



KRISHNA BHAGYA JALA NIGAM LTD

(A Government of Karnataka Undertaking)



COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY FOR UPPER KRISHNA STAGE-III PROJECT, KARNATAKA

VOLUME-II FINAL SIA REPORT



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CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER-1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

The Upper Krishna Project consists of construction of two dams across the river Krishna and a network of canals. The main storage is at Almatti Dam, a few kilometers downstream of the confluence of Ghataprabha River and Krishna River. A lower dam, Narayanpur Dam, situated at Narayanpur a few Kilometer downstream of the confluence of Malaprabha River and Krishna River, will serve as a diversion dam. The Project is planned to be implemented in different Stages and Phases. Stage-I of the project plans to utilize 119 TMC of water to irrigate 4,25,000 Hectares and in Stage-II 54 TMC of water will be utilized, to irrigate 1,97,120 Hectares. The command areas of drought prone districts of Northern Karnataka viz. Gulbarga, Yadgir, Raichur, Bijapur and Bagalkot are to be irrigated under UKP Stage-I and II with total utilization of 173 TMC of water. UKP Stage-I and II have almost been completed and irrigation potential 6.08 Lakh Hectares is created.

The Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal - II passed an award for sharing of Krishna Water on 30-12-2010. The allocations made by Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal - II (KWDT) at 65% dependability and for surplus flows among three riparian states of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh sharing 81 TMC, 177 TMC and 190 TMC of water respectively. Out of the allocated 177 TMC of water to the Karnataka State under KWDT - II, 130.90 TMC is the share of Upper Krishna Project Stage - III. The index map of UKP Stage - III is shown in Figure-1.1.

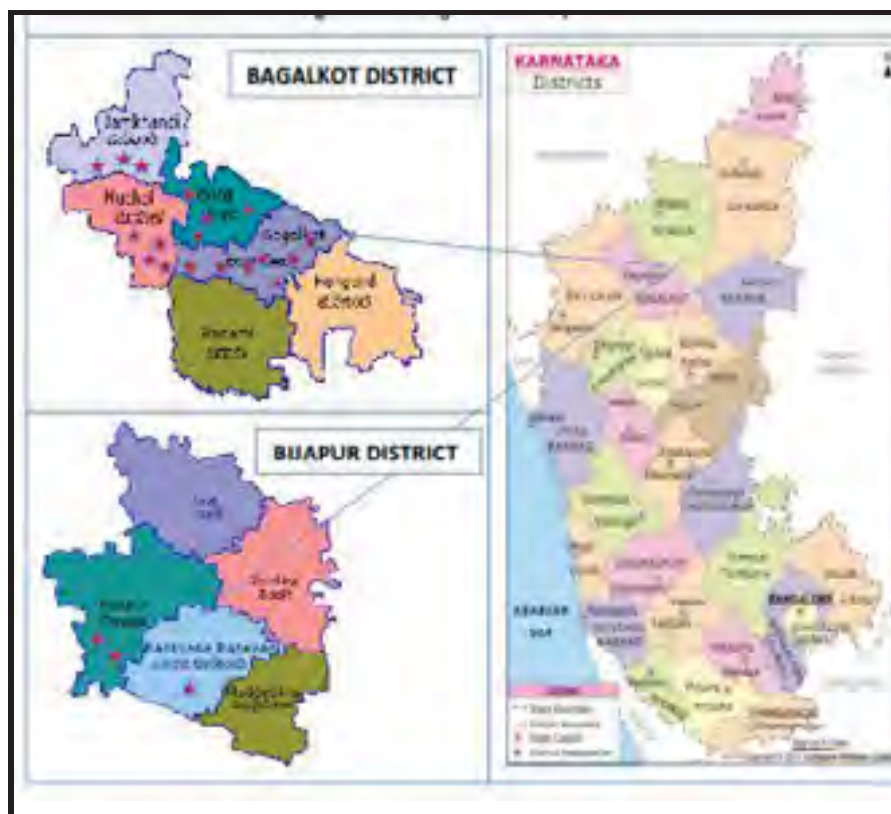


Figure-1.1: Project locations

1.2 PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR STAGE III SCHEMES

The FRL of Almatti dam is to be raised from EL- 519.60 m to EL- 524.256 m in order to store and make use of additional water allocated to Upper Krishna Project by Government of Karnataka i.e. 130 TMC of water for irrigating 5,30,475 Ha under Stage III. The Index Map of the scheme is shown in Figure-1.1.

Due to raising of FRL by 4.656 m, the additional land going to be submerged is 30,875 Ha and 22 villages are to be rehabilitated. 30,875 Ha of land which is going to be submerged, is to be acquired. The total land going to be submerged in the backwaters of the Almatti Reservoir is 74,742.15 Ha. Out of 74,742.15Ha, 43,867.15Ha have already been acquired upto FRL-519.60m The total number of villages coming under submersion is 158 villages. Out of 158 villages, 136 villages have already been rehabilitated in Stage I & II of UKP and remaining 22 villages are to be rehabilitated in Stage - III of UKP.

The following are proposed under Stage-III

- Raising of crest gates from RL 519.60 m to RL 524.256 m(providing and fixing new Radial Crest Gates) to store additional water and connected R&R works .
- The R & R for land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement of 22 villages and remaining part of Bagalkot Town which are going to be submerged in backwaters of Almatti Reservoir
- Four lift schemes from the foreshore of Almatti reservoir.
- Five schemes consisting of extension of existing canals (flow/lift) from Narayanpur Reservoir in Stage III schemes.
- 115% Intensity of Irrigation is considered for planning and designing Stage - III Schemes.

Area Benefited

Area to be brought under Irrigation in Stage III schemes and the Districts and Taluk benefited are given in Table-1.1.

Table1.1: List of Schemes and Districts and Taluks benefited

Table 1.1: List of Schemes and Districts and Taluks Benefited				
S.No.	Schemes	Achkat (Ha)	Name of the District and Taluk	
			District	Taluk
Almatti				
1	Mulwad	227966	Bijapur	Bijapur, Muddebihal, B.Bagewadi,
2	Chimmalgi	87067	Bijapur	Bijapur, Muddebihal, B.Bagewadi, Sindagi and Indi
3	Koppal	48436	Koppal	Kushtagi, Koppal and Yelaburga
			Bagalkot	Badami and Hungund
			Gadag	Ron
4	Herkal	15344	Bagalkot	Bagalkot and Bilgi
	Total	378813		
Narayanpura				
1	NRBC Extension	61747	Raichur	Raichur and Devadurga
2	Indi LIS	20690	Bijapur	Sindagi and Indi
3	Rampur LIS	13923	Raichur	Lingsugur, Devadurga and Manvi
4	Mallabad	33730	Gulbarga	Jewargi,
			Yadgir	Shorapur, and Shahpur
5	Bhima Flank	21572	Yadgir	Shahpur
	Total	151662		
	Grand Total	530475		

The proposed Schemes under Stage III will have consumption of water of 625.68 mm which corresponds to 62,568 MCM (0.2209 TMC) per 1000 Hectare of irrigated area (Equivalent to 4,526.28 Ha/TMC). This is based on the overall irrigation efficiency of 0.50 (50%).

1.3 NEED FOR SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The construction or improvements of any developmental project is not only a technical issue but has wider socio economic implications in the overall development of the economy. The acquisition of land, displacement of structures and displacement of people necessitated by improvements would cause misery to the affected individuals and families and may also result in cost and time over runs in completion of works, if not addressed properly. For the preparation of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Report the baseline socio-economic survey has been carried out by Aarvee Associates, Hyderabad. The baseline socio-economic survey helps to:

- mitigate the adverse impacts caused by this project;
- improve or at least restore the living standards of the persons affected by the project;
- enhance the positive impacts of the project on local communities and others.

The base line socio-economic survey also helps the project authorities to identify and verify the eligible PDFs, existing socio-economic conditions of the project affected persons, their ownership status, extent of displacement and individual losses that may arise due to project implementation. This base line information helps the project implementation authorities also to assess the loss/damage and affected families and prepare necessary Land Acquisition Plans (LAPs) and Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) based on the R&R policy prepared for the project.

1.4 OBJECTIVES & SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The overarching objective of the study is to conduct baseline socio economic survey for the families displaced on account of the proposed Stage III works of the Upper Krishna Project. In live with this key objective, specific objectives of the study would entail the following.

- Conduct baseline socio economic survey of the identified villages and urban

areas of Bagalkot to determine the extent of impact (No. of Project Affected Families/Individuals along with their requisite socio economic profiles as per the required parameters)

- Designing of questionnaire to collect the data as per the required parameters;
- Collection and validation of the data collected;
- Tabulation and analysis of the data collected;

1.5 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The SIA study is carried out by wide-ranging consultations with various stakeholders and collected both primary and secondary data. The study adopted both quantitative and qualitative approaches to the data collection and analysis. The quantitative data collection inevitably included baseline socio-economic survey of the affected households. The qualitative data collection employed participatory methods such as village-level meetings, focus group discussions (FGDs) with diverse stakeholder groups, and interviews with functionaries of relevant implementing agencies and other stakeholders.

1.6 OUTLINE OF THE REPORT

The present document outlines the findings of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study for the proposed Upper Krishna-III Project. The contents of the document are organized as follows:

- Chapter-1 The Chapter gives an overview of the need for the project and gives a brief description of the proposed UKP-III Barrage Project. The criteria for selection of sample villages and families along-with a brief description of methodology adopted for the study has also been presented in this chapter.
- Chapter-2 Delineates the profile of the Affected and benefited villages.
- Chapter-3 Describes the socio-economic status of project affected families in Rural, Urban and Urban Tenants covered as a part of the socio-economic survey.
- Chapter-4 Describes the anticipated positive and negative impacts likely to accrue

as a result of the construction and operation of the proposed UKP-III Project on socio-economic aspects of Environment.

- Chapter-5 Outlines the Resettlement Plan for the Project UKP-III Project
- Chapter-6 Delineates the monitoring programme for Socio-economic Aspects.
- Chapter-7 Summarizes the cost required for implementation of Resettlement Plan, Local Area Development Plan and Monitoring Programme for UKP-III Project.
- Chapter-8 Cost Estimate of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan for the project affected families.

CHAPTER – 2

PROFILE OF PROJECT AFFECTED VILLAGES

CHAPTER-2**PROFILE OF PROJECT AFFECTED VILLAGES****2.1 GENERAL**

The Krishna Water Tribunal Award passed the current to achieve the reservoir level of Almatti Dam at Reservoir Level of 524.256 m. With the increase in level of Almatti Dam from FRL 519.60 to FRL 524.256 m, 22 villages are likely to be affected in Bagalkot and Bijapur districts of Karnataka. Based on the above water levels the baseline socio-economic survey was carried out in all the 22 villages across 4 Talukas of Bagalkot and 2 bordering Talukas of Bijapur in Karnataka. Two villages namely, Yadahalli K and Sangondi villages were not covered in the survey as R&R compensation has already been completed in these villages as part of UKP Stage - II).

Based on data collection as a part of field studies, the total number of affected households is likely to be 20037. Affected villages along with the number of households that will be affected in each village are listed in Table-2.1.

Table 2.1 Details of Affected Households Village-Wise in the Rural Areas

S.No	Name of the Affected Village	Taluka	District	No. of Affected Households	Percentage
1.	Ankalagi	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	503	2.51
2.	Gaddanakeri	Bagalkot		950	4.74
3.	Govinakoppa	Bagalkot		419	2.09
4.	HireSansi	Bagalkot		263	1.31
5.	Udagatti	Bagalkot		589	2.94
6.	Bavalatti	Bilagi		628	3.13
7.	Kundargi	Bilagi		2040	10.18
8.	Kataraki	Bilagi		1361	6.79
9.	KoppaSK	Bilagi		877	4.38
10.	Alagundi	Mudhol		945	4.72
11.	Machakanur	Mudhol		1019	5.09
12.	BudiniBK	Mudhol		311	1.55
13.	Chikkur	Mudhol		871	4.35
14.	Bantanur	Mudhol		1297	6.47
15.	HirePadasalagi	Jamkhandi		1993	9.95
16.	Sanala	Jamkhandi		695	3.47
17.	Kumbarhalli	Jamkhandi		1538	7.68
18.	Chick Galagali	Bijapur		870	4.34

S.No	Name of the Affected Village	Taluka	District	No. of Affected Households	Percentage
19.	Sirbur	Bijapur	Bijapur	615	3.07
20.	Vandala	Basavan		2253	11.24
	Total			20037	100.00

Source: CMSR Primary Study

2.2 PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT AFFECTED UNDER UKP-III

The following section provides the information and a brief profile of the locations affected by the project. The sections introduce the districts, talukas and the villages covered under the Phase III of the UKP.

2.2.1 Profile of Bagalkot District

Historically Bagalkote was the capital of the Chalukyan Empire of South India under Pulakesi I, who conquered the district in 550CE. Bagalkot 's Badami Taluka remained the seat of the throne of Chalukyas from 550-CE – 753 CE, when Chalukya king Kirtivarman II was overthrown by the Rashtrakutas. Remnants of Chalukyan art and architecture are important tourist attractions in Bagalkote. Pattadakallu has many UNESCO World Heritage temples built by Vikramaditya II, while Aihole, which lies on the banks of the Malaprabha River, is an important temple town with over 140 temples belonging to both the early and later Chalukya times. The cave temples of Badami Cave Temples and the Jain temples of Rashtrakutas at Lokapura and Bilgi are also famous. The Bagalkot district map is shown in Figure-2.2.



Figure-2.2: Bagalkot District Map

Bagalkot is devoid of large canopy tree vegetation; the region is semi-arid. The Krishna River, Ghataprabha River and Malaprabha River flow through the region but are non-perennial. Soil in the area can be categorized as either the majority black or minority red. Black soil retains moisture and is often used for the cultivation of cotton. Rabi and jowar are primarily cultivated in Bagalkot, as are groundnut, cotton, maize, bajra, wheat, sugarcane and tobacco. The district is also rich in mineral wealth. The village of Kaladgi, located 24 km from the town of Bagalkot, harbours copper. Iron ore also exists in the southern part of the district. As per Census 2011 Bagalkot district has a total population of 1,890,826. The population density of the district is 288 persons per square kilometer. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 14.46%. Bagalkot has a sex ratio (females per 1000 males) of 984.

The literacy rate of 69.39%. Bagalkot is the second largest district in the Belgaum Division and the 15th most populous district in Karnataka with over 1,651,892 inhabitants (of which 28.97% are urban). Bagalkot accounts for over 18% of the total population of the Belgaum Division. The district has 163 Gram Panchayats and 12 urban agglomerations. Bagalkot, with a decadal growth rate of about 19% is one of

the ten fastest growing districts in Karnataka. Over 86% of the population in the district is Hindu, while 11% of the population is Muslim. Jains account for a little over 1% of the population, while Christians account for 0.17%. Scheduled Castes and Tribes constitute about 17% of the total population.

Kannada, the state language of Karnataka, is the most widely spoken language in the district. The literacy rate of the district is 57.3%, which is higher than national levels (52%) but lower than the mean literacy rate of the state (66.6%). Bagalkot ranks 22nd out of the 27 districts in Karnataka for adult literacy. The population density of Bagalkot is approximately 251 persons per square kilometer. Housing conditions in the district were identified as above average, per India's 2001 national census.

The district is positioned at 16°12'N and 75°45'E and covers an area of 6593 km. Bagalkot district has six Talukas namely Bagalkot, Badami, Hungund, Mudhol, Jamkhandi and Bilgi. Each taluk is further subdivided into hoblies and villages and habitations. There are 21 hoblies in the district. However, the affected talukas and hoblies are mentioned in the Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Details of the Affected Talukas & Hoblies under the UKP - III in Bagalkot District

S.No	Name of the Taluk	Name of the Hobli
1.	Bagalkot	• Kaladagi
2.	Bilagi	• Anagawadi
3.	Jamkhandi	• Jamkhandi • Savalagi
4.	Mudhol	• Lokapur

2.2.2 Profile of Bijapur District

In 1518, the Bahmani Sultanate split into five splinter states known as the Deccan sultanates, one of which was Bijapur, ruled by the kings of the Adil Shahi dynasty (1490-1686). The city of Bijapur owes much of its greatness to Yusuf Adil Shah, the founder of the independent Bijapur Sultanate. The rule of this dynasty ended in 1686, when Bijapur was conquered by the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb. In 1724 the Nizam of Hyderabad established his independence in the Deccan, and included

Bijapur within his dominions. In 1760, Nizam suffered a defeat by the Marathas, and ceded the region of Bijapur to the Maratha Peshwa. After the 1818 defeat of the Peshwa by the British in the Third Anglo-Maratha War, Bijapur passed into the hands of the British East India Company, and was assigned to the princely state of Satara.

Bijapur District has an area of 10541 square kilometres. It is bounded on the east by Gulbarga District, on the southeast by Raichur District, on the south and southwest by Bagalkot District, and on the west by Belgaum District, and by the Maharashtra of Sangli on the northwest and Sholapur on the north, Sangli on the north-west (both of Maharashtra state). It consists 5.49% of Karnataka state area. It lies between 15 x 50 and 17 x 28 North Latitude and 74 x 54 and 76 x 28 East Longitude. The administrative headquarters and chief town is Bijapur.

According to the 2011 census, Bijapur district has a population of 2,175,102. The district has a population density of 207 inhabitants per square kilometer. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 20.38%. Bijapur has a sex ratio of 954 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 67.2%. Bijapur District has a population of 1,806,918 (2001 census), an increase of 17.63% since the 1991 census. The district is 21.92% urban.

Bijapur District is divided into five talukas and 199 panchayats. The 5 talukas include Bijapur, Basavana Bagewadi, Sindagi, Indi and Muddebihal. Under the UKP - III only 2 talukas of the district have been affected i.e. Bijapur and Basawan Bagewadi. The map of Bijapur district is shown in Figure-2.3.



Figure-2.3: Map of Bijapur District

2.3 PROFILE OF THE VILLAGES AFFECTED UNDER UKP-III

There are 22 villages have been affected under UKP- III. However, since R&R implementation has been covered for 2 villagers i.e. Yadahalli K and Sangondi the socio-economic survey has been limited to 20 villages. Brief profiles of the villages are given in the below:

A) ANKALI VILLAGE

The total affected population of Ankali village is 1781 and the total number of families enumerated is around 503. The total males and female population in the village is approximately 925 and 856 respectively. The major social groups in the village constitute Reddy, Muslims and Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Majority of the land, approximately 390 acres(158 ha) in the village is irrigated land. The village settlement is located in the centre and is surrounded by the village lands. Major crops grown in the villages include sugar cane, grapes, Sapota, Onion, pomegranate, maize, millets, etc. There is fairly good horticulture development in

the village. There is a sugar factory located at a distance of 4 kilometers from the village, where they are working for the livelihood. Given the close proximity to Bagalkot town the people of the village have good access to employment. Major occupation of the village is agriculture, agriculture labour and animal husbandry. The horticulture in the village is well developed. Pomegranate, Sapota is also exported from this village. The animal husbandry is also very well developed in the village where the village population of milch animals is approximately 300-400.

