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GLOSSARY OF R&R TERMS

Assistance

All support mechanisms such as monetary help, services or assets given to PAPs (Project Affected Persons) or PAGs (Project Affected Groups) constitute assistance in this project.

Compensation

Compensation refers to restitution made to the property under the private negotiation process or under TNHW Act, 2001. In this context, it refers to payment made by the Government exercising 'Eminent Domain'.

Corridor of Impact (CoI)

The Corridor of Impact (CoI) is the width required for the actual construction of the (bypass) road including the carriageway, shoulder, embankment, longitudinal drainage, wayside amenities like bus stops, bus shelters, etc. and necessary safety zones. In this project, the CoI is proposed for a minimum width of 18 m and maximum width of 27 m.

Cut-off Dates

Cut-off date is established to identify and enumerate the Entitled Persons. The last date of census survey will be the cut-off date for non-titleholders occupying the ROW. For legal owners, the cut-off date will be the date of notification declaring the intention to acquire the property. For those legal owners who are not agreeable to compensation through negotiations, the date of serving the notice u/s 15(2) of Tamil Nadu High Way Act, 2001 will be established as the cut-off date.

Encroacher

Any person, illegally occupying public property by extending their land boundary or a portion of their building into the CoI, is an encroacher.

Squatter

Any person, occupying structures entirely within the CoI (with no legal rights to occupy that parcel of Government land) for residential and/or business purposes, is a squatter.

Tenant

Any person by whom or on whose account rent is payable for any property.

Entitled Person (EP)

Entitled Person includes all PAPs who qualify for and entitled to compensation / assistance since being impacted by the project. The basis for identification of Entitled Persons (EP) in the project will be the cut-off date.

Pucca Buildings

Buildings of a permanent construction type with reinforced concrete or Madras terrace roofs.

Semi-Pucca Building

Buildings of a semi-permanent type with tiled roof and walls not of concrete or permanent brickwork

Kutch Building

Kutch building means a temporary type of structure, which includes building with roofs constructed of thatch, galvanized iron or asbestos.

Major Impact

The PAHs suffering the following impacts are categorized as Major Impact:

- Loss of place of dwelling,
- Loss of place of business,
- Loss of livelihood,

- Loss of 25% or more of agriculturally productive land out of the land holding
- Loss of land due to severance on acquisition and the remaining land is not economically Viable

Minor Impact

A PAH suffering minor impact is one who is affected to a lesser degree than the major impacts defined above. Compensation for minor impacts will be limited to one-time payment of cash or giving advance notice.

Minimum Wages

The wage of a person for his/her services/labor to be paid, during the implementation time, at the rate as recommended by the PWD Schedule of Rates / Proceeding of the District Collector, Thanjavur R.C No.14853 / 07 A 2 Dated: 7.11.2007

Non-Perennial Crop

Any plant species, either grown naturally or through cultivation that lives for a season and perishes with harvesting of its yield has been considered as a non-perennial crop in the project. For example, paddy, sugarcane, groundnut, etc.

Perennial Crop

Any plant species that live for years and yields its products after a certain age of maturity is a perennial crop. Generally trees, either grown naturally or by horticultural and yield fruits or timber have been considered as perennial crop in the project. For example, tamarind, coconut, mango, teak, neem etc. are perennial crops.

Persons Losing their Livelihood

Persons losing their livelihood are individual members of the PAH, who are at least 18 years of age and are impacted by loss of primary occupation or source of income.

Private Property Owners

Private property owners are persons who have legal title to land, structures or other assets. These property owners are entitled to compensation.

Project Affected Group (PAG)

Any group or community affected by the project is a Project Affected Group (PAG).

Project Affected Household (PAH)

Any house living, cultivating land or carrying on business, trade or any other occupation within the Corridor of Impact (CoI) who are impacted by the project are a Project Affected Households. All the members of PAHs in the project will be treated as PAPs.

Project Affected Person (PAP)

Any individual (part of the PAHs) living, cultivating land or carrying on business, trade or any other occupation within the Corridor of Impact (CoI) who are impacted by the project is a Project Affected Person (PAP).

Replacement Cost

The amount required for an affected person to replace the lost asset through purchase in the open market.

Residual Land

Residual land can be defined as the remaining portion of land left with the owner of the holding, after acquisition of land for the project

Severance of Land

Severance of Land can be defined as a land holding, divided into two and more separate pieces due to acquisition of land, mainly for laying new project alignment.

Women Headed Household

A household that is headed by a woman and does not have a male earning member is a Woman Headed Household. This woman may be a widowed, separated or deserted person.

Vulnerable Group (VG)

Vulnerable Group includes but is not limited to the following categories:

- PAHs falling under 'Below Poverty Line' category as identified by the State Government and earning up to 25% above the official level¹
- Landless people.
- Persons who belong to Schedules Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST)
- Women headed households
- Children and elderly people², including orphans and destitute, and
- Physically and mentally challenged / disabled people.

1. The cut-off income levels for extending benefits under the Poverty Alleviation Program during the 9th Plan period for Tamil Nadu are nominated as Rs.269.07 and Rs.381.01 per capita per month for rural and urban area respectively. Thus, in TNRSP for an average family of 5 considering 25% increase in the state BPL level, the accepted annual income levels for BPL people in rural and urban areas come around Rs.20, 180/ and 28,576/ respectively. **At present, the income level for BPL people in rural area, is Rs.25, 225/- pa or Rs.2, 102/- pm and for urban area, Rs.32, 700/- pa or Rs.2, 727/- pm.**

2. PAPs up to 14 years have been considered as children, while those over 60 years of age have been considered as elderly people in the project.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) has undertaken the Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project (TNRSP) for implementing this project with World Bank (WB) loan assistance. **M/s Consulting Engineering Services (I) Pvt Ltd** has been appointed for assisting the PIU (Project Implementing Unit) in the preparation of RAP for this project. This RAP has been prepared for Kumbakonam Bypass Extension only, based on the outputs of feasibility studies for the formation of a road length of 4.080 Km. The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Kumbakonam Bypass Extension under Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project (TNRSP) contains the magnitude of Land Acquisition and mitigation of impacts. This report also includes the baseline socio-economic characteristics of the Project Affected households (PAHs), R&R policy provisions, entitlements, outcomes of the consultations held with the communities, implementation and monitoring mechanisms, budget and implementation of the R&R provisions. Minimum acquisition of land and minimum disturbance to the existing features are the prime objectives of the design. Socially sensitive stretches have been avoided by means of detailed study of different alternative alignments. Minimization of impacts within the limitations of technical requirements and cost effectiveness were emphasized.

To address the resettlement issues in the project, the GoTN has adopted a Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy for the project (vide GO.Ms.No.193 dated 10.08.1998). The RAP has been prepared as per the provisions laid down in this policy. The entitlements and options for each impact category have been provided in the detailed entitlement matrix. This matrix has been formed the basis for formulation of entitlement options and enabled the working out of the R&R budget for the project.

Due to the project, totally **199** households are getting affected by losing land or structures, land and structures. Out of them **183** PAHs are losing land only, **8** PAHs are losing structure only, **8** PAHs are losing land and structure. On the title holders who lose their structures, resettlement sites for **7** Nos of PAHs are required as they have opted for alternative houses. These PAHs will be allotted each a house in the resettlement sites with necessary infrastructure facilities. During the Public Consultation meeting, they have been apprised of the option of the alternative houses, as per the Entitlement Matrix.

Total land requirement in the project is **10.9814 Ha**. Out of which **7.7988 Ha** from private landowners, **0.0150 Ha** of Trust land, **2.0457 Ha** of Temple land and **1.1219 Ha** of Government land will be acquired. Only the lands of Temples and Trusts are affected and no temples are affected. The temple and trust authorities are eligible for compensation only. The affected Temple / Trust lands have not been leased out.

The proposed project has no impact on Tribal population and there is no loss of community resources, also. The proposed alignment was finalized based on the concerns and responses of likely PAPs, individual consultations with the PAPs during the census surveys, public meeting held with the local communities involving PAPs and Government agencies to minimize the adverse impacts.

There was over-whelming response from the public who welcomed the proposal to construct the bypass and 100% of the people are in favor of the bypass.

The socio-economic conditions of the PAHs are furnished as follows.

❖ Income Level

The income of the various groups reveal that, out of 100% of the PAHs, 15% of the PAHs fall in the group of below poverty line, 33% between Rs.2103/- to Rs.3000/- p.m., 19% between Rs.3001/- to Rs.5000 p.m, 31% between Rs.5001/- to Rs.15000 p.m and 2% above Rs.15001 p.m.

❖ Occupation Profile of PAHs & Family members

The occupation profile of the PAHs & Family members reveals that Agriculture is the predominant activity with 12% highest among the PAHs engaged in Cultivation and the remaining are involved as Agriculture labors (4%), Casual labors (2%), Private sector salaried (4%), Government sector salaried (4%), Business (4%), Unemployed (11%) and Not in Work force (59%).

❖ **Religion**

By religion, majority of the PAHs are Hindus (97%) followed by the Muslims (2%) and Christians (1%).

❖ **Literacy of PAHs & Family members**

66% of the PAPs are Literates and 29% are Illiterates and the others are children (5%). Out of the total PAHs & Family members, 7% belong to Primary education, 9% has carried out their Middle school education, 20% has completed High school education, 12% has completed Higher Secondary education, and the remaining 18% have carried out College education.

❖ **Age-group Classification of PAHs & Family members**

As per socio economic survey carried out, the elderly population (i.e.) 60 & more than 60 years accounts for 12% and the remaining 88%, fall within the age group of 60 and below.

