ 2எ3பி	45	370.65
2	113/ 1எ1	74	370.65
3	113/ 1பி1	18	370.65
4	113/ 1சி1	50	370.65
5	108/ 4பி	39	2155
6	108/ 3பி	66	2800
7	108/ 5பி	26	2155
8	119/ 5எ2	34	2155
9	120/ 8பி	93	2155
10	123/ 1எ2	82	148.30
11	123/ 1பி2பி	115	148.30
12	123/ 2எ2	15	148.30
கிராமம் : பெரியபுலியூர்			
1	644/2பி	184	494.20
	644/2சி	53	494.20
2	644/3பி	149	494.20
	644/3சி	20	494.20
3	645/10பி	593	494.20
கிராமம் : செட்டிபாளையம்			
1	15/1பி	10	222.4
2	70/2பி	1436	420.10
கிராமம் : பள்ளபாளையம்			
1	693/2பி	212	1885
	693/2சி	130	1885
2	705/1	608	2425
3	674/3பி	11	2425
4	674/4பி	24	2425