The village is well connected with an approach road to Bagalkot. Major towns close to the village are Hubli and Bagalkot. The village also has electricity connectivity and majority of the agriculture is dependent on the agriculture pump sets for irrigation purposes. There are around 150 street lights and 4 transformers for community and household lighting purposes. The village has 3 Samudaya Bhavans namely, laxmi Bhavan, Ambedkar Bhavan and Vittal Mandir which is very popular in the village. Some of the details pertaining to other community infrastructure available in the village details of public facilities accessed by the village population are mentioned in the Table 2.3. The village has some very good private educational institutions located in the village.

Table-2.3: Community Infrastructure & Public Facilities accessed by PAFs of the village

S. No	Social Community Infrastructure	Whether within Village (Yes/No)	If no, mention location to access the facility	Distance from Village
1.	Primary Health Centre	No	KALADIGI	3 km
2.	Primary School	Yes	Within village	0 km
3.	High School	No	KALADIGI, BAGALKOT	03 km, 22 km
4.	College	No	BAGALKOT	22 km
5.	Post Office	Yes	Within village	0 km
6.	Fair Price Shop	Yes	Within village	0 km
7.	Police Station	No	KALADIGI	03 km
8.	Market (agricultural inputs)	No	BAGALKOT	22 km
9.	Veterinary Hospital	Yes	KALADIGI	03 km

S. No	Social Community Infrastructure	Whether within Village (Yes/No)	If no, mention location to access the facility	Distance from Village
10.	Hospital Major	No	BAGALKOT, BELGAUM	22 km, 120 km
11.	Ambedkar Bhavan	Yes	Within village	0 km

B) GADDANAKERI VILLAGE(BAGALKOT)

Gaddanakeri, is a village located in Bagalkot District, Bagalkot Taluk and Kaladgi Hoobli falling under the jurisdiction of Gaddanakeri Panchayat. The village is located on the Hyderabad-Belgaum state highway. It is approximately 486 kilometers from the state capital, Bangalore and around 6 kilometers from district head quarters in Bagalkot. According to the primary survey conducted the total population of the village is 3487 and the total number of families enumerated is around 950. The total males and female population in the village is approximately 1848 and 1639 respectively. Major social groups in the village constitute Hande Kurubar, Hadapad, Lingayat, Ambiga and Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Majority of the land in the village is irrigated land. The village settlement is located in the centre and is surrounded by the village lands. Under UKP - III a part of the village is getting submerged. In the first 2 phases of the UKP majority of the land under Gaddanakeri was acquired by the Bagalkot Town Development Authority for relocating the families displaced under UKP- I & II. There is a very strong possibility that majority of the households that may get affected under the current FRL submergence may have already been relocated and also are landless households.

Major crops grown in the villages include cotton, maize, pulses, and millets etc. There is fairly good horticulture development in the village. Majority of the village members work within the village. Given the close proximity to Bagalkot town the people of the village have good access to employment. Major occupation of the village is private employment, weaving, and small cottage

industry in brick making. Brick making has increased as an important cottage industry in Gaddanakeri village. There are approximately 30 brick making units in the village. This is also a major source of employment to the village population. Another important growing industry in the village is “Khadi Gram Udyog Bhandar”. There is a large Khadi Udyog Unit in the village which also providing employment to the village population.

The village is well connected with Bagalkot. Bagalkot is the major town close to the village. The village also has electricity connectivity and majority of the agriculture is dependent on the agriculture pump sets for irrigation purposes. There are around 500 street lights and 15 transformers for community and household lighting purposes. The village has 1 Samudaya Bhavans namely, Kalyana Bhavan. Some of the details pertaining to other community infrastructure available in the village details of public facilities accessed by the village population are mentioned in the Table 2.4.

Table -2.4: Community Infrastructure & Public Facilities accessed by PAFs

S. No	Social Community Infrastructure	Whether within Village (Yes/No)	If no, mention location to access the facility	Distance from Village
1.	Primary Health Centre	Yes	Within village	0 km
2.	Primary School	Yes	Within village	0 km
3.	High School	Yes	Within village	0 km
4.	College	No	Bagalkot	5 km
5.	Post Office	Yes	Within village	0 km
6.	Fair Price Shop	Yes	Within village	0 km
7.	Police Station	No	Bagalkot	5 km
8.	Market (agricultural inputs)	No	Bagalkot	5 km
9.	Veterinary Hospital	Yes	Within village	0 km
10.	Hospital Major	No	Bagalkot, Hubli, Bijapur	5 km, 150 km, 60 km
11.	Kalyana Bhavan	Yes	Within village	0 km

C) PROFILE OF GOVINDA KOPPA VILLAGE

Govinda Koppa, is a village located in Bagalkot District, Bagalkot Taluk and Kaladgi Hoobli falling under the jurisdiction of Shellikeri Panchayat. The village is located on the Hyderabad- Belgaum state highway. It is approximately 485 kilometers from the state capital, Bangalore and around 21 kilometers from district head quarters in Bagalkot. According to the primary survey conducted the total population of the village is 1987 and the total number of families enumerated is around 419. The total males and female population in the village is approximately 1028 and 959 respectively. Major social groups in the village constitute Kuruba and Scheduled Castes and Tribes. It needs to be noted that more than 90 percent of the village is dominated by Kuruba community members.

Majority of the land in the village is irrigated land. The village settlement is located in the centre and is surrounded by the village lands. Major crops grown in the villages include sugar cane, sapota, pomegranate, maize and millets etc. There is fairly good horticulture development in the village. Majority of the village members work within the village. Given the close proximity to Bagalkot town the people of the village have good access to employment. Major occupation of the village is horticulture, agriculture cottage industry in blanket making. The horticulture in the village is well developed. Pomegranate, Sapota is also exported from this village. The animal husbandry is also very well developed in the village.

Similar to Hire Sansi, Govinda Koppa is also closely located around the forest area. The forest land is used by the villagers for grazing purposes. Most of the livestock owned in the village is dependent on the forest land for grazing purposes. With regard to traditional occupation pursued, the “blanket making cottage industry” is the highest employer in the village. Almost all the households belonging to the Kuruba community are in this business. There is a separate community hall and counseling centre that caters to encouraging this traditional occupation. There is also a society “Unne Sahakara Samithi” that caters to the purchases and marketing needs and extends necessary support to sustain this cottage industry. Sheep rearing activity is also an important vocation to many

households in the village and wool is used for making blankets.

The village is well connected with an approach road to Bagalkot. Major town close to the village is Bagalkot. The village also has electricity connectivity and majority of the agriculture is dependent on the agriculture pump sets for irrigation purposes. There are around 60 street lights and 2 transformers for community and household lighting purposes. The village has 1 Samudaya Bhavans namely, Kuruba Bhavan. Some of the details pertaining to other community infrastructure available in the village details of public facilities accessed by the village population are mentioned in the Table 2.5.

Table-2.5: Community Infrastructure & Public Facilities accessed by PAFs in the area

S.No	Social Community Infrastructure	Whether within Village (Yes/No)	If no, mention location to access the facility	Distance from Village
1.	Primary Health Centre	No	Kaladagi	03 km
2.	Primary School	Yes	Within village	0 km
3.	High School	No	Kaladagi	03 km
4.	College	No	Bagalkot	15 km
5.	Post Office	No	Kaladagi	03 km
6.	Fair Price Shop	Yes	Within village	0 km
7.	Police Station	No	Kaladagi	03 km
8.	Market (agricultural inputs)	No	Bagalkot	15 km
9.	Veterinary Hospital	No	Kaladagi	03 km
10.	Hospital Major	No	Bagalkot	15 km
11.	Ambedkar Bhavan	Yes	Within village	0 km
12.	Kuruba Samudaya Bhavan	Yes	Within village	0 km

D) HIRE SANSI VILLAGE (BAGALKOT)

Hire Sansi, is a village located in Bagalkot District, Bagalkot Taluk and Kaladgi Hoobli falling under the jurisdiction of Tulasigire Panchayat. It is approximately 481 kilometers from the state capital, Bangalore and around 16 kilometers from district head quarters in Bagalkot. According to the primary survey conducted the total population of the village is 1384 and the total number of families

enumerated is around 263. The total male and female population in the village is approximately 689 and 695 respectively. Major social groups in the village constitute Reddy, Kuruba and Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Majority of the land in the village is irrigated land. The village settlement is located in the centre and is surrounded by the village lands. Major crops grown in the villages include sugar cane, grapes, sapota, pomegranate, cotton, maize and millets etc. There is fairly good horticulture development in the village. There is a sugar factory located at a distance of 4 kilometers from the village. The people in the village also work there for livelihood. Given the close proximity to Bagalkot town the people of the village have good access to employment. Major occupation of the village is horticulture, agriculture, agriculture labour and animal husbandry. The horticulture in the village is well developed. Pomegranate, Sapota is also exported from this village. The animal husbandry is also very well developed in the village. Another important aspect that needs to be noted with regard to Hire Sansi is the close proximity of the village with forest land. The forest land is used by the villagers for grazing purposes. Most of the livestock owned in the village is dependent on the forest land for grazing purposes.

The village is well connected with an approach road to Bagalkot. Major towns close to the village are Hubli and Bagalkot. The village also has electricity connectivity and majority of the agriculture is dependent on the agriculture pump sets for irrigation purposes. There are around 43 street lights and 2 transformers for community and household lighting purposes. The village has 1 Samudaya Bhavans namely, Hanuman Bhavan. Some of the details pertaining to other community infrastructure available in the village details of public facilities accessed by the village population are mentioned in the Table 2.6.

Table-2.6:Community Infrastructure &Public Facilities accessed by the PAFs of the area

S.No	Social Community Infrastructure	Whether within Village (Yes/No)	If no, mention location to access the facility	Distance from Village
1.	Primary Health	No	Kaladagi	05 km

S.No	Social Community Infrastructure	Whether within Village (Yes/No)	If no, mention location to access the facility	Distance from Village
	Centre			
2.	Primary School	Yes	Within village	0 km
3.	High School	No	Kaladagi	05 km
4.	College	No	Bagalkot	23 km
5.	Post Office	Yes	Within village	0 km
6.	Fair Price Shop	Yes	Within village	0 km
7	Police Station	No	Kaladagi	05 km
8.	Market	No	Bagalkot	23 km
9	Veterinary Hospital	No	Kaladagi	05 km
10	Hospital Major	No	Bagalkot	23 km
11	Samudaya Bhavan	Yes	Within village	0 km

E) UDAGATTI (BAGALKOT)

Udagatti, is a village located in Bagalkot District, Bagalkot Taluk and Kaladgi Hoobli falling under the jurisdiction of Kajjidhoni Panchayat. It is approximately 510 kilometers from the state capital, Bangalore and around 26 kilometers from district head quarters in Bagalkot. According to the primary survey conducted the total population of the village is 2398 and the total number of families enumerated is around 589. The total males and female population in the village is approximately 1246 and 1152 respectively. Major social groups in the village constitute Reddy, Kuruba, Kumbara, Muslims and Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Majority of the land in the village is irrigated land. The village settlement is located in the centre and is surrounded by the village lands. Major crops grown in the villages include sugar cane, grapes, sapota, onion, pomegranate, maize and millets etc. There is fairly good horticulture development in the village. Major occupation of the village is agriculture, agriculture labour and animal husbandry. Like in the case of Ankalagi, villagers from Udagatti also export Pomegranate, Sapota to other countries. The animal husbandry is also very well developed in the village where the village population of milch animals is approximately 200-250.

The village is well connected to the Bijapur-Hubli highway. However, the approach road connecting the village is very poor. Major towns close to the village are Hubli and Bagalkot. The village also has electricity connectivity and majority of the agriculture is dependent on the agriculture pump sets for irrigation purposes. There are around 125 street lights and 4 transformers for community and household lighting purposes. There are around 175 transformers installed in the village for agriculture purposes. The village has 3 Samudaya Bhavans namely, laxmi Bhavan, Laxmi Bhavan and Vittal Samudaya Bhavan. Some of the details pertaining to other community infrastructure available in the village details of public facilities accessed by the village population are mentioned in the Table 2.7.

Table 2.7 Community Infrastructure & Public Facilities accessed by PAFs of the area

S.No	Social Community Infrastructure	Whether within Village (Yes/No)	If no, mention location to access the facility	Distance from Village
1.	Primary Health Centre	No	Kaladagi	06 km
2.	Primary School	Yes	Within village	0 km
3.	High School	No	Kaladagi	06 km
4.	College	No	Kaladagi, Bagalkot	06 km, 26 km
5.	Post Office	Yes	Within village	0 km
6.	Fair Price Shop	Yes	Within village	0 km
7.	Police Station	No	Kaladagi	06 km
8.	Market (agricultural inputs)	No	Bagalkot	26 km
9.	Veterinary Hospital	No	Kaladagi	06 km
10.	Hospital Major	No	Bagalkot	26 km
11.	Ambedkar Bhavan	Yes	Within village	0 km
12.	Samudaya Bhavan	Yes	Within village	0 km

F) BAVALATTI (BILAGI)

Bavalatti, is a village located in Bagalkot District, Bilagi Taluk and Anagaawadi Hoobli falling under the jurisdiction of Kundaragi Panchayat. It is

approximately 504 kilometers from the state capital, Bangalore and around 22 kilometers from district head quarters in Bagalkot. According to the primary survey conducted the total population of the village is 2477 and the total number of families enumerated is around 628. The total males and female population in the village is approximately 1300 and 1177 respectively. Major social groups in the village constitute Reddy, Kuruba and Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Majority of the land in the village is irrigated land. The village settlement is located in the centre and is surrounded by the village lands. Major crops grown in the villages include sugar cane, sapota, pomegranate, coconut, cotton, maize and millets etc. There is fairly good horticulture development in the village. There are 2 sugar factories located in the village. The villagers also are employed with these sugar factories for livelihood. Comparatively Udagatti is one of the interior villages in Bagalkot Taluk. Major occupation of the village is agriculture, private employment and animal husbandry.

The village is very poorly connected and does not have proper approach road. The current approach road has been submerged by the reservoir waters in the second phase. To reach the village one has to travel all the way to Bilagi and reach the village through Kundaragi. Major towns close to the village are Bilagi, Bijapur and Bagalkot. The village also has electricity connectivity and majority of the agriculture is dependent on the agriculture pump sets for irrigation purposes. There are around 65 street lights and 4 transformers for community and household lighting purposes. There are around 155 small electricity transformers installed for agricultural purposes. Some of the details pertaining to other community infrastructure available in the village details of public facilities accessed by the village population are mentioned in the Table 2.8.

Table-2.8: Community Infrastructure & Public Facilities accessed by PAFs

S.No	Social Community Infrastructure	Whether within Village (Yes/No)	If no, mention location to access the facility	Distance from Village
1.	Primary Health Centre	No	Kundargi	04 km

S.No	Social Community Infrastructure	Whether within Village (Yes/No)	If no, mention location to access the facility	Distance from Village
2.	Primary School	Yes	Within village	0 km
3.	High School	No	Kundargi	04 km
4.	College	No	Bagalkot	25 km
5.	Post Office	Yes	Within village	0 km
6.	Fair Price Shop	Yes	Within village	0 km
7.	Police Station	No	Bilgi	24 km
8.	Market (agricultural inputs)	No	Bagalkot, Bilgi	25 km, 24 km
9.	Veterinary Hospital	No	Kundargi	4 km
10.	Hospital Major	No	Bagalkot, Bilgi	25 km, 24 km
11.	Samudaya Bhavan	Yes	Within village	0 km

G) KUNDARAGI (BIGALI)

Kundaragi, is a village located in Bagalkot District, Bilagi Taluk and Anagaawadi Hoobli falling under the jurisdiction of Kundaragi Panchayat. It is approximately 497 kilometers from the state capital, Bangalore and around 22 kilometers from district head quarters in Bagalkot. According to the primary survey conducted the total population of the village is 7651 and the total number of families enumerated is around 2040. The total males and female population in the village is approximately 3944 and 3707 respectively. Major social groups in the village constitute Brahmin, Kuruba, Lingayat, Reddy, Ambiga and Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Majority of the land in the village is irrigated. The village settlement is located in the centre and is surrounded by the village lands. Major crops grown in the villages include sugar cane, cotton, maize and millets etc. There is fairly good horticulture development in the village. There is 1 sugar factories located around 2 kilometers from the village. The villagers also are employed with these sugar factories for livelihood. We can also see that those families that are working in the sugar factories are also settled in this village. Major occupation of the village is agriculture, private employment and animal husbandry.

Another important observation made in this village is the local cottage industry of manufacturing Blankets (Kambali). According to the villagers, the Kudaragi Kabali is very popular and brings good income to those who manufacture the same. There is a society “Kurubara Unne Utpadana Sahakari Sanga” that caters to the purchases and marketing needs and extends necessary support to sustain this cottage industry. There is also a large sheep rearing activity in and in the surrounding areas of the village. The artisans who make the blankets get their raw material from these sheep rearing communities.

The village is very poorly connected and does not have proper approach road. The current approach road has been submerged by the reservoir waters in the second phase. To reach the village one has to travel all the way to Bilagi and reach the village through Kunderagi. Major towns close to the village are Bilagi and Bagalkot. The village also has electricity connectivity and majority of the agriculture is dependent on the agriculture pump sets for irrigation purposes. There are around 85 street lights and 5 transformers for community and household lighting purposes. The village has some very good private educational institutions located in the village. Some of the details pertaining to other community infrastructure available in the village details of public facilities accessed by the village population are mentioned in the Table 2.9.