❖ **Vulnerable populations**

In total there are 28% are vulnerable and 72% are non vulnerable. It is observed that out of 100% of the PAHs, there are 68% are Schedule caste, 20 % are PAHs below Poverty line, 8 % of the PAHs are of elderly population and 4% is Woman- headed. Since all the PAHs are Title- Holders, they are eligible for compensation only or alternative houses in case of loss of structures.

A Social Development Unit (SDU) has been set up within the PIU to tackle land acquisition. An officer of the rank of Joint Project Director (JPD) has been entrusted the responsibility to oversee and co-ordinate the implementation activities related to Land Acquisition. Elaborate mechanisms are proposed to assist the JPD, both at the head quarters as well as at the field level to ensure effective implementation of the project. The State and District Level Committees have been constituted to redress the grievances of the PAPs.

❖ **R & R Costs and Budget:** The budget for the implementation of the project and other associated costs has been estimated as **INR 22.00 million**.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project (TNRSP) contains the magnitude of Land Acquisition and the mitigation of impacts. This report also includes the baseline socio-economic characteristics of the Project Affected Households (PAHs), R&R policy provisions and entitlements, outcomes of the consultations held with the communities and the budget for the implementing the project.
- 1.2 The Kumbakonam bypass extension likely to be implemented in the second phase of the project, under the contract package TNRSP-05. The length of the corridor for this package is 4.080 Km. The road will be formed with a total road width of 12.0 m, as Two Lane Gravel Shoulders (2 LGS). The riding surface will be of 2 Lanes, with a width of 7.0 m (2x3.5). The road will have Gravel shoulders on both sides and the total width of the shoulders alone will be of 5.0 m (2x2.5)
- 1.3 The social impact assessment and resettlement planning carried out as part of the project preparation which involves the following five main elements:
- Screening and social impact assessment as a part of project feasibility study;
 - Preparation of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Entitlements and policy framework;
 - Census of the potentially affected population;
 - Public consultation; and,
 - Preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).
- 1.4 The objective of the RAP is to improve the overall living standards of the persons affected due to the project. This will be achieved by adopting the following measures.
- Minimization of land acquisition and resettlement impacts, reduction of the CoI and adopting constricted cross-sections;
 - To provide compensation to PAPs for the loss of assets under private negotiation process or under Tamil Nadu High Way Act. 2001.
 - To present an action plan for the disbursement of compensation and assistance prior to commencement of civil works.
- 1.5 The total land requirement for Kumbakonam Bypass Extension to be constructed for TNRSP is **10.9814 hectares**, according to the approved alignment. The exact magnitude of social impacts and land acquisition will be worked out through a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). Based on the approved alignment, broad R&R budget estimate has been provided in the overall R&R budget.
- 1.6 The loss of assets involves impacts on Agriculture land and structures as Major& Minor impacts. The following Table reveals the details of impacts such as loss of land only, loss of land & Structure.
- 1.7 The area of the land required for the project is totally **10.9814 hectares**. The break-up details are furnished as follows.

Table 1.1 Details of PAHs (Village-wise)

ABSTRACT: PAHs, TRUSTS AND TEMPLES										
S. No	Name of the Village	No. of PAHs who lose land only	No. of PAHs who lose structure only	No. of PAHs who lose land & Structure	Total No of PAHs	Major PAHs	Minor PAHs	No. of Trusts	No. of Temples	Total No of Land and Structure Owners Involved
1	Ullur	12	0	0	12	1	11	1	0	13
2	Thepperu manallur	75	0	3	78	4	74	2	1	81
3	Palavattan kattalai	14	1	0	15	3	12	1	1	17
4	Srinivasanallur	41	1	2	43	10	34	1	1	46
5	Krishnapuram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
6	Sivapuram	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	3
7	Malayappanallur	35	2	3	40	16	24	1	1	42
8	Karuppur	5	4	0	9	9	0	0	0	9
TOTAL		183	8	8	199	43	156	7	6	212

1. Area of Private land = 7.7988 Ha
 2. Area of Trust land = 0.0150 Ha
 3. Area of Temple land = 2.0457 Ha
 4. Area of Govt. land = 1.1219 Ha
- Total area of the land required =10.9814 Ha**

TABLE1.2: Details of Land to be acquired (Village-Wise)

ABSTRACT: LAND DETAILS												
S. No	Name of the Village	Type of Land			Major / Minor		Nature of Land			Total	Govt. land	Grand Total
		Private land	Trust land	Temple land	Major	Minor	Irrigated	Un irrigated	Residential			
1	Ullur	0.2450	0.0000	0.0000	0.0450	0.2000	0.0550	0.0000	0.1900	0.2450	0.0500	0.2950
2	Thepperumana llur	1.8133	0.0000	0.1450	0.2135	1.7448	0.2745	0.4640	1.2198	1.9583	0.2150	2.1733
3	Palavat tankattalai	1.5639	0.0000	0.3300	0.0750	1.8189	0.8466	0.4620	0.5853	1.8939	0.1888	2.0827
4	Srinivasanallur	1.7908	0.0000	0.4419	0.5048	1.7279	0.2509	0.6280	1.3538	2.2327	0.2570	2.4897
5	Krishnapuram	0.0000	0.0000	0.5939	0.0000	0.5939	0.0000	0.5939	0.0000	0.5939	0.1653	0.7592
6	Sivapuram	0.0150	0.0150	0.5091	0.0000	0.5391	0.1200	0.4191	0.0000	0.5391	0.1713	0.7104
7	Malayappanallur	1.7304	0.0000	0.0258	0.8060	0.9502	0.7855	0.3587	0.6120	1.7562	0.0135	1.7697
8	Karuppur	0.6404	0.0000	0.0000	0.2692	0.3712	0.4512	0.1892	0.0000	0.6404	0.0610	0.7014

TOTAL	7.7988	0.0150	2.0457	1.9135	7.9460	2.7837	3.1149	3.9609	9.8595	1.1219	10.9814
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- 1.8 The implementation of the formation of Kumbakonam Bypass Extension is to be carried out and the contractor is to be selected for the execution. Road construction activities will be generally confined to 12 months.
- 1.9 The PIU, through the District Collector has to initiate the LA process. The LA will be completed prior to the start of construction by the contractor for the entire stretch, and the compensation and assistance for land will be disbursed as per entitlement provisions of R&R policy.
- 1.10 In order to arrive at the best alternative, two different feasible options of alignments have been studied. Each alignment has its own merits and de-merits. An effort has been made to find out the best of two, by collecting more details along these alignments. The feasibility evaluation of the alternate alignments is presented in **Table 1.3**

Table 1.3 Evaluations of Alternate Alignment Options

Criteria	Units	Alternative I	Alternative II
I. General			
Starting point	Km	Km 2/8 of Kumbakonam-Myladuthurai road	Km 3/2 of Kumbakonam-Myladuthurai road
Ending point	Km	Km 35/6 of Kumbakonam- Tiruvarur road	Km 35/9 of Kumbakonam-Tiruvarur road
Length	Km	3.800	4.080
RoW proposed *	Metres	27	27
II. Environmental			
Land use	Type	Agriculture and Homestead	Agriculture and Homestead
Trees affected	Numbers	492	400
Ponds affected	Numbers	2	None
Channels	Numbers	3	3
Rivers	Numbers	2	2
Soil	Type	Black cotton soil	Black cotton soil
III. Social			
Land affected	Ha	10.2600	10.9814
Structures affected	Numbers	55	15
Temples	Numbers	6	None
Temple Land only	Numbers	6	6
School building	Numbers	1	None
IV. Approximate Cost			
R&R Cost	Millions		22.00
Bridges Cost	Millions	34.50	34.50
ROB Cost	Millions	20.00	20.00
Road Cost	Millions	118.00	120.00
Total Cost	Millions	198.64	196.50
Best alignment	---	---	√

Note: * The normal Right of Way proposed is 27 metres. In high embankments like approaches to ROBs and approaches to high level bridges, it is likely to be more.

- 1.11 From the above table it may be seen that the Alternative-I, impacts 2 ponds, 55 structures, 6 temples and a school building also, whereas the Alternative-II does not affect as much. Moreover Alternative-I, is very close to the town and the development potential is higher and only for this reason many houses (55 Nos) are affected. In total, the cost of Alternative-II is lesser than the Alternative-I and hence Alternative-II has been chosen as the better alignment. In addition to that, majority of the people have also opted for Alternative –II only, during the Public Consultation Meeting and the minutes of Meeting are enclosed in **Annexure – 1**.
- 1.12 So, the Alternative II is the best option for the bypass of Kumbakonam town, in terms of Environmental & Social impacts and also from engineering point of view. Therefore, **Alternative II** is selected and the Detailed Engineering has been carried out for this option.
- 1.13 In continuation of the Draft RAP, another Consultation Meeting has also been conducted for the Project Affected Households & People, for explaining the Compensation for the individuals, R&R Policies and the Entitlement Matrix of the Government of Tamil Nadu guided by the World Bank. The minutes of the consultation meeting with PAPs & PAHs are enclosed in **Annexure 1A** and Minutes of the Disclosure Meeting are enclosed in **Annexure 1B**.