Table 2.9 Community Infrastructure & Public Facilities accessed by Community PAFs of the area

S.No	Social Community Infrastructure	Whether within Village (Yes/No)	If no, mention location to access the facility	Distance from Village
1.	Primary Health Centre	Yes	Within village	0 km
2.	Primary School	Yes	Within village	0 km
3.	High School	Yes	Within village	0 km
4.	College	No	Bagalkot	30 km
5.	Post Office	Yes	Within village	0 km
6.	Fair Price Shop	Yes	Within village	0 km
7.	Police Station	No	Bilgi	16 km
8.	Market (agricultural inputs)	No	Mudhol	30 km

S.No	Social Community Infrastructure	Whether within Village (Yes/No)	If no, mention location to access the facility	Distance from Village
9.	Veterinary Hospital	Yes	Within village	0 km
10.	Hospital (Major)	No	Bagalkot, Miraj, Belgaum	30 km, 250 km, 170 km
11.	Ambedkar Bhavan	Yes	Within village	0 km
12.	Samudaya Bhavan	Yes	Within village	0 km
13.	Basava Samudaya Bhavan	Yes	Within village	0 km

H) KATARKI (BIGALI)

Katarki, is a village located in Bagalkot District, Bilagi Taluk and Anagaawadi Hoobli falling under the jurisdiction of Katarki Panchayat. It is approximately 504 kilometers from the state capital, Bangalore and around 22 kilometers from district head quarters in Bagalkot. According to the primary survey conducted the total population of the village is 5086 and the total number of families enumerated is around 1361. The total males and female population in the village is approximately 2679 and 2407 respectively. Major social groups in the village constitute Kuruba, Lingayat and Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Majority of the households in the village belong to the Kuruba community. Majority of the land in the village is irrigated land. The village settlement is located in the centre and is surrounded by the village lands. Major crops grown in the villages include sugar cane, pomegranate, grapes, sapota, wheat, sunflower, cotton, maize and millets etc. There is fairly good horticulture development in the village. There are a few sugar factories located around 5 kilometers from the village. The villagers also are employed with these sugar factories for livelihood. We can also see that those families that are working in the sugar factories are also settled in this village. Major occupation of the village is horticulture, agriculture, private employment and animal husbandry. Katarki also has a weekly fruit and vegetable market where the surrounding villages come to sell their agriculture products. The village has local cottage industry of manufacturing Blankets (Kambali). There is a society “Kurubara Unne Utpadana Sanga” that caters to the purchases

and marketing needs and extends necessary support to sustain this cottage industry. There is also a large sheep rearing activity in and in the surrounding areas of the village. The artisans who make the blankets get their raw material from these sheep rearing communities.

The village is very poorly connected and does not have proper approach road. The current approach road has been submerged by the reservoir waters in the second phase. To reach the village, one has to travel all the way to Bilagi and reach the village through Kundaragi. Major towns close to the village are Bilagi and Bagalkot. The village also has electricity connectivity and majority of the agriculture is dependent on the agriculture pump sets for irrigation purposes. There are around 255 street lights and 5 transformers for community and household lighting purposes. The village has some very good private educational institution located in the village. The details pertaining to other community infrastructure available in the village details of public facilities accessed by the village population are mentioned in the Table 2.10.

Table-2.10: Community Infrastructure & Public Facilities accessed by Community PAFs of the area

S.No	Social Community Infrastructure	Whether within Village (Yes/No)	If no, mention location to access the facility	Distance from Village
1.	Primary Health Centre	Yes	Within village	0 km
2.	Primary School	Yes	Within village	0 km
3.	High School	Yes	Within village	0 km
4.	College	No	Mudhol, Bagalkot	26 km, 38 km
5.	Post Office	Yes	Within village	0 km
6.	Fair Price Shop	Yes	Within village	0 km
7.	Police Station	No	Bilgi	40 km
8.	Market (agricultural inputs)	No	Mudhol, Bilgi, Bagalkot	26 km, 40 km, 38 km
9.	Veterinary Hospital	Yes	Within village	0 km
10.	Hospital Major	No	Mudhol, Bagalkot	26 km, 38 km
11.	Ambedkar Bhavan	Yes	Within village	0 km

I) KOPPA SK (BIGALI)

S.K. Koppa, is a village located in Bagalkot District, Bilagi Taluk and Anagaawadi Hoobli falling under the jurisdiction of Chikka Alagundi Panchayat. It is approximately 520 kilometers from the state capital, Bangalore and around 45 kilometers from district head quarters in Bagalkot. According to the primary survey conducted the total population of the village is 3337 and the total number of families enumerated is around 877. The total male and female population in the village is approximately 1713 and 1624 respectively. Major social groups in the village constitute Reddy, Kuruba, Lingayat, Muslim and Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

The village has around 2800 acres(1133 ha) of land of which around 2600 acres(1052 ha) is irrigated. The village settlement is located in the centre and is surrounded by the village lands. Major crops grown in the villages include sugar-cane, wheat, cotton, sun flower, maize and millets etc. There are 6 sugar factories located in the village. The villagers also are employed with these sugar factories for livelihood. Major occupation of the village is agriculture, private employment and animal husbandry.

The village is poorly connected though it has an approach road. A new bridge is being constructed to connect the village to the district headquarters located in Bagalkot. Major towns close to the village are Mudhol, Bilagi and Bagalkot. The village also has electricity connectivity and majority of the agriculture is dependent on the agriculture pump sets for irrigation purposes. There are around 230 street lights and 3 transformers for community and household lighting purposes. There are around 60 small electricity transformers installed for agricultural purposes. There are 3 separate Samudaya Bhavans for various communities in the village namely, Gangadhara Bhavan, Muslim Samudaya Bhavan, Hem Reddy Bhavan. Some of the details pertaining to other community infrastructure available in the village details of public facilities accessed by the village population are mentioned in the Table 2.11.

Table-2.11: Community Infrastructure & Public Facilities accessed by Community PAFs of the area

S.NO	Social Community Infrastructure	Whether within Village (Yes/No)	If no, mention location to access the facility	Distance from Village
1.	Primary Health Centre	No	Chikka Alagundi	04 km
2.	Primary School	Yes	Within village	0 kms
3.	High School	No	Chikka Alagundi, Kundargi	04 km, 12 km
4.	College	No	Mudhol, Bagalkot	20 km, 35 km
5.	Post Office	Yes	Within village	0 km
6.	Fair Price Shop	Yes	Within village	0 km
7.	Police Station	No	Bilgi	30 km
8.	Market (agricultural inputs)	No	Mudhol, Bagalkot	20 km, 35 km
9.	Veterinary Hospital	No	Chikka Alagundi	04 km
10.	Hospital Major	No	Bagalkot, Mudhol	35 km, 20 km
11.	Ambedkar Bhavan	Yes	Within village	0 km

J) ALAGUNDI BK (MUDHOL)

Alagundi BK, is a village located in Bagalkot District, Mudhol Taluk and Lokapur Hoobli falling under the jurisdiction of Machakanur Panchayat. It is approximately 524 kilometers from the state capital, Bangalore and around 53 kilometers from district head quarters in Bagalkot. According to the primary survey conducted the total population of the village is 3574 and the total number of families enumerated is around 945. The total males and female population in the village is approximately 1841 and 1733 respectively. Major social groups in the village constitute Reddy, Lingayat, Kuruba, Muslims and Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Majority of the land in the village is irrigated land. The village settlement is located in the centre and is surrounded by the village lands. Major crops grown in the villages include sugar cane, Pomegranate, Sapota, Grapes, Papaya, maize, wheat and millets etc. There are no major industries or economic centres, industries

close to the village. Major occupation of the village is horticulture, agriculture and animal husbandry.

The village is well connected with an approach road to Mudhol. A new bridge has also been constructed for the village wherein it has better approach to Bagalkot. Due to the construction of the new bridge a distance of 20 kilometers has been reduced from accessing the district head quarters located in Bagalkot. Major towns close to the village are Mudhol and Bagalkot. There is also an ITI college located in the village. The village also has electricity connectivity and majority of the agriculture is dependent on the agriculture pump sets for irrigation purposes. There are around 280 street lights and 6 transformers for community and household lighting purposes. The village also has around 120 transformers installed for agriculture purposes. There are about 4 community specific Samudaya Bhavans in the village. Some of the details pertaining to other community infrastructure available in the village details of public facilities accessed by the village population are mentioned in the Table 2.12.

Table-2.12: Community Infrastructure & Public Facilities accessed by Community PAFs of the area

S.No	Social Community Infrastructure	Whether within Village (Yes/No)	If no, mention location to access the facility	Distance from Village
1.	Primary Health Centre	No	Yadhalli	07 km
2.	Primary School	Yes	Within village	0 km
3.	High School	Yes	Within village	0 km
4.	College	No	Mudhol	16 km
5.	Post Office	No	Chikalagundi	02 km
6.	Fair Price Shop	Yes	Within village	0 km
7.	Police Station	No	Mudhol	16 km
8.	Market (agricultural inputs)	No	Mudhol	16 km
9.	Veterinary Hospital	No	Machaknuru, c. Alagundi	04 km, 02 km
10.	Hospital Major	No	Bagalkot, Mudhol	45 km, 16 km
11.	Ambedkar Bhavan	Yes	Within village	0 km

S.No	Social Community Infrastructure	Whether within Village (Yes/No)	If no, mention location to access the facility	Distance from Village
12.	Samudaya Bhavan	Yes	Within village	0 km

K) MACHAKANUR (MUDHOL)

Machakanur, is a village located in Bagalkot District, Mudhol Taluk and Lokapur Hoobli falling under the jurisdiction of Machakanur Panchayat. It is approximately 520 kilometers from the state capital, Bangalore and around 48 kilometers from district head quarters in Bagalkot. According to the primary survey conducted the total population of the village is 4256 and the total number of families enumerated is around 1019. The total males and female population in the village is approximately 2191 and 2065 respectively. Major social groups in the village constitute Brahmin, Ambiga, Hem Reddy, Lingayat, Kuruba, and Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

The village has approximately 3365 acres of land of which the irrigated land is approximately 3165 acres. Majority of the land in the village is irrigated land. The village settlement is located in the centre and is surrounded by the village lands. Major crops grown in the villages include sugar cane, cotton, pomegranate, maize, and millets etc.

There are no major economic centres close to the village. There are 2 small settlements within the village. Each located at a distance of 1 kilometer from the primary settlement. Major occupation of the village is horticulture, agriculture and animal husbandry. The SC colony pertaining to the village was submerged in Phase - II of the UKP and a new location was identified and houses were constructed and a new resettlement colony was created to relocate these households from this colony using Zilla Panchayat funds. However, under Phase III of the UKP, this newly built resettlement colony is also getting submerged. Special care needs to be taken to ensure that these households who are affected twice in a single project are well protected.

The village is well connected with an approach road and is connected to Bagalkot and Mudhol. A new bridge has also been constructed for improving the approach to Bagalkot. Major towns close to the village are Mudhol and Bagalkot. The village also has electricity connectivity and majority of the agriculture is dependent on the agriculture pump sets for irrigation purposes. There are around 130 street lights and 5 transformers for community and household lighting purposes. There are about 3 community specific Samudaya Bhavans in the village namely, Hole Basaveshwara Samudaya Bhavan, Ambedkar Bhavan and Lingayat Math. One of the important land marks in the village is the Hole Basaveshwara Temple which is more than 600 years old. Pilgrims from neighboring states also regularly visit this temple. The total area of the temple is more than 5 acres and special care needs to be taken while relocating the temple. Some of the details pertaining to other community infrastructure available in the village details of public facilities accessed by the village population are mentioned in the Table 2.13.

Table-2.13: Community Infrastructure & Public Facilities accessed by Community PAFs of the area

S.No	Social Community Infrastructure	Whether within Village (Yes/No)	If no, mention location to access the facility	Distance from Village
1.	Primary Health Centre	No	Yadhalli, Mudhol	15 km, 18 km
2.	Primary School	Yes	Within village	0 km
3.	High School	No	Vajramatti, Mudhol	10 km, 18 km
4.	College	No	Mudhol, Ingaligi, Yadhalli	18 km, 15 km, 16 km
5.	Post Office	Yes	Within village	0 km
6.	Fair Price Shop	Yes	Within village	0 km
7.	Police Station	No	Mudhol	18 km
8.	Market (agricultural inputs)	No	Mudhol, Kataraki	18 km, 12 km
9.	Veterinary Hospital	Yes	Within village	0 km
10.	Hospital Major	No	Mudhol, Bagalkot	18 km, 30 km
11.	Ambedkar Bhavan	Yes	Within village	0 km

L) BUDHNI BK (MUDHOL)

Budhni BK, is a village located in Bagalkot District, Mudhol Taluk and Lokapur Hoobli falling under the jurisdiction of Machakanur Panchayat. It is approximately 530 kilometers from the state capital, Bangalore and around 40 kilometers from district head quarters in Bagalkot. According to the primary survey conducted the total population of the village is 1285 and the total number of families enumerated is around 311. The total males and female population in the village is 644 and 641 respectively. Major social groups in the village constitute Ambiga, Reddy, Lingayat, Kuruba and Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Majority of the land in the village is irrigated land. The village settlement is located in the centre and is surrounded by the village lands. Major crops grown in the villages include sugar cane, cotton, maize, wheat and millets etc. There are no major economic centres, industries close to the village. Comparatively is one of the interior villages in the Taluk. Major occupation of the village is agriculture.

The village is well connected with an approach road to Bagalkot and Mudhol. Major towns close to the village are Mudhol and Bagalkot. The village also has electricity connectivity and majority of the agriculture is dependent on the agriculture pump sets for irrigation purposes. There are around 40 street lights and 2 transformers for community and household lighting purposes. There are about 2 community specific Samudaya Bhavans in the village namely, Hanuman Samudaya Bhavan and Shiva Samudaya Bhavan. Some of the details pertaining to other community infrastructure available in the village details of public facilities accessed by the village population are mentioned in the Table 2.14.

Table-2.14: Community Infrastructure & Public Facilities accessed by Community PAFs of the area

S.No	Social Community Infrastructure	Whether within Village (Yes/No)	If no, Mention location to access the facility	Distance from the village Distance from Village
1.	Primary Health Centre	No	Mudhol	22 km

S.No	Social Community Infrastructure	Whether within Village (Yes/No)	If no, Mention location to access the facility	Distance from the village Distance from Village
2.	Primary School	Yes	Within village	0 km
3.	High School	No	Mudhol and Ingaligi	22 km, 16 km
4.	College	No	Mudhol	22 km
5.	Post Office	No	Machaknur	3 km
6.	Fair Price Shop	Yes	Within village	0 km
7.	Police Station	No	Mudhol	22 km
8.	Market (agricultural inputs)	No	Mudhol	22 km
9.	Veterinary Hospital	No	Machaknur	3 km
10.	Hospital Major	No	Bagalkot, Mudhol	45 km, 22 km
11.	Samudaya Bhavan	Yes	Within village	0 km
12.	Ambedkar Bhavan	Yes	Within village	0 km

M) CHIKKUR(MUDHOL)

Chikkur, is a village located in Bagalkot District, Mudhol Taluk and Lokapur Hoobli falling under the jurisdiction of Bantanur Panchayat. It is approximately 524 kilometers from the state capital, Bangalore and around 50 kilometers from district head quarters in Bagalkot. According to the primary survey conducted the total population of the village is 3455 and the total number of families enumerated is around 871. The total males and female population in the village is approximately 1735 and 1720 respectively. Major social groups in the village constitute Ambiga, Hem Reddy, Lingayat, Lambani, Kuruba, Muslims and Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Majority of the land in the village is irrigated land. However, due to the submergence created by the Almatti Dam total land under the village is reduced. The village settlement is located in the centre and is surrounded by the village lands. Major crops grown in the villages include sugar cane, cotton, grapes, pomegranate, maize, sunflower and millets etc. There are no major economic centres close to the village. There is a small Lambani Thanda located around 2

kilometers from the village. Major occupation of the village is agriculture and private employment and animal husbandry. It needs to be noted that women in the Lambani Tanda, are pursuing their traditional occupation of sewing traditional clothing, sarees, cloth purses etc.

The village is well connected with an approach road and is connected to Bagalkot and Mudhol. A new bridge has also been constructed for approaching the village. Major towns close to the village are Mudhol and Bagalkot. The village also has electricity connectivity and majority of the agriculture is dependent on the agriculture pump sets for irrigation purposes. There are around 130 street lights and 5 transformers for community and household lighting purposes. There are approximately 150 agriculture transformers in the village. There are about 6 community specific Samudaya Bhavans in the village. Some of the details pertaining to other community infrastructure available in the village details of public facilities accessed by the village population are mentioned in the Table 2.15.

Table-2.15: Community Infrastructure & Public Facilities accessed by Community PAFs of the area

S.No	Social Community Infrastructure	Whether within Village (Yes/No)	If no, mention location to access the facility	Distance from Village
1.	Primary Health Centre	No	Lokapur	8 km
2.	Primary School	Yes	Within Village	0 km
3.	High School	No	Lokapur and Bantanur	8 km, 3 km
4.	College	No	Lokapur, Bagalkot, Mudhol.	8 km, 30 km, 25 km
5.	Post Office	Yes	Within Village	0 km
6.	Fair Price Shop	Yes	Within Village	0 km
7.	Police Station	No	Lokapur	8 km
8.	Market (agricultural inputs)	No	Lokapur, Mudhol	8 km, 25 km
9.	Veterinary Hospital	Yes	Within Village	0 km
10.	Hospital Major	No	Bagalkot, Mudhol	30 km, 25 km
11.	Samudaya Bhavan	Yes	Within Village	0 km
12.	Ambedkar Bhavan	Yes	Within Village	0 km

N) BANTANUR(MUDHOL)

Bantanur, is a village located in Bagalkot District, Mudhol Taluk and Lokapur Hoobli falling under the jurisdiction of Bantanur Panchayat. It is approximately 524 kilometers from the state capital, Bangalore and around 35 kilometers from district head quarters in Bagalkot. According to the primary survey conducted the total population of the village is 4766 and the total number of families enumerated is around 1297. The total males and female population in the village is approximately 2434 and 2332 respectively. Major social groups in the village constitute Reddy, Kuruba and Scheduled Castes and Tribes. There is a small settlement within Bantanur village that is located at a distance of 2 kilometers from the main settlement. However, there is no proper connectivity with this settlement.

Majority of the land in the village is irrigated land. The village settlement is located in the centre and is surrounded by the village lands. Major crops grown in the villages include sugar cane, pomegranate, maize and millets etc. There is fairly good horticulture development in the village. There is a sugar factory located at a distance of 6 kilometers from the village. The people in the village also work there for livelihood. Major occupation of the village is agriculture, agriculture labour and animal husbandry. The village is well connected with an approach road to Bagalkot and Bilagi. Major towns close to the village are Mudhol and Bagalkot. The village also has electricity connectivity and majority of the agriculture is dependent on the agriculture pump sets for irrigation purposes. There are around 125 street lights and 4 transformers for community and household lighting purposes. The village has 3 Samudaya Bhavans namely, Hem Reddy Bhavan, Ambedkar Bhavan and Laxmi Bhavan. Some of the details pertaining to other community infrastructure available in the village details of public facilities accessed by the village population are mentioned in the Table 2.16.

Table-2.16: Community Infrastructure & Public Facilities accessed by Community PAFs of the area

S.No	Social Community Infrastructure	Whether within Village (Yes/No)	If no, mention location to access the facility	Distance from Village
1.	Primary Health Centre	No	Lokapur	11 km
2.	Primary School	Yes	Within village	0 km
3.	High School	Yes	Within village	0 km
4.	College	No	Bagalkot and Lokapur	27 km, 11 km
5.	Post Office	Yes	Within village	0 km
6.	Fair Price Shop	Yes	Within village	0 km
7.	Police Station	No	Lokapur	11 km
8.	Market (agricultural inputs)	No	Bagalkot, Lokapur	27 km, 11 km
9.	Veterinary Hospital	Yes	Within village	0 km
10.	Hospital Major	No	Bagalkot, Mudhol	27 km, 40 km
11.	Ambedkar Bhavan	Yes	Within village	0 km
12.	Samudaya Bhavan	Yes	Within village	0 km

O) HIRE PADASLAGI(JAMKHANDI)

Hire Padasalagi, is a village located in Bagalkot District, Jamkhandi Taluk and Savalagi Hoobli falling under the jurisdiction of Hire Padasalagi Panchayat. It is approximately 546 kilometers from the state capital, Bangalore and around 75 kilometers from district head quarters in Bagalkot. According to the primary survey conducted the total population of the village is 8538 and the total number of families enumerated is around 1993. The total male and female population in the village is approximately 4478 and 4060 respectively. Major social groups in the village constitute Jain, Lingayat, Uppar, Marathi, Muslim and Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Majority of the land in the village is irrigated land. The village settlement is located in the centre and is surrounded by the village lands. Major crops grown in the villages include sugar cane, wheat, cotton, turmeric, vegetables maize and millets etc. There is a sugar factories located about 3 kilometers from the

village. Large number of villagers are employed with these sugar factories for livelihood. Major occupation of the village is agriculture, private employment and animal husbandry. The animal husbandry business in the village is also well developed and the population of milch animals is more than 300-400 in the village. There is also a “Haalu Utpadakara Sanga” in the village that cater to milk production and marketing needs of milk producing farmers. Given that Jamkhandi is very close to the village a fairly large population in the village seeks employment in this town. The village is said to be very powerful politically as 2 MLAs from this village were elected in the previous state regimes.

The village is not well connected to the district head quarters in Bagalkot. The connecting road was submerged under the UKP - II. New road is being constructed to connect the village with the district head quarters. Major towns close to the village are Jamkhandi and Bijapur. The village also has electricity connectivity and majority of the agriculture is dependent on the agriculture pump sets for irrigation purposes. There are around 265 street lights and 5 transformers for community and household lighting purposes. Some of the details pertaining to other community infrastructure available in the village details of public facilities accessed by the village population are mentioned in the Table 2.17.

Table-2.17: Community Infrastructure & Public Facilities accessed by Community PAFs of the area

S.NO	Social Community Infrastructure	Whether within Village (Yes/No)	If no, mention location to access the facility	Distance from Village Distance from Village
1.	Primary Health Centre	No	Savalagi	05 km
2.	Primary School	Yes	Within village	0 km
3.	High School	Yes	Within village	0 km
4.	College	No	Jamkhandi, Savalagi	20 km, 05 km
5.	Post Office	Yes	Within village	0 km
6.	Fair Price Shop	Yes	Within village	0 km
7.	Police Station	No	Savalagi	05 km
8.	Market	No	Jamkhandi,	20 km, 05 km

S.NO	Social Community Infrastructure (agricultural inputs)	Whether within Village (Yes/No)	If no, mention location to access the facility Savalagi	Distance from Village Distance from Village
9.	Veterinary Hospital	Yes	Within village	0 km
10.	Hospital Major	No	Jamkhandi, Bijapur	20 km, 45 km
11.	Ambedkar Bhavan	Yes	Within village	0 km

P) SANALA(JAMKHANDI)

Sanala, is a village located in Bagalkot District, Jamkhandi Taluk and Jamkhandi Hoobli falling under the jurisdiction of Kumbarahalla Panchayat. It is approximately 634 kilometers from the state capital, Bangalore and around 83 kilometers from district head quarters in Bagalkot. According to the primary survey conducted the total population of the village is 3039 and the total number of families enumerated is around 695. The total males and female population in the village is approximately 1602 and 1437 respectively. Major social groups in the village constitute Reddy, Jain, Muslim and Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Majority of the land in the village is irrigated land. The village settlement is located in the centre and is surrounded by the village lands. Major crops grown in the villages include sugar cane, pomegranate, grapes, sapota, wheat, sunflower, cotton, turmeric, maize and millets etc. There is fairly good horticulture development in the village. There are a few sugar factories located around 7 kilometers from the village. The villagers also are employed with these sugar factories for livelihood. Major occupation of the village is horticulture, agriculture, private employment and animal husbandry. The animal husbandry business is also well developed in the village and the population of milch animals is more than 200 in the village. There is also a "Haalu Utpadakara Sanga" in the village that cater to milk production and marketing needs of milk producing farmers.

The village is well connected to the district head quarters in Bagalkot. Major

towns close to the village are Jamkhandi and Bijapur. The village also has electricity connectivity and majority of the agriculture is dependent on the agriculture pump sets for irrigation purposes. There are around 110 street lights and 3 transformers for community and household lighting purposes. The village has 2 Samudaya Bhavans, namely, Jain and Laxmi Samudaya Bhavan. Some of the details pertaining to other community infrastructure available in the village details of public facilities accessed by the village population are mentioned in the Table 2.18.

Table-2.18: Community Infrastructure & Public Facilities accessed by Community PAFs of the area

S.No	Social Community Infrastructure	Whether within Village (Yes/No)	If no, mention location to access the facility	Distance from Village
1.	Primary Health Centre	No	Jamkhandi	08 km
2.	Primary School	Yes	Within village	0 km
3.	High School	Yes	Within village	0 km
4.	College	No	Jamkhandi	08 km
5	Post Office	Yes	Within village	0 km
6	Fair Price Shop	Yes	Within village	0 km
7	Police Station	No	Jamkhandi	08 km
8	Market (agricultural inputs)	No	Jamkhandi, Bijapur	08 km, 50 km
9.	Veterinary Hospital	Yes	Within village	0 km
10.	Hospital Major	No	Jamkhandi, Bijapur	08 km, 50 km
11.	Ambedkar Bhavan	Yes	Within village	0 km

Q) KUMBARAHALLA(JAMKHANDI)

Kumbarahalla is a village located in Bagalkot District, Jamkhandi Taluk and Jamkhandi Hoobli falling under the jurisdiction of Kumbarahalla

Panchayat. It is approximately 630 kilometers from the state capital, Bangalore and around 80 kilometers from district

head quarters in Bagalkot. According to the primary survey conducted the total population of the village is 6169 and the total number of families enumerated is

around 1538. The total males and female population in the village is approximately 3255 and 2914 respectively. Major social groups in the village constitute Kurubar, Lingayat, Rajput, Jain, Muslim and Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Majority of the land in the village is irrigated land. The village settlement is located in the centre and is surrounded by the village lands. Major crops grown in the villages include sugar cane, wheat, sunflower, cotton, turmeric, maize and millets etc. There are a few sugar factories located around 6 kilometers from the village. The villagers also are employed with these sugar factories for livelihood. Major occupation of the village is agriculture, private employment and animal husbandry. The animal husbandry business in the village is also well developed and the population of milch animals is more than 300-400 in the village. There is also a “Haalu Utpadakara Sanga” in the village that cater to milk production and marketing needs of milk producing farmers. Given that Jamkhandi is very close to the village a fairly large population in the village seeks employment in this town.

The village is well connected to the district head quarters in Bagalkot. Major towns close to the village are Jamkhandi and Bijapur. The village also has electricity connectivity and majority of the agriculture is dependent on the agriculture pump sets for irrigation purposes. There are around 210 street lights and 4 transformers for community and household lighting purposes. The village has 2 Samudaya Bhavans, namely, Jain and Vitthal Samudaya Bhavan. Some of the details pertaining to other community infrastructure available in the village details of public facilities accessed by the village population are mentioned in the Table 2.19.

Table-2.19: Community Infrastructure & Public Facilities accessed by Community PAFs of the area

S.No	Social Community Infrastructure	Whether within Village (Yes/No)	If no, mention location to access the facility	Distance from Village
1.	Primary Health	No	Jamkhandi	06 km

	Centre			
2.	Primary School	Yes	Within village	0 km
3.	High School	Yes	Within village	0 km
4.	College	No	Jamkhandi	06 km
5.	Post Office	Yes	Within village	0 km
6.	Fair Price Shop	Yes	Within village	0 km
7.	Police Station	No	Jamkhandi	06 km
8.	Market (agricultural inputs)	No	Jamkhandi	06 km
9.	Veterinary Hospital	Yes	Within village	0 km
10.	Hospital Major	No	Jamkhandi, Bijapur	06 km, 60 km
11.	Ambedkar Bhavan	Yes	Within village	0 km

R) CHIKKA GALAGALI (BIJAPUR)

Chikkagalagali is a village located in Bijapur District, Bijapur Taluk and Mamadapura Hoobli falling under the jurisdiction of Hosur Panchayat. It is approximately 553 kilometers from the state capital, Bangalore. According to the primary survey conducted the total population of the village is 3625 persons and the total number of families is around 870. The total males and female population in the village is approximately 1847 and 1778 respectively. Major social groups in the village constitute Ambiga, Reddy, Lingayat, Muslims and Scheduled castes.

The village has a total land of around 600 acres and majority of the land is irrigated. The village settlement is located in the centre and is surrounded by the village lands. There are also farm houses in the village where horticulture activity is taken up. Major crops grown in the villages include sugar cane, grapes, maize, sunflower, millets etc. There is economic activity visible in the village due to a sugar factory located close to the village. People from the village are employed in this sugar factory. Major occupation of the village is agriculture, private employment (due to the sugar factory) and dairy and animal husbandry.

The village is well connected with the other location and a separate approach is available to the village. Major towns close to the village are Bijapur and Bagalkot. The village also has electricity connectivity and majority of the

agriculture is dependent on the agriculture pump sets for irrigation purposes. There are around 95 street lights and 3 transformers for community and household lighting purposes. Some of the details pertaining to the community infrastructure available in the village details of public facilities accessed by the village population is mentioned in the Table 2.20.

Table-2.20: Community Infrastructure & Public Facilities accessed by Community PAFs of the area

S.No	Social Community Infrastructure	Whether within Village (Yes/No)	If no, mention location to access the facility	Distance from Village
1.	Primary Health Centre	No	Kambagi	12 km
2.	Primary School	Yes	Within village	0 km
3.	High School	No	Galagali	2 km
4.	College	No	Galagali, Bijapur, Jamkhandi, Mudhol.	2 km, 60 km
5.	Post Office	No	Galagali	2 km
6.	Fair Price Shop	No	Hosur	6 km s
7.	Police Station	No	Bableshtar	30 km s
8.	Market (agricultural inputs)	No	Galagali, Bijapur	2 km, 60 km
9.	Veterinary Hospital	No	Galagali, Bagalkot	2 km, 60 km
10.	Hospital Major	No	Bijapur, Bagalkot	60 km, 60 km
11.	Samudaya Bhavan	Yes	Within village	0 km

S) SHIRABUR (BIJAPUR)

Shirabur, like in the case of Chikkagalagali is a village located in Bijapur District, Bijapur Taluk and Mamadapura Hoobli falling under the jurisdiction of Gunadala Panchayat. It is approximately 553 kilometers from the state capital, Bangalore. According to the primary survey conducted the total population of the village is 2460 and the number of families has been enumerated to 615. The total males and female population in the village is approximately 1275 and 1185

respectively. Major social groups in the village constitute Ambiga, Reddy, Lingayat, Muslims and Scheduled castes.

The village has a total land is approximately around 1200 acres and majority of the land is irrigated. However, due to the submergence created by the Almatti Dam total land under the village is reduced. The village settlement is located in the centre and is surrounded by the village lands. There are also farm houses in the village where horticulture activity is taken up. Major crops grown in the villages include sugar cane, grapes, maize, sunflower, groundnut and millets etc. There is economic activity visible in the village due to a sugar factory located close to the village. People from the village are employed in this sugar factory. Major occupation of the village is agriculture, private employment (due to the sugar factory) and dairy and animal husbandry.

The village is well connected with the other locations and is located on the Bijapur main Road. Major towns close to the village are Bijapur and Bagalkot. The village also has electricity connectivity and majority of the agriculture is dependent on the agriculture pump sets for irrigation purposes. There are around 105 street lights and 4 transformers for community and household lighting purposes. Some of the details pertaining to the community infrastructure available in the village details of public facilities accessed by the village population are mentioned in the Table 2.21.

Table-2.21: Community Infrastructure & Public Facilities accessed by Community PAFs of the area

S.No	Social Community Infrastructure	Whether within Village (Yes/No)	If no, mention location to access the facility	Distance from Village
1.	Primary Health Centre	No	Gandala, Galagali	08 km, 08 km
2.	Primary School	Yes	Within Village	0 km
3.	High School	No	Gandala	08 km
4.	College	No	Galagatti, Babuleshwar	08 km, 20 km
5.	Post Office	Yes	Within Village	0 km
6.	Fair Price Shop	Yes	Within Village	0 km

S.No	Social Community Infrastructure	Whether within Village (Yes/No)	If no, mention location to access the facility	Distance from Village
7.	Police Station	No	Babuleshwar	20 km
8.	Market (agricultural inputs)	No	Galagali, Bijapur	08 km, 55 km
9.	Veterinary Hospital	No	Gandala, Galagali	08 km, 08 km
10.	Hospital Major	No	Bijapur, Bagalkot	55 km, 65 km
11.	Ambedkar Bhavan	Yes	Within village	0 km
12.	Samudaya Bhavan	Yes	Within village	0 km
13.	Market (agricultural inputs)	No	Galagali, Bijapur	08 km, 55 km

T) VANDALA (BASAVAN BAGEWADI)

Vandala, is a village located in Bijapur District, Basavan Bagewadi Taluk and Nidagundi Hoobli falling under the jurisdiction of Vandala Panchayat. It is approximately 496 kilometers from the state capital, Bangalore and is around 60 kilometers from Bijapur where the district head quarters is located. According to the primary survey conducted the total population of the village is 7432 and the number of families enumerated is around

2253. The total males and female population in the village is approximately 3790 and 3642 respectively. Major social groups in the village constitute Kurubar, Nekar, Lingayat, Devanga, Muslims and Scheduled castes. Majority of the land in the village is irrigated. The village settlement is located in the centre and is surrounded by the village lands. Major crops grown in the villages include sugar cane, pulses, sunflower, groundnut and millets etc. There is no major industry and factories in the vicinity of the village. Major occupation of the village is agriculture, dairy and animal husbandry and weaving. It needs to be noted that a fairly good population of weavers exists in the village. The clothing and weaving business is a flourishing occupation in the village. The village also has "Khadi Gram Udyog Kendra". The unit employs approximately around 150-200 persons. Given that weaving is a major occupation in the village the Khadi Udyog Kendra encourages

the villagers by providing the necessary support to weavers. The dairy business in the village is also well developed. The total number of milch animals in the village is around 350-400. The village also has a Milk Federation Society that helps and supports animal husbandry farmers. The village is well connected with the other locations and is located on the Bijapur main Road. Vandala is also the only village that has good railway connectivity. This has also encouraged the village population to find jobs and employment in distant locations which would not have been possible otherwise. It is also one of the closest villages in terms of distance from the Almatti Dam. It is only 6 kilometers from the dam. Major towns close to the village are Bijapur and Bagalkot. The village also has electricity connectivity and majority of the agriculture is dependent on the agriculture pump sets for irrigation purposes. There are around 165 street lights and 6 transformers for community and household lighting purposes. The village has a Basaveshwara Mutt and Pawada Mutya Mutt which are popular religious places in the village. Some of the details pertaining to the community infrastructure` available in the village details of public facilities accessed by the village population are mentioned in the Table 2.22.

Table-2.22: Community Infrastructure & Public Facilities accessed by Community PAFs of the area

S.No	Social Community Infrastructure	Whether within Village (Yes/No)	If no, mention location to access the facility	Distance from Village
1.	Primary Health Centre	Yes	Within Village	0 km
2.	Primary School	Yes	Within Village	0 km
3.	High School	Yes	Within Village	0 km
4.	College	No	Nidagundi, B. Bagewadi	20 km, 35 km
5.	Post Office	Yes	Within Village	0 km
6.	Fair Price Shop	Yes	Within Village	0 km
7.	Police Station	No	Nidagundi	20 km
8.	Market (agricultural inputs)	No	Bijapur, Bagalkot	60 km, 40 km
9.	Veterinary Hospital	Yes	Within Village	08 km, 08 km

S.No	Social Community Infrastructure	Whether within Village (Yes/No)	If no, mention location to access the facility	Distance from Village
10.	Hospital Major	No	Bijapur, Bagalkot	60 km, 40 km
11.	Ambedkar Bhavan	Yes	Within village	0 km
12.	Sadashiva Bhavan	Yes	Within village	0 km

2.4 PROFILE OF THE BAGALKOT TOWN AFFECTED UNDER UKP -III

Bagalkot is one of the major town in Northern part of Karnataka State, which is affected in Phase-II and Phase-III of Stage-I of Upper Krishna Project. Bagalkot town will be submerged under back water of Almatti reservoir at different elevations. Bagalkot Town has an approximate population of 1 lakh people. It is anticipated that different portions of Bagalkot town will be affected gradually as the storage level of Almatti dam increases. Almatti Dam a part of U.K.P. is already constructed with FRL of 524.256 m across the river Krishna. The gates are erected and storage is restricted upto RL 519.60 m as per Supreme Court order issued during April 2000. The Dam is located immediately below the confluence of river Ghataprabha with river Krishna. Bagalkot Town is on the right bank of Ghataprabha River situated at a distance of about 40 Km., by road with South west of Almatti Dam. The lowest portion of the town is at an elevation of 512.19 m and the maximum elevation being at about 533.53 m. A substantial portion of this town will get submerged in the back waters of Almatti Reservoir when the dam is raised to its ultimate FRL of 524.256 m.