2.0 LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

- 2.1 This chapter outlines the magnitude and extent of the various impact categories. These shall form a base for working out the R& R budget, in accordance with the provisions of the Entitlement Matrix.
- 2.2 The project involves land for acquisition for formation of bypass. Altogether **10.9814 Ha** of land will be acquired for the project, out of which **9.9512 Ha** of patta land will be acquired from private owners and the balance of **1.1219 Ha** land belongs to Government. The details of irrigated and un-irrigated land are provided as follows in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1 Type of Land Affected

Type of Land	Area in (ha)
Private irrigated land	2.7837
Private un irrigated land	3.1149
Private residential land	3.9609
Total Private land	9.8595
Other Govt. Land	1.1219
Total Land	10.9814

- 2.3 There are cases of severance of land, especially along the bypass. The PAPs whose land will be severed have been identified based on the Land Plan Schedules (LPS). The entitlement framework for the project provides an additional of 25% of the total compensation as severance allowance, to compensate for the severance impacts.
- 2.4 Out of the **199 PAHs** in the project, **43 PAHs** are subjected to major impact and **156 PAHs** are subjected to minor impact.
- 2.5 The compensation for the land to be acquired will be paid through private negotiation with the concerned landowners. The fixing of compensation will involve the following steps.
- The concerned Thasildhar will carry out a scrutiny of land prices (based on guideline values Dated, August 1st 2007).
 - The District Level Committee under the chairmanship of the District Collector will carry out negotiations with the individual landowners based on the guideline value. In order to represent the real replacement cost towards the payment of compensation, the negotiated compensation shall not be less than 150% of the guideline value of the Registration department.
 - The guideline values as updated by the GoTN on August 1st, 2007 have been adopted for the project. To update guidelines values for more than one year old on the date of negotiation, an increase of 5% per annum will be paid. In addition to this, an additional amount of 9% will be paid to meet out the cost of registration and stamp duty irrespective of whether the PAP repurchases the lost asset or not.
 - **Tree Value:** For any trees attached to the land to be acquired, the value of fruit bearing trees will be estimated by the Assistant Director (AD), Horticulture and Timber trees will be estimated by the Divisional Forest Officer (DFO).

3.0 BASELINE SOCIO –ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

- 3.1 This chapter presents the socio- economic features of the project and an analysis of baseline socio-economic characteristics of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs).
- 3.2 The key baseline socio-economic characteristics have been worked out based on analysis of the census survey data. The indicators worked out include those related to income, occupation, etc.
- 3.3 Structured formats were prepared on which the data was recorded separately for the household records, information collected included inventory of assets loss, ownership profile, household information, etc. In general, information on demographic and social characteristics including caste, tribe, income level, gender of head of household etc. were collected to determine the vulnerability of the project affected persons.
- 3.4 The PAH suffering the following impacts are categorized as Major impact:
- Loss of place of dwelling
 - Loss of place of business
 - Loss of livelihood
 - Loss of 25% or more of agriculturally productive land out of the land holding, and
 - Loss of land due to severance on acquisition and the remaining land is not economically viable
- 3.5 All the PAHs available on the date of joint verification will be eligible for entitlements in accordance with the R& R policy provisions. The list of entitled persons will be made available for verification in the office of the Divisional Engineer (Highway) TNRSP, Kumbakonam
- 3.6 Any further encroachment into the CoI will be prevented through regular monitoring by the Divisional Engineer of the project in co-ordination with the Regular Divisional Engineer. (Highways)
The demographic and socio-economic profiles are given as follows:
- 3.7 **Income Level**
The income of the various groups reveal that, and 15% of the PAHs fall in the group of below poverty line, 33% between Rs.2103/- to Rs.3000/- p.m., 19% between Rs.3001/- to Rs.5000 p.m, 31% between Rs.5001/- to Rs.15000 p.m and 2% above Rs.15001 p.m. The profile by village wise is presented in **Annexure - 9**.
- 3.8 **Occupation Profile of PAHs & Family members**
The occupation profile of the PAHs & Family members reveals that Agriculture is the predominant activity with 12% highest among the PAHs engaged in Cultivation and the remaining are involved as Agriculture labors (4%), Casual labors (2%), Private sector salaried (4%), Government sector salaried (4%), Business (4%), Unemployed (11%) and Not in Work force (59%). The occupation profile of the PAHs is presented in **Annexure -10**.
- 3.9 **Religion**
By religion, majority of the PAHs are Hindus (97%) followed by the Muslims (2%) and Christians (1%).
The profile of the religion by village-wise is presented in **Annexure -11**.
- 3.10 **Literacy of PAHs & Family members**
66% of the PAPs are Literates and 29% are Illiterates and the others are children (5%). Out of the total PAHs & Family members, 7% belong to Primary education, 9% has carried out their Middle school education, 20% has completed High school education, 12% has completed Higher

Secondary education, and the remaining 18% have carried out College education. The profile of literacy by village-wise is presented in **Annexure - 12**.

3.11 Age-group Classification of PAHs & Family members

As per socio economic survey carried out, the elderly population (i.e.) 60 & more than 60 years accounts for 12% and the remaining 88%, fall within the age group of 60 and below. The profile by village-wise is presented in **Annexure – 13**.

3.12 Vulnerable populations

In total there are 28% are vulnerable and 72% are non vulnerable. It is observed that out of 100% of the PAHs, there are 68% are Schedule caste, 20 % are PAHs below Poverty line, 8 % of the PAHs are of elderly population and 4% is Woman- headed. Since all the PAHs are Title-Holders, they are eligible for compensation only or alternative houses in case of loss of structures. The profile of the vulnerable population by village wise is furnished in the **Annexure -14**.

3.13 Profile of PAHs: The census of the landowners impacted have been carried out, the profile of the PAPs has been presented in the **Annexure 15.1 – 15.8**.

4.0 IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

- 4.1 The activities considered to be undertaken in the implementation of RAP are with necessary sequencing of the activities. There will be scope for updating the schedule during the progress of the implementation. The site will be handed over to the contractor for commencing civil works free, after acquiring the land and after distribution of compensation and allowances. Speedy efforts will be taken to hand over the lands involved in the acquisition process quickly after fulfilling the statutory requirements prescribed there in. The implementation schedule is presented in Table 4.1, as follows

Table 4.1 Implementation Schedule for RAP

SL. NO	TASK	Jul-2009	Aug-2009	Sept-2009	Oct-2009	Nov-2009	Dec-2009	Jun-2010
1	Approval of RAP	√						
2	Disclosure of RAP	√	√					
3	Negotiation with land owners, Selection of Resettlement site		√	√				
4	Payment of Compensation under private negotiation, Payment of Severance allowances, LPG Completion of land acquisition under TNHWA act				√			
5	Sale deed registration				√			
6	Construction of houses in the Resettlement site and handing over to the PAPs						√	
7	Handing over the site to the contractors Mile stones						I& II	
8	Commencement of Civil works						I& II	
9	Impact Assessment							√

I. Mile Stone (Ch: 0/000 - 2/150)

II. Mile Stone (Ch: 2/150 - 4/083)

1. Lands will be handed over to the contractor for both milestone in one go.
 2. In case of acquisition under TNHWA Act the site will be handed over by February 2010.
 3. The completion of private negotiation / issues of section 15(2) and award of contract for construction of alternative houses will be completed prior to invitation bids and payment of compensation / assistance, registration of sale deed, award of compensation under TNHWA Act, if required and allotment of new houses completed in all aspects is scheduled to be completed prior to award of contract.
- 4.2 The RAP document is to be disclosed for public access and will be made available in the following places in addition to the PIU.
- District library at Thanjavur
 - TNRSP web site: www.tnrsp.com
 - In the Panchayat offices of all concerned villages

- 4.3 To provide information on the fixation of negotiation prices for land acquisition in the project and to explain the various entitlement options in the project, brochures are to be prepared in Tamil and will be available to all PAPs prior to negotiations.
- 4.4 Data from the baseline socio-economic surveys carried out during the project preparation stage will provide the benchmark for the Monitoring process to assess the progress and success of the resettlement and rehabilitation program. However, Monitoring process will also include the following:
- Communication and reactions from PAPs.
 - Information from PAPs on entitlements, options
 - Valuation of properties
 - Usage of grievance redressal mechanism
 - Disbursement of compensation and assistance.
- 4.5 Monitoring will also cover the physical progress of project. This will include acquisition of land, provision of infrastructure, plantation of trees and other necessities, if any. The Divisional Engineer, TNRSP, Kumbakonam will monitor the progress at the field level.
- 4.6 Monitoring Indicators for Physical Progress: A standard format with internal Monitoring indicators for physical progress of the project has been presented in **Table 4.2** below:

Table 4.2 Monitoring Indicators for Physical Progress

Sl. No	Monitoring Indicators for Physical Progress	Implementation Target	Revised Implementation Target	Progress this month	Cumulative Progress	% against Revised Implementation Target
1	Land acquired from Govt. (ha)	1.1219				
2	Wet land acquired from private owners (ha)	2.7837				
3	Dry land acquired from private owners (ha)	3.1149				
4	Residential land acquired from private owners (ha)	3.9609				
5	Number of PAHs paid compensation for acquisition of private land & structures	43 (major) 156 (minor)				
6	Number of PAHs provided with assistance for severance of land	12				
7	Number of PAHs provided with Land purchase Grant @25% of the compensation received to buy alternative agricultural land	11				
8	Number of PAPs provided with assistance for Shifting allowances	9				
9	Number of PAHs provided with subsistence allowance	29				
10	Number of PAHs provided with alternative houses in the Resettlement site	7				

- 4.8 A standard format with internal Monitoring indicators for financial progress of the project has been presented in **Table 4.3** below:

Table 4.3 Monitoring Indicators for Financial Progress

S.No.	Monitoring Indicators for Financial Progress	Implementation Target (Rs.Million)	Revised Implementation Target	Progress this month	Cumulative Progress	% against Revised Implementation Target
1	Compensation paid for land acquired from the private landowners not less than 150%	16.55				
2	The payment of 10% for Delay in revision of guideline values	1.10				
3	Compensation paid for LPG	0.06				
4	Compensation paid for severance of land	0.07				
5	Expenditure on providing Subsistence allowance	0.45				
6	Compensation for Structures including Shifting and Subsistence allowance	1.55				
7	Compensation paid for Registration charges and taxes	1.59				
8	Compensation paid for loss of perennial and non perennial crops	0.70				
9	Expenditure on Resettlement sites with infrastructure facilities	1.00				
10	Expenditure on un-quantified impacts	0.18				
	Total	23.25				

- 4.9 Internal monitoring will track the physical and financial indicators as mentioned in **Table 4.2 and 4.3**. Monitoring will be carried out by the SDU of the PIU. Monthly Progress report shall be prepared and submitted to the PIU at Head Quarters reporting actual achievements against the targets fixed with reasons for shortfalls, if any.