For the present FRL of Almatti reservoir i.e. 519.60 m., the back water effect at Bagalkot is up to RL 521.00 m. Accordingly, the structures in Bagalkot town are acquired up to RL 521.00 m and submerged portion of the city is re-located and resettled in Unit-I Navanagar Bagalkot. In the Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal - II, pronounced on 30th December 2010, it is permitted to store the water in Almatti reservoir up to RL 524.256 m. When the water is stored to FRL 524.256 m in the Almatti dam the Backwater effect at Bagalkot will be up to RL 527.00 m. Therefore now it is right time to take the steps to resettle the PAF, lying

between RL 521.00 m to RL 527.00 m, in stages in the new township of Navanagar. For speedy implementation the state Government has enacted a special legislation called “Baglakot Town Development Authority Act, 1983”.vide Notification No. LAW 7 LGN 85 Bangalore dated 30.04.198. The act provides for establishment of separate autonomous authority to plan, develop and manage the resettlement and rehabilitation of PDF’s of the old Bagalkot town as well as to create a modern township. The authority is headed by a non- official Chairman, 3 non-official representatives having local area knowledge, MP, MLA of Bagalkot and President of City Municipal Council, Bagalkot as its members. A Chief Engineer, is designated as its Chief Executive Officer and Member Secretary. The board of the B.T.D.A also has Secretaries to the Government Finance, Housing & Urban Development, Public works & CADA, Joint Director (Town Planning) Deputy Commissioner, Bagalkot, Chief Engineer Dam Zone Almatti as official members. So far BTDA has mainly dealt with resettlement and rehabilitation of PDFs. Funds have been provided for this project by the State Government up to 1995 and afterwards the KBJNL Bangalore has been funding. With regard to the urban area, the Full Reservoir Level has been fixed at 525.00 meters for the purpose of this study. Based on this around 10 wards in Bagalkot Town are being submerged due to the reservoir storage water. The Table 1.2 details of the households in the affected wards in Bagalkot Town. Going forward the details of the tenants will be presented separately while discussing the socio-economic details of the households. A total of 10 wards are getting affected under the UKP - III. The details of the same are given in the Table 2.23.

Table-2.23:Details of the affected Wasrd -wise in Bagalkot

S.No	Ward No.	Owners		Tenants	
		No.	%	No.	%
1.	1	12	0.55	14	1.05
2.	2	92	4.21	24	1.79
3.	3	-	-	5	0.37
4.	5	285	13.04	175	13.08
5.	6	103	4.71	67	5.01
6.	7	217	9.93	113	8.45

S.No	Ward No.	Owners		Tenants	
		No.	%	No.	%
7.	8	228	10.43	53	3.96
8.	9	217	9.93	70	5.23
9.	10	625	28.59	623	46.56
10.	11	407	18.62	194	14.50
	Total	2186	100	1338	100.00
Source: CMSR-Aarvee Primary Survey					

2.4.1 Key Observations & Impressions

The following are some of the key observations and impressions derived at after community level consultations in all the villages. These observations were the outfall of inputs provided by the community as well as specific observations made by the field team while undertaking the baseline socio-economic survey.

1. Break up of Community Cohesion: This aspect would refer to aspect of togetherness and bonding exhibited by members of a community. Community cohesion are evident within a give community that attempt social integration of multicultural societies. Through the ethnicity of the community is much similar in the affected areas this one of the important aspects of the affected families life that is immediately affected. While planning the rehabilitation measures it is important that this aspect is considered to reduce social disorientation amongst the affected families. Most households affected are already informed and can judge the impact of the UKP as they have witnessed the implementation of the earlier 2 phases. A lot of suggestions may also be elicited from the community by involving them as to how best such sensitive issues that may rise due to their displacement may be addressed. The following may be considered while planning the mitigation and identifying alternatives.

- There should be a clearly defined and widely shared sense of the contribution and acceptance of rehabilitation measures by different individuals and communities.
- It is important to ensure that there is a strong sense of individual's rights and responsibilities when living in a particular place or when relocated to a

new location.

- Even though the persons affected come from different socio-economic background they should be provided with similar life opportunities and access to services and treatment.
- It is important to ensure that there is a strong sense of trust in institutions locally to act fairly in arbitrating between different interests of the affected population and for their role and justifications to be subject to public scrutiny.
- It is important to ensure that a strong recognition of the contribution of both those who have newly arrived and those who already have deep attachments to an existing place is created. Gelling of newly relocated community and host community is very important.
- There are strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds in the workplace, in schools and other institutions within neighbourhoods once the affected families are relocated or rehabilitated.

2. Disintegration of Social Support Systems: The possibility of disintegration of social support systems is a definite possibility when displacement is as high and complete as in the case of UKP - III. Capacities, abilities, assets, networks established over a period of time are immediately impacted when displaced. Disintegration of social support systems especially at the asset level, family level, relationship level, networks developed over a period of time with institutions etc., would be disturbed and hence planning to minimize such an impact is of utmost importance. Reestablishing community based associations, faith based networks, cultural cohesion, political orientation is important.

3. Disruption of Women's Economic Activities: it was observed during field work that this is an immediate impact on women in the villages. In the rural areas as well as in the urban areas women are involved in a number of activities thrift, credit and other economic activities. For example, almost all the villages have established Self Help Groups. Dairy Development Groups, Weavers Groups which are

the main source of vocation as well as livelihood. Though they may not be the primary bread earners to the family, their contribution to the family income however cannot be overlooked. In the urban areas most women are working as domestic helps, private agencies and are also members in Neighbourhood Thrift Groups. Villages like Hire Padasalagi, Kumbarahalla, Sanala, Ankalagi etc., which have huge dairy and animal husbandry activity provide livelihood to women in these villages. Almost all villages have SHGs and “Shri Shakti Sanghas” which are involved in credit and thrift activities. Villages like Govinda Koppa, Kataraki and Kundaragi provide employment to almost 80 percent of the Kuruba community women. Such economic activities of where women support their household income need to be protected and sustained.

4. Loss of Cultural Properties, Temples & Archeological Sites: Given that most communities are closely associated and are sensitive towards their cultural and religious orientations, it is important that such properties and practices are protected. During the survey it was observed that a number of such properties are being affected. A concrete plan to this extent needs to be drafted and executed. In many villages there is incidence of “Community Muths” like Lingaya Mutt, Kuruba Mutt, Vitthala Mutt etc. that are associated with specific communities. Temples like Hole Basaweshwara Temple in Machakanur, Chiranti Mutt in Kundaragi, Rameshwara Mutt in Shirabur, Purnananda Mutt in Bavalatti, Pawada Basaweshwara Mutt in Vandala, Ramalingeshwara Temple in Kundaragi, Ranganatha temple in Bavalatti etc., are some examples of the cultural and religious properties that are being affected due to the project.

5. Involvement of Local Institutions: This is one of the important aspects where the local governments and agencies have to be involved in the implementation and management of resettlement and rehabilitation activities. The panchayats in the villages and the councilors in the urban locations can make support the entire R&R implementation in the affected areas. Coordination with community, civil society organizations, oversight over rehabilitation activities, approvals and necessary ratifications from the local governing bodies

etc. can be undertaken with the support of these institutions.

6. Incidence of Non-Governmental Organizations: It is found that there are not many NGOs or civil society organizations that are operating at the village level. However there are NGOs operating at the Taluka and District level. Given that UKP has had R&R implementation experience under UKP - I and II, some of the good NGOs that have worked under the previous phases may be collaborated with during the R&R implementation phase. Furthermore a number of NGOs are operating at the State and country level that possess the capacity to implement large scale R&R activities. Such NGOs may be involved in the project through concrete procurement procedures.

The detail information collected through the baseline socio-economic survey. Based on the survey results the total number of households enumerated the rural area (20 villages) is approximately around 20,037 households and around 3,524 households in the urban area (affected 11 wards of Bagalkot Town) of which around 2,186 are owner and around 1,338 households are tenants.

CHAPTER – 3
SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF
SURVEYED POPULATION

CHAPTER-3

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF SURVEYED POPULATION

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the analysis of the data collected from the socio-economic survey conducted in the 20 villages affected by the project. In addition to the survey, extensive consultations were also held with the local communities and other stakeholders in an effort to identify community needs and priorities. The participatory stakeholder consultative processes involved tools such as village level open meetings, focus group discussions (FGDs) and transect walks in the village to ensure collection of quality data as well as obtain the necessary cooperation from the community.

The section below presents the key findings of the baseline socio-economic survey of the households affected in the 20 villages.

3.2 FINDINGS OF THE BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY (RURAL)

The data collected through survey cover various parameters. Some parameters are elucidated below:

- Village-wise Coverage and Population Details;
- Social group, Religion & Marital Status amongst the households;
- Age profile of the population;
- Education & Literacy among Households;
- Housing (Ownership);
- Land holdings (Ownership & Tenancy);
- Ownership of trees;
- Occupation Profile of the population;
- Income levels of the population; and
- Indebtedness amongst Households.

3.2.1 Demographic Profile of the area

As per the data collected from the survey it has been observed that Vandala has the highest (2253 households) population that is affected and Hiresansi (263 households) has the least population. Kundargi (2040 households) and Hire Padasalagi (1993 households) also have large population in the village. All three village put together constitute almost 30% of the total affected households. The total number of households affected across all the 20 villages is around **20,037**.

In Table-3.1 elucidated the gender wise population amongst the surveyed villages. As per the findings of the survey conducted in 20 villages it is found that **7818** is the total population of the surveyed area. Ratio of Male and female population in the area is 51.75% and 48.25% respectively. The average size of the household is around 4 persons per family. Around 68.75% of the population is above 18 years of age. About 31.19% population is under 18 years of age. Around 28.49% of the total population are children and infants below 5 years of age. Around 31.15 % of households are women headed households.

Table-3.1: Male and Female Population distribution of the area

S. No	Name of the Village	Male	Female	Total
1.	Ankalagi	925	856	1781
2.	Gaddanakeri	1848	1639	3487
3.	Govinakoppa	1028	959	1987
4.	HireSansi	689	695	1384
5.	Udagatti	1246	1152	2398
6.	ChickGalagali	1847	1778	3625
7.	Sirbur	1275	1185	2460
8.	Vandal	3790	3642	7432
9.	Bavalatti	1300	1177	2477
10.	Kundargi	3944	3707	7651
11.	Kataraki	2679	2407	5086
12.	KoppaSK	1713	1624	3337
13.	Alagundi	1841	1733	3574
14.	Machakanur	2191	2065	4256
15.	BudiniBK	644	641	1285

S. No	Name of the Village	Male	Female	Total
16.	Chikkur	1735	1720	3455
17.	Bantanur	2434	2332	4766
18.	HirePadasalagi	4478	4060	8538
19.	Sanal	1602	1437	3039
20.	Kumbarhalli	3255	2914	6169
	Total	40464	37723	78187

3.2.2 Religious Affiliation and Caste Profile

It is observed through survey that Hinduism is the most dominating religion with 92.62% of the population adopts this religion followed by Musli 5.52%, Christians 0.22% Sikh 0.26%, Jains 1.35% and others 0.01%.The details of the religious affiliation of the surveyed population is given in Table-3.2.

Table-3.2: Religious affiliations of the households

S.No	Religion	Total Number	Percentage
1.	Hindu	18558	92.62
2.	Muslim	1107	5.52
3.	Christian	45	0.22
4.	Sikh	53	0.26
5.	Jains	271	1.35
6.	Others	3	0.01
	Total	20037	100.00

The Table-3.3 shows the Caste profile of the surveyed population. It is observed that Other Backward Caste 45.81% is dominant amongst the surveyed population followed by General Caste 30.56%, Schedule Caste 17.78% and Schedule Tribe 5.85%.

Table-3.3: Social Group of the Households

S.No	Social Group	Total Number	Percentage
1.	Schedule Castes	3563	17.78
2.	Schedule Tribes	1172	5.85
3.	Other Backward Castes	9178	45.81
4.	General Caste	6124	30.56
	Total	20037	100.00

3.2.3 Age Profile of the Surveyed Population

Majority (32.11%) of the population is in the age group of 16-30 years closely followed by 31-50 years age category (26.11%). Around 13.23% of the population constitutes aged people. The incidence of children who are below 5 years is around 8.87% and school going population is around 18.90%. The incidence of girl children is also close to 20% (27.51%) of the female population. The age profile of affected population is given in Table-3.4.

Table-3.4: Age profile of the Affected Population

S.No	Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1.	1to5	3742	9.25	3193	8.46	6935	8.87
2.	6to15	7590	18.76	7188	19.05	14778	18.90
3.	16to30	12667	31.30	12443	32.99	25110	32.11
4.	31to50	10644	26.30	9772	25.90	20416	26.11
5.	Above50years	5477	13.54	4866	12.90	10343	13.23
6.	No Response	344	0.85	261	0.69	605	0.77
	Total	40464	100.00	37723	100.0	78187	100

3.2.4 Marital Status

The baseline survey conducted elucidates that 51.25% of the surveyed population is married, whereas 11.43% is single. Widow/Widower account for 31.42% of the total surveyed population. 0.55% of the population is are Devadasi, 0.48% are separated, 0.19% Divorced and 0.12% Deserted Women. The marital status of the surveyed population is given in Table-3.5.

Table-3.5: Marital Status of the Surveyed Population

S.No	Marital Status	Total Number	Percentage
1.	Married	40073	51.25
2.	Single	8936	11.43
3.	Separated	377	0.48
4.	Divorced	148	0.19
5.	Deserted(Women)	95	0.12
6.	Widow/Widower	3495	4.47
7.	Devadasi	429	0.55
8.	Live Together	22	0.03
9.	NA	24565	31.42
10.	No Response	47	0.06

S.No	Marital Status	Total Number	Percentage
	Total	78187	100.00

3.2.5 Educational Profile

Educational Profile of the surveyed population is given in Table-2.7 below. The population below the age of 6 (10.78%) has not been considered in this table. We can see that almost a quarter of the affected population is illiterate (23.78%). However, amongst those who have had some education majority have pursued education till primary school (16.43%) followed by middle (14.48%) and high school (8.91%). Around 8.08 percent have completed their 10th standard education. Only 17.17% of the total population has pursued education above 10th standard and highest amongst this group are people who have completed PUC (7.79%) and there are around 5.21% of Graduates and around 1.18% of post graduates. Around 2.23% of the adult population has obtained technical skills through ITI or a diploma. The Education Level among the Affected Population is given in Table-3.6.

Table- 3.6: Education Level among the Affected Population

S.No	Literacy Level	Male Number	%	Female Number	%	Total Number	%
1.	Illiterate	6751	16.69	11841	31.38	18596	23.78
2.	Primary 1st to 4th	6663	16.47	6183	16.39	12846	16.43
3.	5th to 7th	5673	14.02	5646	14.96	11319	14.48
4.	8th to 10th	3700	9.14	3269	8.66	6969	8.91
5.	10th pass	3627	8.96	2688	7.12	6315	8.08
6.	PUC science and arts	3959	9.78	2132	5.65	6091	7.79
7.	ITI/ diploma /BBM	1486	3.67	259	0.68	1745	2.23
8.	Graduation	2918	7.21	1157	3.06	4075	5.21
9.	Postgraduate	631	1.56	290	0.76	921	1.18
10.	Technical/ professional education	408	1.01	186	0.49	594	0.76
11.	Elder education/ Evening school	13	0.03	12	0.03	25	0.03
12.	Below 6 years	4487	11.09	3945	10.45	8432	10.78
13.	Others	61	0.15	33	0.08	94	0.12
14.	Missing	85	0.21	84	0.21	165	0.21

S.No	Literacy Level	Male Number	%	Female Number	%	Total Number	%
	Total	40462	100	37725	100	78187	100

3.2.6 Household Structure

It has been observed from the survey that out of total 20037 affected households that 81.41% of the households are nuclear family whereas 18.59% of the families are joint family. Majority 92.01% of the Project Affected Families have houses on their own sites.

A very small number 3.13% are the tenants. Plots and homesteads lands owned by the households its is observed that 3071 households that own homestead land and around 93.57% of the households have a single plot or homestead lands. There are number (5.33% - 175) of households owning 2 properties and around 0.82 percent own 3 properties. The Number of Structures Owned by Affected Households is given in Table-3.7.

Table-3.7: Number of Structures Owned by Affected Households

S. No	Number of Structures	No. of HH	%
1	1 Structure	19053	87.00
2	2 Structures	2248	10.26
3	3 Structures	460	2.10
4	4 Structures	111	0.51
5	5 Structures	19	0.09
6	6 Structures	6	0.03
7	7 Structures	2	0.01
8	8 Structures	2	0.01
	Total	21901	100.00

Amongst the 20037 households the number of structures owned is given in Table-3.8. This shows that some of the households own more than one structure. Some of these structures may be outside the affected area. However the table shows the total number of owned structures by a single household. We can see from the table that there are around 10.28% of households that have 2 structures. Households owning 3 and 4 structures are around 2.10 percent and 0.51 percent respectively.

Table 3.8 Ownership Pattern amongst House Owners

S.No	Ownership Pattern	No.	%
1.	Own	20829	95.11
2.	Rented	792	3.62
3.	Encroached	176	0.80
4.	Free	33	0.15
5.	No response	71	0.32
	Total	21901	100.00

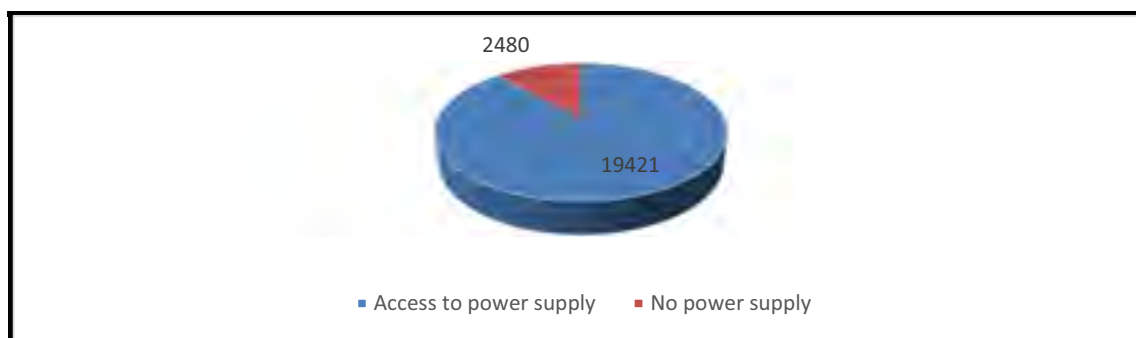
It is seen from the survey responses that 84.97% of the homesteads are Semi-pucca in structure, 7.96% are pucca structure and 6.36% Kutcha structure. The details of structure of the homestead is given in Table-3.9.

Table-3.9: Structure of the homestead

S.No	Type of House	Total Number	Percentage
1.	Pucca	1743	7.96
2.	Semi-pucca	18610	84.97
3.	Kutcha	1392	6.36
4.	Others	87	0.40
5.	No Response	69	0.32
	Total	21901	100.00

3.2.7 Power Supply

It has been observed that 88.68% of the households have facility of power supply. Whereas 11.32 of the households do not have facility of power supply. The status of power supply to the surveyed households are shown in Figure-3.1.

**Figure-3.1: Access to Power Supply**

3.2.8 Drinking Water

From the information collected through survey it has been observed that 44.43% of the households depend on government /public/community tube wells or hand pumps for drinking water. Whereas 19.67% of the households also depend wells for drinking water. Other important water sources include, water tanks (14.78%) (Storage tanks constructed by the panchayat or municipality), own bore wells (8.90%), community wells (6.96%) and mobile water tanks (3.26%). The access to the drinking water facility amongst the surveyed population are shown in Figure-3.2.

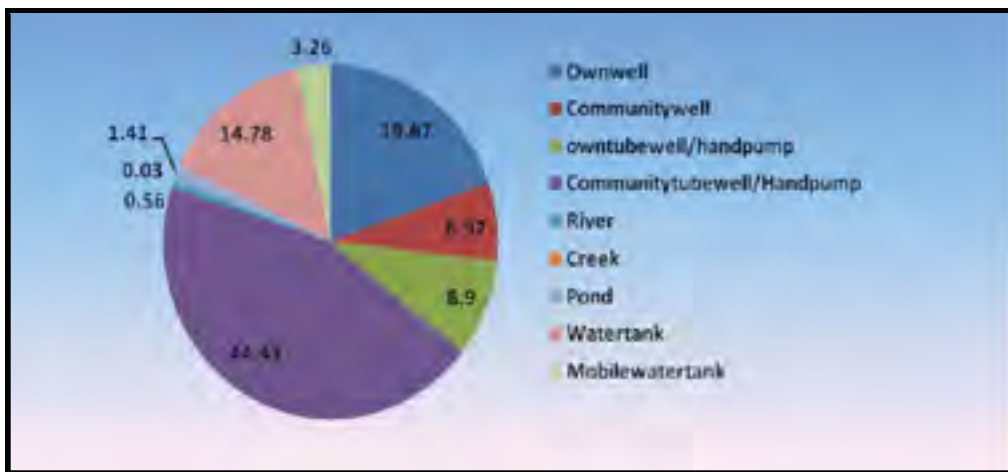


Figure-3.2: Access to drinking water

3.2.9 Sanitation Facility

Majority of the surveyed households do not facility of toilet inside their house 78.70%. Around 21.30% have access to toilet facilities.

3.2.10 Ownership of Agriculture Lands

The surveyed people depend on agriculture for their livelihood. The most of them are shared croppers, tenants, encroachers etc. The ownership details help in identifying the number of titleholders who are losing their agricultural land. Majority (62.03%) of them do not own agriculture land. Only 37.97 percent of the households have own agriculture patta land.

3.2.11 Land holding details

It is seen that the most of Project Affected Families own irrigated land 88.08%,

followed by un-irrigated 10.02%, Barren land 1.18%, Orchard and Plantation 0.49% and Other mixed cropping 0.22%. The major source of irrigation is Bore-wells 48.82% followed by the canal irrigation 12.33% and lift irrigation 11.64%. Approximately 8.27% of the households depend on rainfall as an irrigation source. Other irrigation source include open wells 5.54% and tanks 1.03%. Around 88.47% of the households have land within the villages affected. Only 11.53% have lands outside the village boundaries. The Table-3.10 describes the type of land holding amongst the surveyed population.

Table 3.10 Type of Landholding

S. No	Type of Land	No.	%
1.	Agriculture (Irrigated)	9820	88.08
2.	Agriculture (Un-irrigated)	1117	10.02
3.	Barren Land	132	1.18
4.	Orchard/Plantation	55	0.49
5.	Others (Mixed Cropping)	25	0.22
	Total	11149	100.00

3.2.12 Ownership of Trees

Of the total affected households (20037), 6189 households own trees. These trees could be trees on the homestead land or any other trees found on land owned by the household as well as trees grown for horticulture purposes. Trees are primarily classified into 4 primary categories namely, fruit bearing, timber, fodder and fire wood trees. Amongst the total trees owned, majority of the trees affected include Fruit bearing trees (2,63,836 trees), followed by timber trees (1,05,985 trees), firewood trees (10,319 trees) and finally trees grown for fodder and other purposes (6511 trees).

3.2.12 Occupational Profile

Another important information parameter collected is the occupation details of the households. Information pertaining to the occupation of the affected households is shown in the Table 3.11. It is seen that the households are involved in a variety of occupations. The occupations of the households can be categorized into traditional occupations which include silk weaving, masonry, tailoring, blacksmith, barber etc.,

and non-traditional occupations which include small businesses, private and government service amongst others. We can see from the table that a large number are employed in the agriculture sector (10.98%) and allied activities (Agricultural labourers (12.93). A large number of the female population are housewives (25.29%) and many are still pursuing education (25.94%). Around 5.17 percent are not part of any work force given that they are unemployed or awaiting employment.

Population below the age of 6 years has not been considered. However, there is also incidence of children above 14 years and below 18 years of age working as agriculture labourers. The occupation profile of the affected population is given in Table-3.11.

Table 3.11 Occupation Profile of the affected adult population

S.No	Occupation	Number	%
1.	Agriculture	8577	10.97
2.	Horticulture	471	0.60
3.	Skill Weavers	22	0.03
4.	Potters	44	0.06
5.	Fishery	63	0.08
6.	Diary	154	0.20
7.	Poultry	41	0.05
8.	Goat/Sheep Rearing	148	0.19
9.	Pig Rearing	13	0.02
10.	Fish Net Rearing	12	0.02
11.	Bamboo Work	80	0.10
12.	Weavers	8	0.01
13.	Mat Making	6	0.01
14.	Broomstick Making	14	0.02
15.	Bricks Manufacturing	89	0.11
16.	Pickles Making	3	0.00
17.	Jaggery Making	13	0.02
18.	Mason	26	0.03
19.	Cobbler	9	0.01
20.	Tailoring	459	0.59
21.	Carpenter	161	0.21
22.	Construction Labour	290	0.37
23.	Blacksmith	48	0.06
24.	Tonga (Horse Cart)	4	0.01
25.	Goldsmith	44	0.06
26.	Cycle Repair	27	0.03

S.No	Occupation	Number	%
27.	Vehicle Service centre	24	0.03
28.	Electrician	48	0.06
29.	Welding	39	0.05
30.	Driving	554	0.71
31.	Vegetable Merchant	16	0.02
32.	Pan Shop	86	0.11
33.	Cloth Shop	35	0.04
34.	Kirana Shop	215	0.27
35.	Stationary Shop	33	0.04
36.	Teashop	65	0.08
37.	Hotel	76	0.10
38.	Xerox & STD	21	0.03
39.	Flour mill	40	0.05
40.	Radio and TV Repairing	29	0.04
41.	Other Shop	118	0.15
42.	Government Employee	1807	2.31
43.	Continuing Education	20173	25.80
44.	Housewife	15195	19.43
45.	Tution	46	0.06
46.	Typing Shop	16	0.02
47.	Agriculture Labour	10169	13.00
48.	Non-Agriculture Labour	2435	3.11
49.	Barber	138	0.18
50.	Washerman	25	0.03
51.	Priest	40	0.05
52.	Maid Servant (Male)	63	0.08
53.	Doctor	85	0.11
54.	Engineer	39	0.05
55.	Judge	4	0.01
56.	Private Employee	2699	3.45
57.	NREGA	3	0.00
58.	Non-worker	4775	6.11
59.	Others	294	0.38
60.	NA	7911	10.12
61.	No Response	45	0.06

Small business owned by the affected households. Families pursuing business constitutes 8.85% of the affected households. Majority 91.15% of them do not pursue any business activity. This shows that most households are dependent on

employment whether public or private and many households are into agriculture The Table 3.12 gives the details of various businesses pursued by the affected households.

Table-3.12: Details of various business of the affected adult population

S.No	Occupation	Number	%
1.	Agriculture	8577	10.97
2.	Horticulture	471	0.60
3.	Skill Weavers	22	0.03
4.	Potters	44	0.06
5.	Fishery	63	0.08
6.	Diary	154	0.20
7.	Poultry	41	0.05
8.	Goat/Sheep Rearing	148	0.19
9.	Pig Rearing	13	0.02
10.	Fish Net Rearing	12	0.02
11.	Bamboo Work	80	0.10
12.	Weavers	8	0.01
13.	Mat Making	6	0.01
14.	Broomstick Making	14	0.02
15.	Bricks Manufacturing	89	0.11
16.	Vegetable Business	19	1.07
17.	STD/Typing/Xerox	14	0.79
18.	Radio/TV Repairing	10	0.56
19.	Poultry Farm	25	1.41
20.	Goat Rearing	104	5.86
21.	Bore Well Digging	1	0.06
22.	Betel Shop	26	1.47
23.	Oil Mill	2	0.11
24.	Jaggery Making	9	0.51
25.	Flour mill	30	1.69
26.	Cloth Shop	36	2.03
27.	Hospital/Clinic	22	1.24
28.	Iron Shop	3	0.17
29.	Cement	13	0.73
30.	Hardware	14	0.79
31.	Tailoring	259	14.60
32.	Transport	6	0.34
33.	Mining	1	0.06
34.	Home Foods	3	0.17
35.	Wine Shop	6	0.34
36.	Others	472	26.61

S.No	Occupation	Number	%
	Total	1774	100.00

3.2.13 Income Details of the Population

Here can be lower than anticipated as many individuals are into informal activities that do not generate steady income and income is also irregular of the total population majority (16.47%) of the households make less than or up to Rs. 30,000 per annum. This shows that a very large population is not even making the minimum wage per month. This is followed by 11.00 percent of the population who make more than 1 lakh per annum. Other major income groups include 8.22 percent who make anywhere between Rs.30,000-50,000, around 3.21% of the individuals are earnings is between 50,000-75,000. A large chunk of the population i.e. almost 60 percent (59.37%) is fall in the category of non-workers and students.

3.2.14 Details of Migration amongst the Households

It has been observed from the survey that the majority of population (96.26%) of the do not migrate. However we see there is in and out migration in the affected villages. The in migration is approximately around 1.49 % and out migration is approximately around 2.14 %.

3.2.15 Details of Livestock & Durable Assets amongst Households

The livestock and other durable asset holding amongst the affected households. We can see from the table that majority of the households possess livestock. Majority of livestock owned are milch animals like cows (11550) and buffaloes (14910). Most household depend on them for milk. There are also a large number of goats (23180) and calves (12213) amongst the households. The high number of milch animals and other livestock is an indication of a well-developed animal husbandry business in the affected villages.

The durable assets pertaining to agriculture a large number of households possess ploughs (11043). Some of the households possess bullock carts (3151) and tractors (1015). Most households have bicycles (10339) and Scooters/motor bikes (6735) which are used for transportation. Around 17796 households possess mobile phones. Table

3.13 gives the details of Asset Ownership amongst the Households.

Table-3.13: Details of Asset Ownership amongst the Households

S.No	Details of Livestock	No. of Livestock	No. of HH	S.No	Details of Assets	No. of Assets	No. of HH
1.	Bullocks	7149	3521	1.	Ploughs	11043	2716
2.	Cows (Milch)	11550	6146	2.	Bullock Carts	3151	2866
3.	Buffaloes (Milch)	14910	7740	3.	Tractor	1015	889
4.	She Buffaloes Dry	2767	1718	4.	Spray pump	2432	2100
5.	Bullocks	1025	784	5.	Pump Set	5205	3539
6.	Calves	12213	6203	6.	Bicycle	10339	8516
7.	Goats	23180	5898	7.	Scooter/Bike	6735	6121
8.	Sheep	14090	1101	8.	Jeep/Truck	965	828
9.	Chicken/Hen	19872	1628	9.	Sound system	3142	3056
10.	Ducks	953	80	10.	Television/VC D	9272	9076
11.	Pigs	290	20	11.	Sewing Machine	2783	2467
12.	Mule/Donkey	89	17	12.	Mobile/ Phone	1779 6	1388 1

3.2.16 Community Participation and Organization amongst Households

This section emphasis on the office bearers in Panchayat and other offices the affected villages organizations and cooperative societies. Of the total population only 12.33% are members of some village level organization or agency. Amongst those who are members with some organization at the village level are shown in Table 2.36. Amongst those who are members of organizations, majority of men are members of village cooperative society 88.66% and religious associations 89.0%.

Around 71.66% of the men are also members of gram Panchayat 70.44%. Amongst women majority 92.69% of them have members of Self-Help Groups. Some of the women are also members of political parties that operate locally.

3.2.17 Infrastructure in the affected villages

This section discusses the availability and access to common property resources.

The common properties that the community has access to are community hall, ponds, cremation grounds, wells, common grazing ground etc. Majority of the households have access to facilities like community halls (89.62%), community ponds (72.81%), cremation grounds (89.39%), defecation grounds (80.98%), community wells (46.72%) etc. There were also a number of community and public infrastructure that were enumerated during the survey like Government office buildings, school buildings, hospitals, health centers, gram panchayat offices, anganwadis centres, post office, etc.

3.2.18 Project Awareness

Around 33.91% are totally unaware of the project. Going forward it is important for the project implementing authorities to ensure that the community is informed about the extent of impact and rehabilitations measures that are proposed under the project.

When the households were asked what should be compensation and other allowances that need to be provided to the affected households, a mixture of responses were recorded. A large number (63.85%) of the households are opting for cash compensation for land acquired. However, they do have issues on land pricing procedure and request for better land price finalization. There are a large number of households (46.06%) that are demanding employment against the land acquired from the affected households. Around 73.10 percent of the population is expecting allowance to be provided for construction of residential houses lost. Some of the other rehabilitation measures suggested include pensions (25.28%), annuity (19.83%), skill training (18.37%) and free transportation (18.19%).

3.2.19 Findings of the Baseline Socio-Economic Survey (Urban)

This section will describe the socio-economic data pertaining to the affected families in the urban areas are also presented covering details such as ward-wise coverage and population; social group, religion & marital status amongst the households, age profile of the population, education & literacy among households, housing (ownership), land holdings (ownership & tenancy), ownership of trees and other assets, occupation profile of the population.

It also needs to be noted that the impact of affected area for the rural areas has been fixed at 524.256 meters and for the urban areas the Full Reservoir Level has been fixed at 525 meters. All those areas that may be submerged with the above mentioned FRL levels have been covered as part of this baseline socio-economic survey.

3.2.20 Demographic Profile

Majority of the households affected fall in Ward 10 (28.59%). This is followed by Ward 11(18.62%), Ward 5(13.04%), Ward 8(10.43%) and Ward 7 and 9 stand with equal number of 9.93%. The least affected ward are Ward 6, 2 and 1 with 4.71%, 4.215 and 0.55% of households respectively. It needs to be noted here that there around 5 households affected in Ward 3.

Detailed information on these households could not be collected as they were not available on site during the socio-economic baseline survey. They have been listed separately in an “Absentee List” which contains details of all those households that were not present during the baseline socio-economic survey. The total affected population is 8351. The average family size of the project affected population is 4. The male and female ratio of the affected population is 54.05% and 45.95% respectively. The Demographic Particulars of Affected Population is given in Table-3.14.

Table-3.14: Demographic Particulars of Affected Population

S. No	Population Particulars	No. of HH	% to total
1.	Number of household affected	2186	100.00
2.	Total population affected	8351	100.00
3.	Average household size (per HH)	4	-
4.	Males	4514	54.05
5.	Females	3837	45.95
6.	Children below 18 years	1705	20.42
7.	Adults 18 years and above	6646	79.58
8.	Children up to 5 years	404	4.84
9.	Women headed affected	629	28.77

3.2.21 Religious Affiliation and Caste Profile

The information collected during survey elucidated that there are 79.09% of PAFs who follow Hinduism, followed by Muslim who accounts for 19.026%, Jains 1.19%, Christians 0.23%, Other religion follower are 0.14% and 0.09% are Sikhs. The details of religion of the household are given in Table-3.15.

Table-3.15: Religion of the Household

S.No	Religion	Total Number of Households	Percentage of total Households
1.	Hindu	1729	79.09
2.	Muslim	421	19.26
3.	Christian	5	0.23
4.	Sikh	2	0.09
5.	Jains	26	1.19
6.	Others	3	0.14
	Total	2186	100.00

Majority of the households belong to the Other Backward Class (OBC) 52.93%, followed by general caste or other caste 38.20%, Schedule Caste 4.94% and Schedule Tribe 3.93% population are very low in the urban area

3.2.22 Marital Status

The marital status of the affected population of Urban area. 57.25% of the affected is married. The widows/widowers is around 4.96%. Of the remaining population we also see the incidence of separated (0.56%), divorced (0.06%), Devadasis (0.06%) and deserted persons (0.05%). Around 17.02 percent of the population is still single. The details of Marital Status of population affected in Urban area is given in Table-3.16.

Table-3.16: Marital Status of population affected in Urban area

S.No	Marital Status	No.	%
1.	Married	4781	57.25
2.	Single	1421	17.02
3.	Separated	47	0.56
4.	Divorced	5	0.06
5.	Deserted	4	0.05
6.	Widow/Widower	414	4.96
7.	Devadasi	5	0.06
8.	Live Together	3	0.04

S.No	Marital Status	No.	%
9.	NA	1671	20.01
	Total	6980	100.00

3.2.23 Age Profile of the Surveyed Population

The majority (33.03) of the population is in the age group of 31-50 years, followed by 16-30 years (28.21%) age category. This is an indication of majority of the population in the town is of working age. There is a fairly good population of the aged who constitute around 20.80% of the population. Children who fall under the school going age i.e. 6 to 15 year of age around 13.12 %. The incidence of children who are below 5 years is very low at 4.84%. The incidence of girl children who are 15 years and below is approximately around 17.20% of the female population. The age profile of the population surveyed is given in Table-3.17.

Table-3.17: Age Profile of the Population surveyed

S.No	Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	1 to 5	218	4.83	186	4.85	404	4.84
2	6 to 15	622	13.78	474	12.35	1096	13.12
3	16 to 30	1247	27.63	1109	28.90	2356	28.21
4	31 to 50	1455	32.23	1303	33.96	2758	33.03
5	Above 50 years	972	21.53	765	19.94	1737	20.80
	Total	4514	100.00	3837	100.00	8351	100.00

3.2.24 Education Levels among the Affected Adult Population

The education level amongst the population. The population below the age of 6 (5.36%) has not been considered in this table. We can see that majority (14.88%) of the population are graduates. In contrast to the rural population majority of the urban population are literates. The percentage of illiterate persons is around 9.51%. Amongst those who have some education persons who have pursued education till primary school is around 9.60%, middle school 12.29% and around 10.98 % have studied till 10th standard. Around 11.26 % have completed their 10th standard education and around 13.18 have

completed their PUC. There are people who have also completed post-graduation courses (2.62%) and around 3.76% have pursued technical and professional education. The educational profile is given in Table-3.18.