- 4.10 All monitoring reports will have to be compiled within fifteen days at the end of each month by the PIU at the field level. The filled up formats will be compiled, analyzed and results will be submitted to the Project Director for the assessment on the monthly progress of implementation of the RAP.

- 4.11** The main objectives of the Impact Evaluation to be carried out (If necessary), have been mentioned below:
- To assess whether the PAPs have improved their living standards, in terms of income, ownership of land.
 - To monitor the schedules and achievement of targets; and
 - To evaluate whether the outcomes of social development objectives of the project are being achieved.
- 4.12** All the PAPs who have spent more than 6 months after receiving compensation will be considered for the impact evaluation. Any problems encountered will be assessed and necessary changes will be recommended to the PIU for consideration. The impact evaluation will emphasize on the assessment of achievements of the project targets and the change in quality of life of the PAPs. Necessary evaluation indicators will be developed for carrying out the evaluation assignment. All the evaluations are expected to be done on the basis of selective indicators. After the implementation of the project, an end-term evaluation shall be carried put to assess the effectiveness of the implementation of the R&R provisions.
- 4.13** The impact evaluation will be made on the issues as mentioned below:
- Restoration of income levels of the PAPs;
 - Changes and shifts in occupational pattern;
- 4.14** As standard format with indicators for impact evaluation has been presented in **Table 4.4** below:

Table 4.4 Indicators for Impact Evaluation

S.No.	Impact Evaluation Indicators	Ranges	Pre-project Baseline Values	End-of-the Project Evaluation
1.	MONTHLY INCOME	2,102 & below (BPL)	15%	
		2,103 – 3,000	32%	
		3,001 – 5,000	19%	
		5,001 – 15,000	32%	
		Above 15,000	2%	
2.	OCCUPATION	Cultivation	12%	
		Agricultural labour	4%	
		Casual labour	2%	
		Private sector salaried	4%	
		Government sector salaried	4%	
		Business	4%	
		Other workforce	-	
		Unemployed	11%	
		Not in workforce	59%	

3	MATERIAL ASSETS.	Proportion of households having radio	8%	
		Proportion of households having mixer	74%	
		Proportion of households having grinder	85%	
		Proportion of households having television	94%	
		Proportion of households having bicycle	69%	
		Proportion of households having cattle	10%	
		Proportion of households having bullock cart	3%	
		Proportion of households having two wheeler	60%	
		Proportion of households having tractor	2%	
		Proportion of households having four wheeler	6%	
		4	ACCESS TO BASIC AMENITIES	Proportion of households having electricity connection
Proportion of households having water supply connection	65%			
Proportion of households having telephone connection	43%			

		Proportion of households having close access to community water resource	35%	
		Proportion of households located within 1km from post office	79%	
		Proportion of households located within 1km from market place	19%	
		Proportion of households located within 1km from PHC/ other medical facility	22%	
		Proportion of households located within 1km from primary school	75%	
5	HOUSE TYPE	Proportion of people having Pucca House	62%	
		Proportion of people having Semi - Pucca House	22%	
		Proportion of people having Kutcha House	15%	

- 4.15 The cost for implementation of RAP has been worked out in accordance with R&R policy approved by GoTN and based on the information from socio-economic survey data. The property owners subject to minor impacts will be provided only compensation for loss of their properties. Other assistances as per the R&R Policy provisions will be provided for the PAHs having major impact due to the project.
- 4.16 The following Table presents the overall budget with costs for all R&R components for Kumbakonam Bypass Extension.
- 4.17 The total budget for compensation for Land including cost for trees are calculated based on the guideline value in the year 2007-2008. The summary of R&R budget is given in the **Table 4.5**

Table 4.5 Summary of R&R Budget

S.No	Item	Village Name	Cost for Compensation at 150% (in Rupees)	Grant Total
1	Compensation for Land	Ullur		289,174
		Thepperumanallur		8,730,296
		Palavattankattalai		5,375,996
		Srinivasanallur		1,335,047
		Krishnapuram		110,465
		Sivapuram		45,456
		Malayappanallur		486,090
		Karuppur		172,648
	Sub Total	--		16,545,172
2	9% Registration charges	For all villages	--	1,587,782
3	10% Extra due to delay of revision of guideline values	For all villages	--	1,097,681
4	Severance allowance	For all villages	--	74,761
5	Trees Compensation (Rough Estimate)	For all villages	--	700,000
6	Subsistence allowance	For all villages	--	432,000
7	Land Purchase Grant	For all villages	--	62,278
8	Compensation for structures	For all villages	--	1,545,889
9	Resettlement site	--	--	1,000,000
10	Contingency for un-quantified impacts	--	--	178,088
	Total in Rupees	--	--	23,223,651

(Or) Rupees 23.25 Millions

ANNEXURES [1-15]

**(MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING)
(19th January, 2008)
TAMIL NADU ROAD SECTOR PROJECT**

Chairman: Divisional Engineer, TNRSP, Kumbakonam
Venue: Muthupillai Mandapam Middle School, Pazhavattan kattalai, Kumbakonam
Date: 19th January, 2008
Time: 10:00 am

A public consultation meeting has been held for the proposed bypass extension for Kumbakonam town, linking (1) Kumbakonam – Myladuthurai road (SH), (2) Kumbakonam – Karaikal road (SH) and (3) Kumbakonam – Thiruvarur road (SH). The link between Kumbakonam – Thanjavur road (SH) and Kumbakonam – Chennai road (SH) already exist. The meeting was held under the chairmanship of the Divisional Engineer (TNRSP) Kumbakonam. Government officials, People’s representatives, Panchayat union presidents, Traders, Representatives of Non Government Organizations and about 55 Nos of Project Affected People have participated the meeting.

The Address of the Resettlement Officer, Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project, Chennai

The Resettlement Officer, Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project, Chennai welcomed the gathering and briefly explained the project features. Then the Chairman addressed the gathering, explained the necessity of the bypass extension and requested the participants to share their views and opinions regarding bypass.

The Address of Mr. N. Viswanathan, M& E Consultant

Mr. N. Viswanathan , M& E Consultant welcomed the proposal of the bypass, as the Consultants proposed various alternatives, which is a long felt need of the public in the developments like, good access of traffic, reducing the congestion to the Central part of Kumbakonam town, avoiding enormous delay in crossing the town. He readily agreed and assured to extend full support in offering necessary guidance in the process to be followed for the acquisition of the required land for the proposed project. He explained them about the entitlement matrix to the public.

The Address of Mr. L.G Balakrishnan, Highway Engineer, CES (I) Pvt Ltd

He explained the World Bank norms and guidelines related to this project. He also explained technically about the two alternatives with merits and demerits and he explained that proper compensation for the affected land, structures & trees (etc) will be paid. In view of the positive impacts of the project, like development of industries and trades, he requested the public, to give their co-operation without considering the unavoidable impacts on the land and others.

Interactions with Public: The client and consultants have interacted with the public, invited their views, explained them briefly and clarified their queries up to their satisfaction.

The Views of the Public

The members and the public participated in the meeting; have accepted the bypass proposal and wanted to commence the works at the earliest and also opted for Alternative – II

Table: Project responses to the issues raised in the Public Consultation Meeting
Location: Muthupillai Mandapam Middle School, Pazhavattankattalai, Kumbakonam

S.No	R&R issues	Responses
1	Sought clarification on the purpose of the meeting.	The Consultants clarified the necessity of the project and explained about the guidelines of the World
2	Raised whether any similar kind of project has been handled by the department	The Consultants clarified that Ramanathapuram Bypass is the, example.

3	Raised doubt about the Provision for the cross roads across the alignment	The Consultants clarified that entire cross roads coming across the alignment will be improved.
4	Early completion of the project has been emphasized.	The Consultants replied that the civil works are expected to be started after the compensation is distributed and handed over to the contractor at the earliest
5	Raised doubt about the Patta land and what will be the compensation	The Consultants clarified that not less than 150% of the guideline value and 5% p.a additional value and 9% for registration will be given. In addition to that applicable severance and other Allowances, as per the World Bank's Guidelines, will be given.
6	Requested to minimize the impacts on the built up areas	The Consultant explained about the alternatives and to minimise the impacts, the Alternative 2, is likely to be chosen.
7	The bypass may be formed at a distance of 100 ft East or West of Chelliamman temple at Srinivasa Nallur without affecting, the temple	The Consultant explained that the bypass will be formed at Srinivasa Nallur without affecting, Chelliamman temple

The Address of the Chairman

The Divisional Engineer (H) TNRSP explained that the project would be implemented and carried out as per the norms and guidelines of the World Bank. The loan assistance for the proposed bypass from the World Bank will be helpful to the Government of Tamil Nadu in construction of the bypass and it will be useful to the public to avoid the delay in transport, to avoid traffic congestion, to give smooth flow of traffic and to improve the infrastructures on both sides of the road.