Table-3.18: Education Profile of the area

S.No	Literacy Level	Male		Female		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1.	Illiterate	214	4.74	580	15.12	794	9.51
2.	Primary 1st to 4th	402	8.91	400	10.42	802	9.60
3.	5th to 7th	493	10.92	533	13.89	1026	12.29
4.	8th to 10th	487	10.79	430	11.21	917	10.98
5.	10th pass	476	10.54	464	12.09	940	11.26
6.	PUC science and arts	632	14.00	469	12.22	1101	13.18
7.	ITI/ diploma /BBM	416	9.22	112	2.92	528	6.32
8.	Graduation	770	17.06	473	12.33	1243	14.88
9.	Postgraduate	136	3.01	83	2.16	219	2.62
10.	Technical/ professional education	235	5.21	79	2.06	314	3.76
11.	Elder education/ Evening school	3	0.07	1	0.03	4	0.05
12.	Below 6 years	244	5.41	204	5.32	448	5.36
13.	Others		0.13	9	0.23	15	0.18
	Total	4514	100	3837	100	8351	100

3.2.25 Household Structure

It is observed that majority 96.98% of the households living in the urban areas reside in their own houses. The affected families who do not own houses but are also not tenants accounts for 3.02%. The majority of the families 70.95% who live individually. The incidence of joint families is around 29.05%. Majority 93.60% of the households have structure on their own properties. The number of structures encroached or squatted upon government properties is around 5.58%. A very small number of households surveyed are living with their relatives (0.73%) or on in farm houses 0.09%. This shows that the incidence of squatters is very low.

The total number of structures affected is 2186. Households owning single structure are the highest i.e. around 2120 (96.98%). Here are other households who own more than one structure. Households who own two

structures are 57, three structures are 8 and there is a only one household that owns 4 houses in the affected area. The type of structure of household is given in Table-3.19.

Table-3.19: Type of structure of Household

S.NO	Type of House Structure	Number of Households	Percentage
1	Pucca	1483	66.47
2	Semi-Pucca	4	19.67
3	Kutcha	2	10.29
4	Under Construction	3	3.39
5	Kutcha	4	0.18
	Total	2186	100

There are 66.47% homestead structure are Pucca structures followed by Semi-pucca structures which constitute around 19.67%. The remaining structures affected are kutcha houses which are around 10.29%. There are about 3.39% of the houses that are under construction.

3.2.26 Power Supply

Data collected from the survey elucidates that 94.14% of the households have the access to the power supply, whereas 5.86% do not have access to the electricity in the urban area.

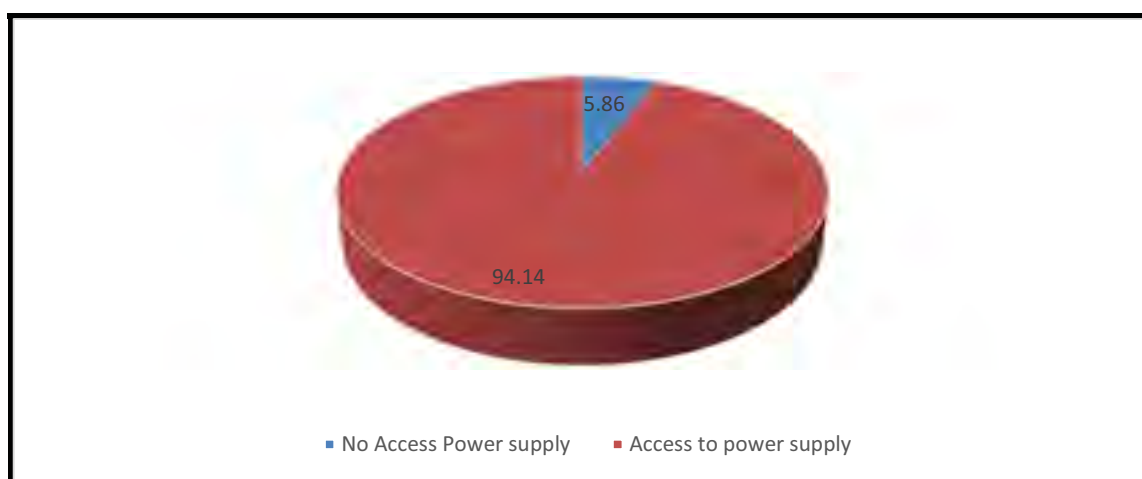


Figure: 3.3: Access to Power Supply in the Urban area

3.2.27 Drinking Water

There are 53.89% of the surveyed households depend on government

/public/community taps or hand pumps for drinking water. A large number 15.42% of the households depend on open wells for drinking water. Other important 18.21% water source in the urban areas is bore well owned by the households. Other water sources include community water tanks (0.05%) and community wells 3.34%. It can be seen that with regard to water, the households have a very high dependence on community. The accesses to drinking water among households are shown in Figure-3.4.

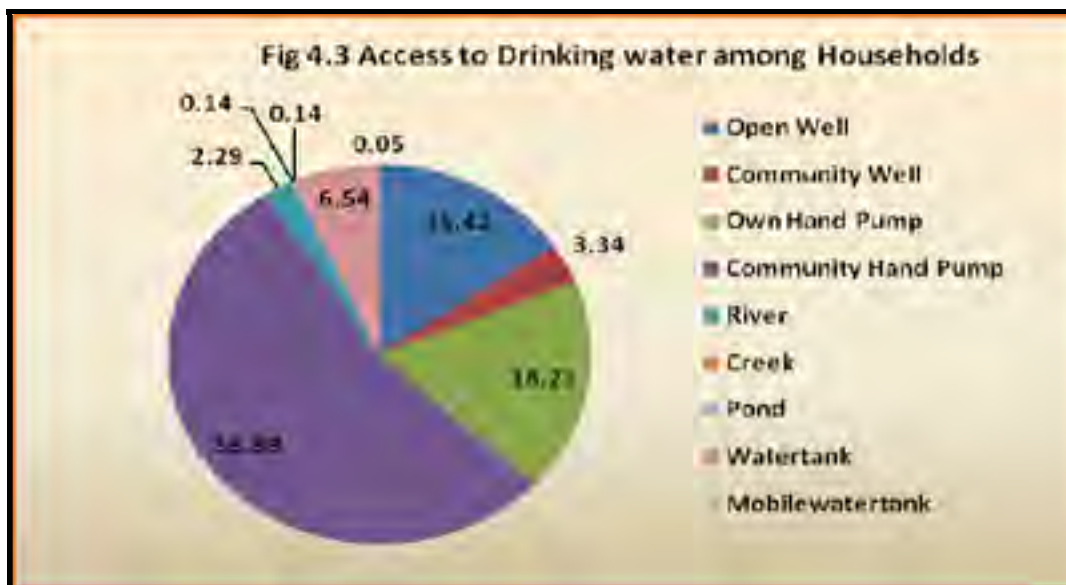


Figure-3.4: Drinking Water Facility

3.2.28 Sanitation Facility

There are 75.39% of the project affected families do not have the toilet facility within the households. There are 24.61% of the affected families who have facility of toilet within the household.

3.2.29 Land Holding Pattern

There are 9.65% of the households that have own properties affected and there are around 90.35% of the households do not own any additional plot or homestead land. The total agriculture irrigated land being affected accounts for 64.23%. Whereas total agriculture un-irrigated land being affected accounts for 25.63%. Around 3.02% is barren land and 7.04% is land owned by the affected families whose source of irrigation is rainfall. Table-3.20 depicts

the type of landholding by the project affected families.

Table-3.20: Type of Landholding by the affected families

S.N O	Type of Land Holding	Total Number	Percentage
1.	Agriculture Land (Irrigated)	128	64.32
2.	Agriculture Land (Un-Irrigated)	51	25.63
3.	Barren Land	6	3.02
45	Others	14	7.04
	Total	199	100.00

3.2.30 Ownership of Trees

Type of trees reared by the affected population are Timebr, Fruit baering, Fuelwood,fodder etc. The 3.80% of the affected families own trees whereas 96.20% of affected families do not own any trees.Out of the total affected trees around 61.20% of the affected families reared fruit bearing trees, Timber trees 35.71% and the remaining are the fuel wood, foder and other species of trees.

3.2.31 Occupational Profile

Another important information parameter collected is the occupation details of the households. Information pertaining to the occupation of the affected households is shown in the Table 3.21. It can see that the households are involved in a variety of occupations. The occupations of the households can be categorized into traditional occupations which include silk weaving, masonry, tailoring, blacksmith, barber etc., and non-traditional occupations which include small businesses, private and government service amongst others. We can see from the table that of all those who are working majority of them are private employees (16.06%) followed by those in government service (4.63%). Most of the affected population is into a number of petty businesses. Population still pursuing education is around 23.54 %. Most of the adult women folk are house wives who constitute around 26.24%. Children below 6 years have not been considered in the table below. The non-workers

among the population are around 6.93% who majorly constitute the aged and the disabled. The details of Occupational Profile of the affected population are given in Table-3.21.

Table-3.21: Occupational Profile of the affected population

S.No	Occupation	Number	Percentage
1	Agriculture	120	1.44
2	Horticulture	6	0.07
3	Skill weavers	15	0.18
4	Potters	4	0.05
5	Fishery	2	0.02
6	Diary	17	0.20
7	Goat/Sheep Rearing	1	0.01
8	Fish net rearing	6	0.07
9	Bamboo work	2	0.02
10	Weavers	1	0.01
11	Broom stick making	2	0.02
12	Bricks manufacturing	3	0.04
13	Pickles making	5	0.06
14	Jaggery making	2	0.02
15	Mason	3	0.04
16	Cobbler	5	0.06
17	Tailoring	28	0.34
18	Carpenter	9	0.11
19	Construction Labour	18	0.22
20	Blacksmith	1	0.01
21	Tonga (Horse cart)	2	0.02
22	Goldsmith	15	0.18
23	Cycle repair	4	0.05
24	Vehicle service	16	0.19
25	Electrician	15	0.18
26	Welding	3	0.04
27	Driving	57	0.68
28	Vegetable merchant	29	0.35
29	Pan shop	10	0.12
30	Cloth shop	62	0.74
31	Kirana shop	82	0.98
32	Stationary shop	31	0.37
33	Teashop	11	0.13
34	Hotel	24	0.29

S.No	Occupation	Number	Percentage
35	Xerox & STD	4	0.05
36	Flour mill	3	0.04
37	Radio and TV repairing	11	0.13
38	Other shop	76	0.91
39	Government employee	387	4.63
40	Continuing education	1966	23.54
41	Housewife	2191	26.24
42	Tution	7	0.08
43	Typing shop	4	0.05
44	Agriculture labour	183	2.19
45	Non-Agriculture labour	252	3.02
46	Barber	11	0.13
47	Washerman	2	0.02
48	Priest	3	0.04
49	Maid servant male	10	0.12
50	Doctor	30	0.36
51	Engineer	47	0.56
52	Judge	12	0.14
53	Private employee	1341	16.06
54	Non worker	579	6.93
55	Others	158	1.89
56	NA	463	5.54
	Total	8351	100.00

3.2.32 Income Details of the Population

Of the total population the majority of the affected population makes less than Rs.1.0 lakh per annum(11.96%). Followed by 30000 per annum (10.80%).Whereas there is 60.76% population which does not have any income or is dependent population constitute students and housewives. Other major income groups include 8.54% who make anywhere between Rs. 30,000-50,000, around 5.57% of the individuals are earnings is between 50,000-75,000.

3.2.33 Livestock and Material Assets

The material assets owned by the urban households. We can see from the table that a large number of the households have mobile phones or land line

telephone (2143), two wheelers (898), bicycles (417), television and sound system (582). The details of material assets owned by the affected families are given in Table-3.22.

Table-3.22: Details of material assets owned by the affected families

S.NO	Material Assets	Total Number	Percentage
1	Ploughs	028	0.51
2	Bullock Carts	33	0.60
3	Tractor	22	0.40
4	Spray pump	20	0.37
5	Pump Set	21	0.38
6	Bicycle	384	7.04
7	Scooter/Motor-bike	815	14.93
8	Jeep/Car/Truck	171	3.13
9	Light and sound system	579	10.61
10	Television/VCD/VCR	1354	24.81
11	Sewing Machine	255	4.67
12	Mobile/ Land Phone	1692	31.01
13	Ploughs	28	0.51
14	Bullock Carts	33	0.60
15	Tractor	22	0.43
	Total	5457	100

There are also a number of households that have farm animals like hen (171), goats (196), cows (76), bullocks (79) and buffaloes (97). Various other assets are listed in the Table-3.23.

Table-3.23: Livestock reared by the affected families

S.No	Livestock	Total Number	Percentage
1.	Bullocks	039	16.88
2.	Cows Milch	44	19.05
3.	She Buffaloes Milch	32	13.85
4.	She Buffaloes Dry	7	3.03
5	He Buffaloes	4	1.73
6	Calves	32	13.85
7	Goats	51	22.08
8	Sheep	8	3.46

S.No	Livestock	Total Number	Percentage
9.	Chicken/Hens	13	5.63
10.	Ducks	1	0.44
	Total	231	100.0

3.2.34 Infrastructure Facilities

This section discusses the availability and access to common property resources. Majority of the households have access to facilities like community halls (99.04%), community ponds (98.02%), cremation grounds (99.47%), defecation grounds (97.10%), community wells (95.66%) etc. Comparatively a very small population does not have access to common property resources.

3.2.35 Awareness about Project

As per the responses of the people in the area it is observed that 68.34% of the households are informed about the implementation of the project. Whereas there are 31.66% of the households who are not aware of the project.

3.2.36 Findings of the Socio-Economic Baseline Data (Urban Tenants)

The reason of conducting survey for the tenants in the area is that there is a large population in the urban area because of the variety of employment opportunity they get. Tenants are an integral part of any urban based study and the details pertaining to the tenants were collected separately using a questionnaire specifically designed to collect information from them. Majority of the tenants are staying in Bagalkot for employment and livelihood purpose. About 15.55% are pursuing businesses in Bagalkot town. The following section presents some of the important information pertaining to tenants:

A) Ward-Wise Tenants in Bagalkot

The tenants are settled across various wards covered as part of the survey. It has been observed from the data collected from the survey that almost 47.52% of the

tenants are in Ward 10 of Bagalkot town. This is followed by Ward 5 and 11 where incidence of tenants is 15.71% and 14.25 % respectively. We also see incidence of tenant households in almost all the wards. The least number of tenants fall in Ward 3 with only 5 households (0.44%).

B) Caste Profile

The surveyed data elucidates that majority of the project affected families belong to Other Backward Caste 49.78%, they are closely followed by general or Other caste 39.69%. The Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe community are around 6.05% and 4.48% respectively.

C) Age Profile

Age profile of the population amongst tenant, majority (36.33%) of them are between 31-50 years of age. A large number (32.63%) of the population is also between the age group of 16 to 30 years. This shows incidence of young persons in the affected population. Children below 6 years are around 5.73% and population of school going age is approximately around 13.48%. Population above 50 years is around 11.66%.

D) Marital Status

Marital status of the tenants living in Bagalkot town. We can see that majority 57.84% of the adult population is married. Around 16.47 % of the population is still single. The incidence of widows/widowers is approximately around 3.58 %.

E) Literacy Profile

The literacy rate among the tenant households. The illiteracy amongst the population is around 8.22%. Population that has completed education till high school level is approximately 34.77% and of this 10.05% have completed education till primary school level, 12.27% till middle school and around 12.45% have pursued education till high school. The percentage of the population that has completed 10th standard is approximately 12.15%. Around 14.97% have completed their PUC and the incidence of Graduates is 13.14% in the population. Persons who are technically educated (ITI/Diploma/BBM) include 6.45% of the population.

F) Material Assets

Majority of the tenants possess Ration Card (63.15%), Voter ID Card (90.13%) and also a Cooking gas connection inform the implementation agencies the tenure and time of stay of the tenant in the affected area or location. With regard to rental agreement, more than fifty percent of the households have a rental agreement with the owners. Around 44.63% do not have rental agreements.

G) Income Profile

The income details of the population among the tenants depicts that 59.52% of the population are non-workers and students. Whereas 12.03 %earn up to 30000 per annum. Around 11.43 % earn anywhere between Rs. 30,000-50,000. Around 9.9% of the population earns more than one lakh rupees per annum.

H) Occupational Profile

The occupation profile of the population amongst the tenants. We can see that the households are involved in a variety of occupations. The occupations of the households as in the case of the owners can be categorized into traditional occupations which include silk weaving, masonry, tailoring, barber etc., and non-traditional occupations which include small businesses, private and government service amongst others. We can see from the table that of all those who are working majority of them are private employees (16.65%) followed by those in government service (5.73%). Most of the affected population is into a number of petty businesses. Population still pursuing education is around 23.41%. Most of the adult women folk are house wives who constitute around 24.90 %. Children below 6 years have not been considered in the table below. The non-workers among the population are around 4.94% who majorly constitute the aged and the disabled.

CHAPTER-4

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

CHAPTER-4

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1 GENERAL

Based on the project details and the baseline environmental status, potential impacts as a result of the construction and operation of the proposed UKP-III Project on Social Aspects have been covered in the present Chapter.

Due to raising of FRL by 4.656 m, the additional land going to be submerged is 30,875 Ha and 22 villages are to be rehabilitated. 30,875 Ha of land which is going to be submerged, is to be acquired. The total land going to be submerged in the backwaters of the Almatti Reservoir is 74,742.15 Ha. Out of 74,742.15Ha, 43,867.15Ha have already been acquired upto FRL-519.60m The total number of villages coming under submersion is 158 villages. Out of 158 villages, 136 villages have already been rehabilitated in Stage I & II of UKP and remaining 22 villages are to be rehabilitated in Stage - III of UKP.

The private land that will be acquired for the project is mainly used for agricultural purposes. The loss of agriculture land will be a significant loss to the project affected families.

4.2 IMPACTS DUE TO LAND AQUISITION

Forced resettlement carries severe risks of impoverishing the uprooted people, many of who are poor even before displacement. Thus, the main socio-economic concerns in resettlement operations revolve around reducing the impoverishment risks and restoring resettlers' livelihoods.