The Divisional Engineer explained them about the compensation provisions as per the World Bank's guidelines for the affected land, trees structures etc. He also touched upon the process of replacement of Common Property Resources (CPRs) during implementation of the project like Temples, School buildings; etc (If any).

In view of the positive impacts of the proposed bypass, like development of industries and trades, the Divisional Engineer has requested the public to extend their full co-operation & participation to make the project success.

Outcome:

There was over-whelming response from the public who welcomed the proposal to construct the bypass and 100% of the people are in favor of the bypass. In that 62 % of the public are in the favor of the Alternative - 2 and 38 % of the public are in favour of any kind of alternatives and nobody is un-willing for the bypass proposal.

Conclusion:

There was an overwhelming response from the public who welcomed the proposal to construct a bypass. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks from the consultants, M/s.Consulting Engineering Services (India) Pvt Ltd, Chennai – 600 02

Annexure – 1 A

(MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING)

(02nd November, 2008)

TAMIL NADU ROAD SECTOR PROJECT

Chairman: Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam

Venue: Muthupillai Mandapam Middle School, Pazhavattankattalai, Kumbakonam

Date: 02nd November, 2008

Time: 10.30 am

A consultation meeting with PAPs & PAHs has been held for the proposed bypass extension for Kumbakonam town for explaining compensation & R&R policies of this project. The meeting was held under the chairmanship of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam. The Divisional Engineer (TNRSP) Kumbakonam, The Special Thasildhar, TNRSP, Thanjavur, The Thasildhar, Kumbakonam & Tiruvudaimarudhur, Surveyors, Village Administrative Officers and Government officials, People's representatives, Panchayat union presidents, Non Government Organizations and Journalist and PAPs & PAHs have participated the meeting.

The Address of Divisional Engineer, TNRSP, Kumbakonam

The Divisional Engineer explained the process to be followed for the acquisition of the required land and structures for the proposed project. He explained them about the various benefits to the project affected households and people as per the entitlement matrix. He also explained the about the resettlement sites and alternative houses to the beneficiary and compensation for the individuals. He also explained that the complete details of the Resettlement Action Plan of this project are available in the district library, Panchayat offices, Divisional office and also in the web site.

The Address of Mr. L.G Balakrishnan, CES (I) Pvt Ltd

He explained technically about the alignment and proper compensation for the affected land, structures & trees (etc) and support in giving the necessary details regarding the alignment for the enquires made by the PAHs.

Interactions with Public: The delegates at the Dias with help of the Surveyors and VAO and consultants have interacted with the public, explained in detailed and clarified the queries about the compensation and other benefits.

Annexure – 1 B

(MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC DISCLOSURE MEETING)

(19th July, 2009)

TAMIL NADU ROAD SECTOR PROJECT

Chairman: Divisional Engineer, TNRSP, Kumbakonam

Venue: Muthupillai Mandapam Middle School, Pazhavattan kattalai, Kumbakonam

Date: 19th July, 2009

Time: 10:30 am

A public disclosure meeting has been held for the bypass extension for Kumbakonam town, linking (1) Kumbakonam – Myladuthurai road (SH), (2) Kumbakonam – Karaikal road (SH) and (3) Kumbakonam – Thiruvarur road (SH). The link between Kumbakonam – Thanjavur road (SH) and Kumbakonam – Chennai road (SH) already exist. The meeting was held under the chairmanship of the Divisional Engineer (TNRSP) Kumbakonam. Deputy Collector & Resettlement Officer from TNRSP, Chennai, Government officials, People's representatives, Panchayat union presidents, Traders, Representatives of Non Government Organizations and about 50 Nos of Project Affected People have participated the meeting.

The Divisional Engineer, TNRSP, Kumbakonam presided the meeting

The Address of the Divisional Engineer, TNRSP, Kumbakonam

The Divisional Engineer, TNRSP, Kumbakonam of the meeting explained that the main motive of the meeting is to know the views of the Project Affected People regarding the compensation eligible for them, for which the compensation details as per entitlement matrix are displayed in the meeting hall and all the members of the PIU are provided with the compensation details. The Project Affected People can clarify their doubts regarding the compensation and accordingly, the PIU have interacted with the public, invited their views, explained them briefly about the entitlement matrix and clarified their queries to their satisfaction.

The Divisional Engineer (H) TNRSP explained that the project would be implemented and carried out as per the norms and guidelines of the World Bank. The loan assistance for the proposed bypass from the World Bank will be helpful to the Government of Tamil Nadu in construction of the bypass and it will be useful to the public to avoid the delay in transport, to avoid traffic congestion, to give smooth flow of traffic and to improve the infrastructures on both sides of the road.

The Divisional Engineer explained them about the compensation provisions as per the World Bank's guidelines for the affected land, trees structures etc. On the concerns raised on the availability of water the Divisional Engineer informed that proper provision for water supply for the several lands due to the construction of the bypass will be made. In view of the positive impacts of the proposed bypass, like development of industries and trades, the Divisional Engineer has requested the public to extend their full co-operation & participation to make the project success.

The Address of Deputy Collector, Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project, Chennai

The Deputy Collector Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project, Chennai welcomed the proposal of the bypass, as the Consultants proposed various alternatives, which is a long felt need of the public in the developments like, good access of traffic, reducing the congestion to the Central part of Kumbakonam town, avoiding enormous delay in crossing the town. He readily agreed and assured to extend full support in offering necessary guidance in the process to be followed for the acquisition of the required land for the proposed project. He explained them about the entitlement matrix to the public.

The Address of the Resettlement Officer, Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project, Chennai

The Resettlement Officer, Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project, Chennai welcomed the gathering and briefly explained the project features and addressed the gathering, explained the necessity of the bypass extension and requested the participants to share their views and opinions regarding bypass. He explained the World Bank norms and guidelines related to this project. He also explained that proper compensation for the affected land, structures & trees (etc) will be paid in view of the positive impacts of the project, like development of industries and trades, he requested the public, to give their co-operation without considering the unavoidable impacts on the land and others.

Interactions with Public: & The Views of the Public

The members and the public participated and express their main demand for more compensation as the compensation amount has been worked out based on the guideline value and not the present market value which has risen very high. The following table illustrates the Queries Raised by the PAPs & the Response from the PIU, briefly.

Project responses to the issues raised in the Public Consultation Meeting:

Project responses to the issues raised in the Public Consultation Meeting on 19.07.2009			
S.No	Name of the PAP	Queries Raised by the PAPs	Response from the PIU
1	Mr.Govindarajan, KMBF Nagar	He said that proper communication for the meetings was lagging. He has not received any intimation regarding the previous meeting also and requested for proper communication for future meetings.	The details of the Meeting have been published in Tamil Newspaper and circulated and advertised through local Newspaper also. In addition to that intimated through bit notices for every village by the staffs of the consultants and obtained the signatures from the persons who were available at that time. The Thasildhar has informed that during the negotiation time, all the PAPs will be intimated and he has requested the PAPs to furnish their addresses and telephone numbers to him.
2	Mr.Saravanan, Thepperumanallur	He has insisted for alternate alignment so that his land acquisition will be eliminated. He also said that the present alignment may cause traffic congestion and accident.	The consultant replied that the Road design has been carried out considering all the IRC aspects and also the curves were designed as per the standards and there will not be any traffic congestion or accidents.

3	Mr. Balasubramanian, Thepperumanallur	(1) He insisted for more compensation as the compensation amount has been worked out based on the guideline value and not the present market value. He also said he has given a written petition to the District Collector, regarding the Compensation. (2) He also informed that the present alignment has a L bend which may cause traffic hindrance and accidents. He also asked whether the alignment can be changed through the government land located very adjacent to the present land, so that the total compensation for the land acquisition will be minimum and if not whether alternate land will be given as instead of cash compensation.	(1) The Compensation amount has been worked out based on the Guideline values published by the Government (2) The Road design has been carried out considering all the IRC aspects and also the curves are designed as per the standards. The policy of giving alternate land instead of cash compensation has to be decided by the District Collector.
4	Mr. Ayyasamy, Malayappanallur	He asked for compensation for the agricultural land as well as the crop cultivated and the compensation for usufructs for the trees.	The Compensation for agricultural land will be calculated in accordance with the Agriculture Department and regarding the compensation for usufructs for the trees, it will be decided by the Horticulture Department.
5	Mr. P. Krishnamoorthy, Sivapuram	He asked for provision of water supply since his land is severed due to the alignment	Proper provision for water supply will be made during the construction of Bypass
6	Mr. Chellapillai, Malayappanallur	He asked for provision of water supply since his land is severed due to the alignment	Proper provision for water supply, by providing culverts will be considered during the construction of Bypass
7	Mr. G. Muruganandam, Karuppur	He asked the compensation details of his affected land	He has been explained the total compensation details as per the entitlement matrix
8	Mr R Mariyapan Palavattankattalai	He informed that the present guideline value is very much lesser than the prevailing market rate	The Thasildhar has informed that for certain villages the guideline values are likely to be increased and this aspect will be considered during the time of negotiations.
9	M/s Cleraton Society Palavattankattalai	He has requested for the compensation of the compound wall and bore well.	He was shown the compensation details and the compensation of Compound wall and Bore well have been provided and he has been convinced.
10	Mrs. Saraswathi, Thepperumanallur	She has requested for the compensation of the Hand pump	She was shown the compensation details and the compensation of Hand pump has been provided and she has been convinced.

11	Mr K Sadagopan, Srinivasanallur	He has requested for the compensation for the severance for his land	He was explained that the severance allowances would be paid as per the entitlement matrix.
12	The PAPs	The PAPs requested for their compensation details	The Deputy Collector & Resettlement Officer, TNRSP, have instructed the concerned village administrative officers to clarify the PAPs regarding the compensation details as per the Entitlement matrix. They also informed the PAPs that the details would be available at the offices of the Divisional Engineer, Thasildhar, Village Administrative Officers of the concerned villages.

- The proposed Engineering design of final alignment is as per the IRC Guideline and is satisfactory from the point of view of traffic congestion and accidents.

Conclusion:

The public who welcomed the proposal to construct a bypass felt that that the present guideline value is very much lesser than the prevailing market rate and they demanded that at least during the time of negotiations, the prevailing market rate may be considered and accordingly higher compensation may be made. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks from the consultants, M/s.Consulting Engineering Services (India) Pvt Ltd, Chennai – 600 028

Annexure - 2
Tamil Nadu HW Act, 2001 (Extracts)

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

[No.626]

CHENNAI, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 2002

TAMIL NADU HIGHWAYS ACT, 2001
(Extracts from Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001)

Chapter II

Declaration of Highways, Highways Authorities and their Powers and Functions

5 (2) The Divisional Engineer, Highways Department of the Government in-charge of each division, shall be the Highways authority for that division.

Chapter IV

Acquisition of Property

15 (1) If the Government are satisfied that any land is required for the purpose of any highway or for construction of bridges, culverts, causeways or other structures thereon or for any purpose incidental or ancillary thereto, in furtherance of the objects of this Act, they may acquire such land by publishing in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* a notice specifying the description of such land and the particular purpose for which such land is required.

(2) Before publishing a notice under sub-section (1), the Government shall call upon the owner and any other person having interest in such land to show cause within such time as may be specified in the notice, why the land should not be acquired. The Government shall also cause a public notice to be given in such manner as may be prescribed.

18. Every owner or person interested in any land acquired under this Act shall be entitled to receive and be paid an amount as hereinafter provided.

19 (3) Where no such agreement can be reached, the Government shall refer the case to the Collector for determination of the amount to be paid for such acquisition as also the person or persons to whom such amount shall be paid, provided that no amount exceeding such amount as the Government may, by general or special order, specify, to be paid for such acquisition shall be determined by the Collector without the previous approval of the Government or such officer as the Government may appoint in this behalf.

23. Where any amount has been deposited in court under sub-section (3) of section 22, the Court may either of its own motion or on the application made by or on behalf of any party interested or claiming to be interested in such amount, order the same to be invested in such Government or other securities approved by the Government as it may think proper, and may direct the interest or other proceeds of any such investment to be accumulated and paid in such manner as will, in its opinion, give the parties interested therein the same benefit there from as they might have had from the land in respect whereof such amount has been deposited or as near thereto as may be.

24. When the amount is not paid or deposited on or before taking possession of the land, the Government shall pay the amount determined with interest thereon at the rate of nine per cent per annum from the time of so taking possession until it shall have been so paid or deposited.

ANNEXURE 3

VARIOUS STAGES FOR THE DETERMINATION OF COMPENSATION AND GOs

The various stages of the determination of compensation are given as follows

- By an agreement between the land owner and the District Collector.
- By fixing the land value under section 19(3) of Tamil Nadu Highway Act 2001 by following the procedures under section 23 & 24 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.
- Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Collector or any other officer, may within 60 days require the matter to be referred to the court as provided under section 18 of the Land Acquisition Act 1894.
- However, as an alternative to the acquisition under the TNHW Act 2001, Government issued orders dated, 25.02.2003, that 150% of the guideline value (minimum) should be given as compensation by private negotiations under an agreement between the land owner and the District Collector. (District Level Negotiation Committee).
- In case the use of TN Highway Act, the compensation will be paid prior to taking over the land for those who are re-available and in case those who are not available, it will be deposited in the court.

The basic data required for the Social Assessment for implementing the R&R related activities for the project are given as follows

- **Profile of PAPs:** The project should provide adequate information on settlements, population and households impacted.
- **Livelihood Sources:** The project should provide information about the occupational pattern of the affected population along with average household income per annum.
- **Employment in the Project:** The project should make necessary arrangement for creating employment opportunities during the construction period for the local people.

The subject and reference of various G.Os relating to R&R for the project are given as follows

- Authorization of District Collectors to initiate land acquisition through private negotiation (G.O. Ms.No.174 dated 25.09.2001): This G.O. authorizes the district collectors of the 11 districts along the TNRSP roads to initiate the land acquisition proceedings through private negotiation, on behalf of the project
- Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project – Implementation – Committees Constituted – Orders Issued (G.O.Ms.N.221 dated 19.12.2000): To achieve the objectives of the R&R policy framework of TNRSP and to accelerate the speedy implementation of the project.
- Land Acquisition – TNRSP – Relaxing Conditions for Acquisition of Wetlands – Orders Issued (G.O.Ms.No.151 dated 07.09.2001). As per the conditions prescribed in G.O.Ms.No.363, Revenue Department, dated 28.04.95, acquisition of wetlands further purposes is not permitted. After careful examination, it was inferred that this acquisition was unavoidable, after which condition for wetlands acquisition has been relaxed for this project as a special case through G.O.Ms.No.151 dated 07.09.2001.
- Government Order on Sanction of Rs.49.5 Crore towards Land Acquisition (G.O.Ms.No.59 dated 16.03.2001): This G.O. provides an administrative sanction for a sum of Rs.49.5 Crore to compensate the PAPs towards acquisition of 805 ha of land (in total for the whole project

TNRSP 01-05) in accordance with the provisions of the R&R policy, by negotiations with the landowners.

- Government Order on Enhanced Payment of compensation through private negotiation (G.O.Ms.No.40 dated 25.02.2003): This G.O. authorizes the District Collectors of 11 districts where the TNRSP is being implemented to fix up land value not less than 150% of the Guideline Value at the time of private negotiations with the landowners.
- Government Order on constituting a policy framework approved empowered committee (G.O. Ms.No.184 dated 16.10.2002): This G.O. provides for a constitution of an empowered committee to provide immediate guidance and approval of issues during project implementation that are beyond the powers of the project authority.
- Government Order on creation of Special Revenue Staff (G.O.Ms.No.174 dated 15.07.1998): This G.O. provides with the sanction of creating Special Revenue Staff experienced in environmental and land acquisition issues, who will help and coordinate land acquisition activities for the project.
- Government Order on sanction of constituting R&R Cell (G.O.Ms.No.20 dated 30.01.2003): This G.O. accords sanction for constituting R&R Cell for the project that will oversee land acquisition and implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan.
- The Government Order on Amendment of Entitlement Matrix regarding Land Purchase Grant and House Construction Grant G.O. (Ms.) No.264 dated 13.12.2006 provides amendment to Land Purchase Grant and House Construction Grant of the Entitlement Matrix. Land purchase grant at 25% of total compensation will be available to those PAP's who lose more than 25% of their land holding in the village and are left with less than minimum economic land holding (less than 1 hectare of irrigated or 2 hectares of un irrigated or equivalent in that village. (The G.O. is enclosed for reference as **Annexure.4**)
- The GoTN, in accordance with the principles laid down in the Operational Directives of the World Bank and the policies of the GoI, has prepared the R&R policy for TNRSP. The Highways Department in G.O.Ms.No.193, dated 10.08.1998 accepted these principles and Policy Framework as the basis for the RAP. This RAP document has been prepared as per the policy described in the above G.Os.
- Principles of the Policy on Mitigation of Impacts: It is an integral policy of the project to mitigate all the impacts to the extent possible and where this is not possible; PAPs will be compensated and assisted. The principles of R&R policy are that:
 - Involuntary resettlement shall be avoided to the extent possible or minimized where ever feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
 - Where displacement is unavoidable, people losing assets, livelihood or other resources shall be assisted in improving or at a minimum regaining their former status of living at no cost to themselves.
 - People's participation shall be undertaken in planning and implementation of the project.

Type of Impacts to be addressed

There are three broad categories of social and economic impacts, which require mitigation in this project. They include:

- Loss of assets, namely lands and assets,
- Loss of livelihood or income opportunities, and,
- Collective impacts on groups, such as loss of Common Property Resources.(not for this project)

The first two categories represent direct project impacts on an identified population. Here, the affected people will be surveyed and registered. The third category represents an indirect impact, where group members need not be individually registered.

- **Entitlement Framework:** The entitlement framework for this project has been prepared following the R&R Policy. The entitlements have been decided, as part of the mitigation measures to compensate the losses to the PAPs. The definitions regarding entitlements and the eligibility Criteria are presented as a separate section, Glossary of R&R terms. A summary entitlement matrix is provided in Annexure.4

Annexure 4

Detailed Entitlement Matrix

The detailed entitlement matrix for the project is presented below:

Impact Category / Entitlement	Remarks
1. Loss of Private Property	
<p>(a) Loss of Land (agricultural or otherwise)</p> <p>1) Cash Compensation through private negotiations or in accordance with the provisions of Land Acquisition Act, plus additional amount of 9% towards cost of registration and taxes;</p> <p>2) Land purchase grant @ 25% of total compensation received will be available to those PAPs who lose more than 25% of their land holding and left with less than minimum economic land holding (less than 1 hectare of irrigated or 2 hectares of un-irrigated or equivalent),</p> <p>3) Subsistence allowance for six months equivalent to monthly minimum wages will be paid to all those who lose more than 25% of their Land holding and left with less than minimum economic land holding,</p> <p>4) In case of severance of agricultural land, an additional 25% of total compensation will be paid as severance allowance.</p>	<p>The land purchase grant will be available, if land is purchased and registered within one year of receiving the compensation amount. The grant will be released on the submission of copy of registered sale deed. <u>(Amended as per G.O.Ms.No.264 dated 13.12.2006)</u> <u>Amendment:</u> Land Purchase Grant @ 25% of total compensation received will be available to those PAPs who lose more than 25% of their land holding in the village where the land is being purchased for TNRSP and are left with less than minimum economic land holding (less than 1 hectare of irrigated or 2 ha of un-irrigated or equivalent in that village).</p>
<p>(b) Loss of residential structure</p> <p>1) Cash compensation at schedules rates without depreciation, plus additional amount of 9% towards cost of registration and taxes;</p> <p>2) Right to salvage affected materials,</p> <p>3) Shifting assistance of Rs.1250* for all those who lose complete house;</p> <p>4) Subsistence allowance for six months equivalent to monthly minimum wages to all those who lose complete house</p> <p>5) An option of alternative built house of size between 20 Sqm. 40 Sqm of plinth depending on the size of the house lost at cost.</p>	<p>(a) If more than one third of structure is affected, the PAP has option to offer for acquisition of entire structure</p> <p>(b) PAPs losing up to 20 Sqm of house will get a built house of 20 Sqm and PAPs losing a house of more than 20 Sqm will get a built house of 40 Sqm.</p> <p>(c) The cost of house to be charged is limited to two-thirds to non-vulnerable and one-third to vulnerable subject to maximum of compensation amount received. <u>(Amended as per G.O.Ms.No.264 dated 13.12.2006).</u> <u>Amendment:</u> The cost of house to be charged is limited to two thirds to non vulnerable and one third to vulnerable subject to maximum of compensation amount received. Optionally, House construction Grant @ 25% of the structure valuation of residential and commercial structure in his own land at his cost with the assistance of compensation. However, the House construction Grant shall not exceed Rs.25000/- irrespective of the structural value.</p> <p>(d) Resettlement sites will be developed with basic amenities of more than 20</p>

	<p>families are opted in a length of 5 km, otherwise houses will be built in the existing villages.</p>
<p>(c) Loss of commercial structure 1) Cash compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation, plus additional amount of 9% towards cost of registration and taxes; 2) Right to salvage affected materials; 3) Shifting assistance of Rs.1250 for all those who loose complete structure; 4) Subsistence allowance for six months equivalent to monthly minimum wages to all those who lose complete structure. 5) An option of alternative constructed shop of 9 Sqm. of plinth area at cost (or) employment generation asset worth up to Rs.30,000; 6) Training for self-employment opportunities to all willing adult members above 18 years.</p>	<p>(a) If more than one third of structure is affected, PAP has option to offer for acquisition of entire structure (b) The cost of shop to be charged is limited to two-thirds to non-vulnerable and one third to vulnerable subject to maximum of compensation amount received. The shops will be built either in resettlement site or adjacent to the road. Wherever required small shopping complexes will be built.</p>
<p>(d) Impacts to tenants (residential and commercial) 1) Rental allowance for six months @ Rs.1250 month 2) Shifting assistance of Rs.1250 3) In case of agricultural tenant advance notice of 3 months to harvest crop or market value of crop. Subsistence allowance for 3 months equivalent to minimum wages is available to those who lose more than 0.5 ha of irrigated or 1 ha of un-irrigated or equivalent area.</p>	
<p>(e) Impacts to standing crops and other properties 1) Non-perennial crops: Three months (90 days) advance notification for the harvesting of standing crops (or) lump sum equal to the market value of the standing crop lost 2) Perennial crops such as fruit trees, a lump sum compensation payment equal to the capitalized value i.e., the net present value of 15 years of future net income from the production of the perennial crops, at a discount rate of 12% per annum. 3) Loss of other properties such as irrigation wells will be compensated at scheduled rates.</p>	
<p>II. Impacts to squatters / Encroachers</p>	
<p>(a). Impacts to Squatters 1) <u>Loss of House</u>: An alternative built house of 20 Sqm. plinth area for vulnerable and compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for non vulnerable</p>	

<p>with 2 months notice to demolish the affected structure.</p> <p>2) <u>Loss of petty shop</u>: An alternative built shop of 9 Sqm. plinth (OR) employment generation asset worth up to Rs.30, 000 for vulnerable and compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for non vulnerable with 2 months notice to demolish affected structure.</p> <p>3) Right to salvage the affected materials;</p> <p>4) Shifting assistance of Rs.1250</p> <p>5) Subsistence allowance for six months equivalent to monthly minimum wages to vulnerable squatters.</p> <p>6) Training for self employment opportunities to all adult members of above 18 years among vulnerable families</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Impacts to encroachers</p> <p>1) Compensation at scheduled rate without depreciation for the affected portion of the structures</p> <p>2) 2 months notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops or demolish the encroached structure;</p>	
<p>III. Loss of employment to agricultural and non-agricultural workers</p>	
<p>Subsistence allowance for 3 months equivalent to monthly minimum wages, Economic rehabilitation assistance consisting of training and assistance for purchase of assets up to Rs.20,000</p>	
<p>IV. Loss of community Assets</p>	
<p>Relocation of community / cultural properties impacted in consultation with the community, prior to demolition of impacted asset</p>	
<p>V. Unidentified Impacts</p>	
<p>Unforeseen impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the provision of the policy, applicable for the project.</p>	
<p>Note:</p>	
<p>1) Vulnerable PAPs are those who are living below poverty line (BPL), those who lose more than 25% of total land holding and remaining land holding is less than minimum economic land holding, SC/ST, women headed households and elderly people of more than 60 years.</p> <p>2) Only one subsistence and shifting allowance will be available in case of more than one impact is experienced by the household;</p> <p>3) The amounts of allowances will be revised annually.</p> <p>4) The minimum wages for each district will be adopted as per the minimum wages fixed by the District Collector.</p> <p>5) The unit of entitlement is at household level. For training, for self-employment opportunities and economic rehabilitation assistance to the affected agricultural and non-agricultural workers, this unit of entitlement will be at individual level.</p>	

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE GROUPS

In addition to the entitlements to all affected PAHs / PAPs, the following additional provisions will be given to the vulnerable PAHs / PAPs:

- Land purchase grant @ 25% of the total compensation received to vulnerable PAHs losing land;
 - An option of an alternative built house or shop at 1/3rd cost for vulnerable titleholder PAHs;
 - An alternative built house free of cost for vulnerable residential squatters;
 - An alternative built shops free of cost or an employment generation asset up to Rs.30, 000/- for Vulnerable squatters losing shops;
 - Subsistence allowance for six months for vulnerable people; and
 - Training for self-employment opportunities to all adult members for vulnerable Squatters
- ❖ * Shifting Allowance as per **G.O No. 93 Dated: 21.05.2009**

Annexure - 5
GO (Ms) 264, dated 13.12.2006
(Amendment to Land Purchase and House Construction Grant)

Highway Department – Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project – Resettlement Action Plan Volume I
Entitlement Matrix – Amendment to Table 3.3 Issued

Highways (HF 2) Department

G.O. (Ms) No.264

Dated: 13.12.2006

Read:-

1. G.O.(Ms.) No.184 Highways (HF 1) Department, dated 16.10.2002
2. G.O. (Ms).No.74, Highways (HF 1) Department, dated 8.4.2003
3. G.O. (Ms).No.168, Highways (HF 1) Department, dated 11.09.2006
4. From the Project Director, Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project, Project, Letter No.1432/2005/R3, dated 27.06.2006

ORDER:-

1. In the order second read above the Government have accorded approval for the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Resettlement and Rehabilitation measures.
2. In the order 3rd read above the Government have issued amendment or Income Generation Assets in Table 3.3 in the Detailed Entitlement Matrix with the direction that regarding Land Purchase Grant and House Construction Grant, orders will be issued separately.
3. In this letter fourth read above the Project Director, Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project has sent proposals to Government for issue of necessary amendment in respect of Entitlement Matrix Table 3.3 regarding Land Purchase Grant and House Construction Grant based on the suggestion of the World Bank as communicated in their side memoire of 2005 and requested for orders.
4. The Government after careful consideration accepts the proposal of the Project Director, Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project and accordingly issue the following amendment to table 3.3 in Detailed Entitlement Matrix.
5. This order issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department vide its U.O.No.284/SS (KPC) 06, dated 08.12.2006.

Amendment to Table No.3.3 in Entitlement Matrix

S.No.	Item	Existing	Amendment
1.	Land Purchase Grant	1(a)2:Land Purchase Grant @ 25% of total compensation received will be available to those PAPs who lose more than 25% of their land holding and left with the less than minimum economic land holding (less than 1 HA of irrigated or 2 HA of un irrigated or equivalent)	Land Purchase Grant @ 25% of total compensation received will be available to those Project Affected Persons who lose more than 25% of their land holding in the village where the land is being purchased for Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project and are left with less than minimum economic land holding (less than 1 hectare of irrigated or 2 hectares of un irrigated or equivalent) in that village.

2.	House Construction Grant	1(b) Remarks (c): The cost of house to be charged is limited to two thirds to non-vulnerable and one third to, vulnerable subject to maximum of compensation amount received.	The cost of house to be charged is limited two thirds to non-vulnerable and one-third vulnerable a subject to maximum of compensation amount received. Optionally, House Construction Grant at 25% of the structure valuation of residential or commercial structure if the Project Affected Persons construct the residential or commercial structure in his own land at his cost with the assistance to compensation. However, the House construction Grant shall not exceed Rs.25, 000/- (Rupees Twenty five thousands only) irrespective of the structural value.
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(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)
K. ALLAUDIN
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To
The Project Director, Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project, Adayar, Chennai-20
The Director of Rural Development, Kuralagam, Chennai-104
The Pay and Account Officer (South), Chennai-35
The Account General, Chennai-18/35

Copy to:-

The Finance (PWI) Department, Chennai-9
The Chief Engineer, (GI), Highways Department, Chepauk, Chennai-5
The P.S to Secretary to Government, Highways Department, Chennai-500 009
The Sr.P.A to Minister (Highways), Chennai-9
SF/SC

/FORWARDED BY ORDER/

SECTION OFFICER.

Annexure – 6

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

- The PIU is responsible for implementing the RAP in accordance with the provision of the R&R policy. The PIU has built-in organizational and institutional capacity, by creation of a Social Development Unit (SDU) to ensure effective implementation of RAP in a timely and appropriate manner.
- The major responsibilities of the SDU include (i) Acquisition of land required for the project and (ii) Resettlement and Rehabilitation of the PAHs. An officer of the rank of a Joint Project Director (JPD) has been deputed from the Revenue Department to co-ordinate the implementation activities related to land acquisition in the SDU. Apart from the internal staff of the PIU, the SDU has been staffed with officials deputed from various line agencies like Revenue Department, Rural Development etc. These officials have been inducted into the PIU for the complete duration of the project implementation.
- On issue related to the land acquisition at the HQ, the JPD (SDU) is being assisted by a Deputy Collector from the Revenue Department, in respect of acquisition of land and supported by Engineers in technical matters as alignment changes or improvements, in addition to the Field official of the rank of Thasildhar (Special Thasildhar) who has been deputed from the Revenue Department along the corridors for carrying out the land acquisition, besides regular tasks. Institutional role and responsibilities of the Deputy Collector are as per RAP 2003.
- An officer of the HD of the rank of a DE along the corridor has been entrusted responsibility of supervision of the activities and to provide guidance on the engineering activities.
- The SDU will be responsible for co-ordination and liaison with the state and district levels of the departments to facilitate PAPs access to the various RAP provisions under the chairmanship of the District Collector. The roles and responsibilities, including the administrative and financial powers of the staff within the SDU is presented in Annexure 6.1 in Volume II of the RAP original document.
- To accelerate the speedy implementation of the project, a State Level Committee and District Level Committee have been constituted. These committees are entrusted responsibilities to look after implementation of RAP. The members of these committees, their roles, responsibilities and functions are outlined in G.O.No.221 dated 19-12-2000 (Annexure 3.3 in Volume II of original RAP Document).
- State Level Committee: The State Level Committee has been constituted to carry out a periodic review of the implementation of the RAP. The committee is to meet once in six months to review implementation, and for grievance redressed. The committee comprises of:
 - Secretary (Highways) – Chairperson;
 - Secretary (Revenue) – Member;
 - Project Director (Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project) – Member Secretary;
- District Level Committees (DLC): District Level committee for the project headed by the respective District Collector has been constituted for coordinating the implementation of the RAP and to redress the grievances. In the event of non-availability of the District Collector for chairing the DLC, the District Revenue Officer (DRO) of the district will chair the DLC.
 - District Collector – Chairperson
 - District Revenue Officer;
 - Divisional Engineer (HD) Member Convener;
 - Thasildhar

- The DLC will continue to function, for the benefit of the PAPs during the entire life of the project. To ensure that the grievances are redressed quickly, it has been suggested that the PAPs can approach the DLC, which are to meet every month, identify the grievances and represent them to the Collector.
- A database will be established, by 30.09.2009 to monitor and regulate the land acquisition, distribution of compensation and assistance, grievance redressed and financial progress.
- The Social Development Unit at the PIU will closely monitor the implementation of distribution of RAP assistance throughout the project.
- It will be ensured by the PIU that all impacts related to payment of compensation and allowances, will be completed prior to handing over of the stretch to the contractor. A certificate to this effect will be sent to the World Bank prior to handing over of respective road stretch to the contractor. The contractor will issue a receipt that the respective stretch has been obtained free of encumbrances. This is to ensure that once the land is handed over, it is the responsibility of the contractor to protect the lands from future encroachments.
- During implementation of RAP, as a follow up of public consultations during preparation stage, continued participation in two rounds are to be envisaged in conjunction with the RAP implementation as mentioned below:
 - The first round of consultations will take care of disseminating information on finalized entitlement packages and options for each category of PAPs. This will involve in explaining the detailed entitlements including the amendments for the Land Purchase Grant for purchasing alternative land.
 - The second round of consultation will involve reaching agreements on compensation and assistances as per entitlement framework of the project at PAP level, finalizing list of entitled persons (EPs) and issuance of identity cards to EPs indicating his / her entitlement package. TNRSP has worked out institutional arrangements for redressing the grievances of the PAPs in the project. The HD, GoTN with reference to GO.Ms.No.221 dated 19.12.2000 has constituted two committees, one at the district level and the other at the state level for overseeing the progress of resettlement and rehabilitation of PAPs and also to redress the grievances. The GRC will hear complaints from PAPs and facilitate solutions, and the process as a whole, will promote conflict resolution through mediation. The GRC / DLC will solve issue within one month from the date of registration of any case in the GRC / DLC.

The functions of the GRC / DLC are as follows:

- To provide support to PAPs on problems arising out of land acquisition, property acquisition, and eligibility for entitlements provided in RAP, compensation and assistance as per R & R Policy.
 - To record the grievances of the PAPs, categorize and prioritize them and provide solutions within a month.
 - To inform PIU of serious cases within an appropriate time frame.
 - To report to the aggrieved parties about the developments regarding their grievances and the decisions of the PIU.
- The GRC / DLC will meet every month on a pre-fixed date during the implementation of RAP. The committee will suggest corrective measures at the field level itself and fix responsibilities for implementation of its decisions. The committee will deliver its decisions within a month from the registration of the case and will submit a report on the monthly meeting to the State level

committee. Those issues requiring approval from the State level committee will be forwarded for further action and redressed.

- The responsibility for periodic review of the RAP lies with the State Level Committee. The SLC will meet once in six months for reviewing the monthly proceedings of the DLCs and for guiding them in speedy implementation of the R&R provisions. Direct representations to the SLC, if any, from the PAPs will be forwarded to the DLC for necessary action and report.
- RAP implementation will be closely monitored by the PIU with an effective basis for identifying potential difficulties and problem areas. Monitoring will be carried out by SDM within the PIU and report regularly to the Project Director on monthly basis. The internal monitoring will involve the following tasks:
 - Administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on the schedule and problems are dealt with on timely basis.
 - Socio-economic monitoring during and after the relocation process, utilizing the baseline information established by the socio-economic survey of PAPs will be undertaken by the PIU, to ensure that people are settled and recovering.
 - Overall monitoring will be undertaken by the PIU to verify whether recovery has been taken place successfully and in time.

Annexure – 7

Guideline Values for the 8 Villages involved in Kumbakonam bypass extension

1.ULLUR (source of collection : Web site)					
S No	Survey No.	Sub-Division	Plots No.	Category	Guideline value 100% for the area affected Rs/Ha
1	100	100/2A	4 , 5	Residential	741,500
2		100/3B	-	Wet	988,500
3		100/4A	-	Wet	988,500
4		100/4C	-	Wet	988,500
5		100/2E	-	Wet	741,500

2.THEPPERUMA NALLUR (Source of collection: Sub Registrar, Tiruvidaimarudhur)					
S No	Survey No.	Sub-Division	Plot No.	Category	Guideline value 100% for the area affected Rs/Ha
1	3	3/2A	-	Residential	4,550,000
2	4	4/2	-	Residential	4,550,000
3		4/3	4	Residential	4,550,000
4		4/7	-	Residential	4,550,000
5		4/8	A	Residential	4,550,000
6		4/8	B	Residential	4,550,000
7		4/8	C	Residential	4,550,000
8		253	253/3	-	Dry
9	253/6		-	Wet	456,000
10	253/7		-	Dry	438,500
11	254	254/1	239	Residential	4,550,000
12		254/2	-	Dry	934,500
13		254/5	-	Wet	456,000
14		254/6	-	Dry	934,500
15	258	258/11A1	163	Residential	4,550,000
16		258/11A1	175	Residential	4,550,000
17		258/11A1	210	Residential	4,550,000
18		258/11A1	218	Residential	4,550,000
19		258/11A1	209	Residential	4,550,000
20		258/11A1	Park	Residential	4,550,000
21		258/11A1	219	Residential	4,550,000
22		258/11A1	176	Residential	4,550,000
23		258/11A1	217	Residential	4,550,000
24		258/12	-	Waste Land	No Value
25	260	260/3A1	38	Residential	4,550,000
26		260/3A1	39	Residential	4,550,000