A project of this magnitude is likely to entail both positive as well as negative impacts on the socio-cultural and socio-economic fabric of the area. During construction and operation phases, a lot of allied activities will mushroom in the project area. The construction phase would require a large labour force. It is felt that most of the labour force may come from other parts of the country. Economic opportunities would increase both directly as well as indirectly. Infrastructure facilities are likely to increase.

One of the most important and negative impact due to the commissioning of the project would be that a number of families could be displaced from their lands, and

economic activity. As per the assessment, a total of 85 landholders/ land titleholders would be losing land in varying proportions.

4.3 IMPOVERISHMENT RISK ASSESSMENT (IRA)

In project feasibility and preparation studies, the IRA performs two basic functions. Foremost, it serves as a diagnostic and predictive tool, to anticipate risks in resettlement and to assess their nature and their expected intensity. Secondly, IRA is also used as a problem resolution and planning function, to guide the incorporation of measures matching each main risk, either for prevention or mitigation. The IRA identifies impoverishment not only in terms of income, but also in terms of employment opportunities, health care, nutrition, food security, common assets, education, shelter or social capital.

The IRA framework has been synthesized from the knowledge of past experiences, which saves considerable time and effort in feasibility work by not demanding general risk analysis to start afresh in each project, but rather by *ex-ante* offering a well-tested starting point. The matrix of eight basic risks in light of historical experience, predictable in most resettlement situations: landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, increased morbidity and mortality, food insecurity, loss of access to common property, and social (community) disarticulation. Each of these risks is discussed in Table-4.1.

Table-4.1: Impoverishment Risk Assessment

S. No.	Risks involved	Description of risks involved	Details
1.	Landlessness	Expropriation of land removes the main foundation on which people build productive systems, commercial activities, and livelihoods. Often land is lost forever, sometimes it is partially replaced, and seldom is it fully replaced or fully compensated. This is the principal form of de-capitalization and pauperization of displaced	As per our assessment, there are about 23561 PAFs who are likely to lose their lands in varying proportions due to the process of land acquisition. The villagers depend on their lands for their livelihood. In addition, there are a number of families that are dependent on these lands for their livelihood, who

S. No.	Risks involved	Description of risks involved	Details
		people, as they lose both natural and man-made capital.	work as agricultural labour work force. Acquisition of lands would invariably affect their means of livelihood and sustenance.
2.	Joblessness	Loss of wage employment occurs on account of acquisition of agriculture land, Yet creation of new jobs is difficult and requires substantial investment. Resulting unemployment or underemployment among resettlers endures long after physical relocation has been completed.	Loss of wage employment occurs on account of acquisition of agriculture land, yet creation of new jobs is difficult and requires substantial investment. Resulting unemployment or underemployment among resettlers endures long after physical relocation has been completed. There are a number of PAFs who are dependent on agricultural land. The submergence of this land would adversely affect the job opportunities in the area.
3.	Marginalization	Marginalization occurs when families lose economic power and slide on a downward mobility path middle-income farm - households do not become landless, they become small landholders, small shopkeepers' and craftsmen downsize and slip below poverty thresholds. Relative marginalization often begins long before actual displacement; for instance when lands are condemned for future flooding they are implicitly devalued as new public and private infrastructure investment	This aspect needs to be carefully and sensitively assessed, as the main source of sustenance, ie. land would be acquired and thus the main source of income and livelihood is gone; the possibility of many of the PAFs would become marginalized. As mentioned there are land titleholders that would lose land due to the process of land acquisition. It is felt that only a few families/ individuals that would be able to bear the brunt of land acquisition. For the remaining the possibility of sliding on a

S. No.	Risks involved	Description of risks involved	Details
		are prohibited and the expansion of social service is undercut.	downward mobility path would be inevitable unless alternative sources of livelihood are not provided.
4.	Increased Morbidity and Mortality	Serious decreases in health levels result from displacement caused social stress, insecurity, psychological trauma and out-break of relocation related illnesses particularly water-borne and vector-borne diseases. Unsafe water supply and poor sewerage system increase vulnerability to water-borne and other communicable diseases. The weakest segments of the demographic spectrum, viz., infants, children and the elderly are severely affected the most.	Fluctuations in morbidity and mortality rates would depend on the displacement related social stress, insecurity, psychological trauma. Out-break of illnesses particularly water-borne and vector-borne diseases can be envisaged. But these would depend on the kind of civic amenities provided at the relocation or at the labour camps, where the labour would be housed. Health indicators could also fluctuate due to the presence of labour colonies that have come to work in the plant construction. Thus it is imperative to provide proper civic amenities in these colonies as well.
5.	Effect on Social fabric - Social Stress	The affect of the relocation and loss of the land may bring stress and insecurities in families. The social impacts described have the potential for causing social, psychological and physiological stress among affected people, particularly those to be relocated. This in turn can lead to problems such as alcoholism and drug abuse	Communities have been living in the Village for generations with their traditional social fabric and culture in which they have inbuilt support system and traditional mechanisms and interdependence to live happily. The proposed relocation will certainly affect this social fabric so people and elderly members of the village feel very apprehensive and

S. No.	Risks involved	Description of risks involved	Details
		and place stress on social, cultural and family structures.	worried how this behavioral change will be faced in their life. Problems associated with the resettlement process and potential community discord. Risk of impoverishment relating to difficulties in adopting to new livelihood systems Potential exploitation by others in the relocation/compensation process and possible conflicts within or between communities or with Government agencies. These are some major challenges and issues affecting their normal life.
6.	Increase in Security Risk and Change in Lifestyles	Like any other rural areas, people particularly women of project affected villages move around freely without fear.	During the construction and implementation of the Project may bring in a large number of outsiders with varied backgrounds and cultures into the area. The women feel that this might lead to them restricting their movements and a general concern for their personal safety among strangers. It would change the lifestyle they were accustomed to for decades. In every category, particularly among marginalized groups, women are the worst hit and pay the highest price of development. A study carried out by the National Commission for Women in India (NCW) on the impact

S. No.	Risks involved	Description of risks involved	Details
			<p>of displacement on women reveals that violence against women is increased. An increase in alcoholism due to displacement has led to a marked rise in domestic violence in India.</p> <p>The nutrition and health of women, which is worse than that of men even under normal circumstances, is bound to go down in the event of an overall worsening in health caused by displacement.</p>
7.	Improper Management of Money (Compensation Amount)	The affected population will get lot of money in form of compensation of their properties and other grants as per applicable R&R Policy.	Some of the Villagers are not wise enough to invest their money in purchase of agriculture land or in other sources of alternative livelihoods. Money becomes a great cause of family rift also so the money should be invested wisely having a foresighted approach of life.
8.	Other Indirect Losses of Displacement (Women Insecurity)	Displaced people often internalize a sense of helplessness and powerlessness because of their encounter with the powerful external world, although there are also several examples of active resistance movements against development-induced displacement. Displacement also leads to deterioration in health and high mortality rates as services in those selected areas are the first to be	

S. No.	Risks involved	Description of risks involved	Details
		cut.	

A detailed Resettlement and rehabilitation Plan has been formulated to minimize the adverse impacts on socio-economic environment. The same has been outlined in Chapter-5 of this Report.

4.4 POSITIVE IMPACTS

There will be number of positive changes on the socio-economic conditions of the affected people as well as on the population to be benefitted by the Project living in the surrounding areas. There will be obvious change in the scenario leading into the Socio-economic development of the area. Some of the probable positive impacts on socio-economic environment due to the project are given in Table-4.3.

Table-4.3: Positive Impacts likely to accrue as a result of the project

S.No.	Positive Impact	Details
1.	Increased irrigation potential	The irrigation facilities will result into increase in yield of Kharif Crop. The irrigation facilities will increase the production of food grains, which in turn will improve the economic condition of the people in the adjoining areas. At present maximum dependability is on the rain water for agriculture operations and the construction of the Project will improve irrigation facilities resulting into better yield and diversification of cropping pattern.
2.	Better living Standard	When the dependability of rain will diminish for agriculture and other needs after construction of the Project they will have production of one i.e. Kharif only improving their economic condition resulting into better standard of living. People will start using new techniques of agriculture and will have better irrigation facilities. There will increase in agriculture production which will result in increase in income of the PAFs and neighboring villages. The project will result in reduction in poverty level of that area.
3.	Employment Potential / Fisheries	The project will provide adequate employment opportunity during construction as well as operation phase. The creation of the reservoir will increase fish production and development of pisciculture in the region. Many families will get job in the fisheries sector which will improve their socio-economic condition. The increase in irrigation intensity will lead to greater requirement of manpower in fields which will improve the employment potential.

S.No.	Positive Impact	Details
4.	Sustained Water Availability for Agriculture, Industrialization and Drinking Water	Up till now villages were dependent upon rain water for agriculture and other needs but after the construction of the Project there will be sustained water availability for agriculture and day to day needs of life. The availability of water will give better prospects for development of Industries in the area. The construction of the project will be a blessing for the people living in various villages who will be immensely benefitted by this Project.
5.	Improvement in Lifestyle, Social Status and confidence building	The economic growth and availability of more job opportunities in the area will lead to be improvement in lifestyle and social status of the people. The social status of the people can change only when there is economic growth in the society. The construction of the project will bring many positive changes resulting into the development of the area. This will give immense confidence to the people to achieve better prospects in life which is certainly going to increase their social status.
6.	Better opportunities for Cattle rearing	Villagers own cattle lot of Cattle mainly Cows and Buffaloes. But due to lack of resources to transport the milk to the nearby Towns and they are not able to make cattle rearing as their only source of livelihood. But after the construction of this Project there will be ample water for the activity of cattle rearing. The Cattle rearing will not only give them additional income but a source of alternative livelihood. The Cattle Rearing will result into production of Cow dung which is a good source of manure and fuel for cooking food.

4.5 OTHER IMPACTS

Provide local services like water supply, education, healthcare, community forests etc.

The commissioning of the project will increase gross money flow in the project area. This will lead to significant impacts in the project area. The area will have increased demands for services, such as sewerage system, communication, transportation, medical and educational facilities, etc. It is presumed that all these developments would result in generation of additional employment. Thus, with the increased income level, there will be an improvement in the local service facilities.

Employment opportunities

The construction phase will last for about 7 years. The peak labour force and technical staff required is estimated at about 800. The total number of persons

inhabiting the area including the service population will be about 2,200. The construction phase of any project is rather an unsettled stage characterized by uncertainties and often disorders. The basic problem relates to management of large population, which migrates to the project area or near major construction sites, in search of jobs. It has been estimated that about 12,000 persons will inhabit the area during construction phase, which is likely to last for a period of about 7 years.

The construction of the proposed project would invariably create a number of direct employment opportunities. However, indirect employment opportunities would also be generated which would provide great impetus to the economy of the local area. Various types of businesses, such as shops, food-stalls, tea stalls, restaurants, workshops, etc. would invariably come-up, which would be run by the more entrepreneurial local residents. Besides, a variety of suppliers, traders, transporters, service providers, etc., are also likely to concentrate here and likely to benefit immensely, as demand for almost all types of goods and services will increase significantly. The business community as a whole would be benefited. The locals would also avail these opportunities arising from the project and increase their income levels.

The construction of the project will provide an impetus to the industrialization and urbanization in the area. Many of the agricultural lands or barren lands in the vicinity of the project area are likely to be put to non-agricultural uses. The project would require lot of ancillary developments like shops, restaurant, workshops, etc. which will have a significant impact on the existing land use of the area. Job opportunities will drastically improve in this area. At present most of the population sustains on agriculture and allied activities. There are no major industries or other avenues of occupation in the area. The project will open a large number of jobs to the local population during project construction phase.

Business opportunities

Apart from direct employment, opportunities for indirect employment will also be generated which would provide great impetus to the economy of the local area. Various types of business like shops, food-stall, tea stalls, etc. besides a variety of suppliers, traders, transporters will concentrate here and benefit immensely as

demand will increase significantly for almost all types of goods and services. The business community as a whole will be benefited. The locals will avail these opportunities arising from the project and increase their income levels. With the increase in the income levels, there will be an improvement in the infrastructure facilities in the area.

The project construction will improve the subsidiary employment opportunities on account of commissioning of workshops, small vehicle and equipment repair shops etc. The locals will avails these opportunities arising from the project.

Local participation in the project activities

After the construction work is over, the project will require some permanent posts for the smooth operation and regular maintenance of project components such as equipment, headworks, surge shaft and powerhouse. Locals will be recruited for administrative and technical works according to their qualification and skills. These will give permanent income source to some of the local people.

Impact on Cultural/ Heritage, archeological and religious sites

No impacts on cultural/Heritage archaeological and religion sites is anticipated due to the project.

Impact on social services like: Educational, Health, Communication, Water Supply, Consumer Goods, and Sanitation etc.

During the construction phase a large labour force, including skilled, semi-skilled and un-skilled labour force expected to immigrate into the project area. It is felt that most of the labour force would come from various parts of the country India. However, some of the locals would also be employed to work in the project. The labour force would stay near to the project construction sites.

The project will also lead to certain negative impacts. The most important negative impact would be during construction phase. The labour force that would work in the construction phase would settle around the project site. They would temporarily reside there. This may lead to pollution, due to generation of domestic wastewater, human waste, municipal solid waste etc.

Increase in incidence of vector- borne diseases

The construction of a dam would convert riverine ecosystem into a lacustrine ecosystem. The vectors of various diseases may breed in shallow parts of the impounded water. The magnitude of breeding sites for mosquitoes and other vectors in the impounded water is in direct proportion to the length of the shoreline. The increase in submergence area in the proposed project would lead to increase in the incidence of vector-borne disease on account of proliferation of mosquitoes. The project area could face increased incidence of malaria as a result of various factors like aggregation of labour, formation of stagnant pools near labour camps, colonies, etc. may lead to the increased incidence of such diseases around the project area.

Excavations

The excavation of earth from borrow pits etc. is one of the major factor for the increase in prevalence of malaria. After excavation of construction material, the depressions are generally left without treatment where water gets collected. These pools of water, then serves as breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

The flight of mosquito is generally limited up to 1 to 2 km from the breeding sites. Residential areas are located within 1 km from the reservoir, periphery, increased incidence of malaria is anticipated. However, labour camps, etc. could be vulnerable to increased incidence of malaria, if proper control measures are not undertaken.

Inadequate facilities in labour camps

Improperly planned labour camps generally tend to become slums, with inadequate facilities for potable water supply and sewage treatment and disposal. This could lead to outbreak of epidemics of water-borne diseases. Adequate measures for supply of potable water and sewage treatment have been recommended as a part of Environmental Management Plan outlined in Volume-III of this Report.

CHAPTER – 5
RESETTLEMENT AND
REHABILITATION PLAN

CHAPTER- 5

RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION PLAN

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The Krishna Water Tribunal Award passed the current to achieve the reservoir level of Almatti Dam at Reservoir Level of 524.256 meters. With the increase in storage level of Almatti Dam from FRL 519.60 to FRL 524.256 meters around 22 villages are getting affected by the storage waters in Bagalkot and Bijapur districts of Karnataka. Based on the above water levels the baseline socio-economic survey was carried out in all the 22 villages across 4 Talukas of Bagalkot and 2 bordering Talukas of Bijapur in Karnataka (Two villages namely, Yadahalli K and Sangondi villages have been removed from the list as the R&R and activity has already been completed in these villages as part of UKP Stage - II).

The details of the affected Homestead are 23561 is given in the Table 5.1. This information is based on the primary socio-economic baseline survey undertaken as part of this study.

Table-5.1: Details of Affected Households

S. No	Description	Total Number
1.	Rural Households	20037
2.	Urban Households	2186
3.	Urban Tenants Households	1338
	Total	23561

Source: Primary Study

5.2 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION PLAN

For the purpose of this project, the R&R plan has been devised using the norms and guidelines of the “Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013”. The Consultant based on past experiences in similar projects, in the area have suggested/specified/ augmented/ enhanced the R&R provisions. The objective of the R&R Plan is to enable project planners to take appropriate measures to devise suitable compensation as a part of resettlement and rehabilitation package for the PAFs.

5.2.1 MEASURES FOR COMPENSATION OF LOSS OF PRIVATE PROPERTIES

5.2.1.1 Compensation for Land

Of the total land coming under submergence area, private irrigated land accounts for 8425.64 ha. About 23561 families are likely to lose land in submergence area of the project. On the other hand, compensation for acquisition of private land would be paid to the respective land owners/ land titleholders as per the provisions of “**Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013**”.

5.2.2 COMPENSATION FOR HOMESTEADS

It is envisaged that this proposed project is also likely to evict a number of families from their homesteads as well. As per the assessment, in all there are 23561 homestead structures are likely to get affected as a result of land acquisition.

5.2.3 COMPENSATION OF OTHER PROPERTIES

Other properties such as trees, wells, ponds, temples, cremation grounds, public utility buildings and spaces, electric and telephone poles and cables, etc., would be assessed, evaluated and compensation rates would be fixed as per the prevalent guidelines/norms. The compensation amount shall be disbursed to the concerned department, agency, individuals, etc.

5.3 MEASURES FOR RESETTLEMENT

There are 23561 families that are likely to be evicted from their homesteads as a result of the process of land acquisition due to construction of dam and subsequent submergence area. These families would be eligible to receive resettlement benefits, in addition to compensation of homestead plot and structure. The provisions “**Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013**” have been taken into consideration. Further, it is suggested that these families be resettled/ relocated at one place as a group, in one or more of the existing nearby villages. The provisions for Resettlement that would be extended to the families losing homesteads are given in Table-5.2.

Table-5.2: Provisions for Resettlement Plan for families losing homestead

S.No.	Description	Unit	Assumed Provision	Cost (Rs. lakh)
	Housing Benefits and compensation			
1	<p>a) If a house is lost in rural areas, a constructed house shall be provided as per the Indira AwasYojana specifications.</p> <p>b) If a house is lost in urban areas, a constructed house shall be provided, which will be not less than 50 sqmts in plinth area</p> <p>c) In case family in urban areas does not opts to take the house offered, one-time financial assistance of not less than Rs. 150,000/- for house construction</p> <p>d) If any affected family in rural areas so prefers, the equivalent cost of the house may be offered in lieu of the constructed house</p>		<p>Resettlement benefits shall be extended to 23561 PAFs who are likely to be evicted from their homesteads. Thus, a provision of 73.925 ha (23561 PAFs x 250sqm x 10⁻⁴) is required for providing housing plots to the displaced families. In addition, about 25% of the plot size would be required for providing civic amenities and about 25% of the plot size for providing infrastructure facilities (amounting to 36.96 ha) are also required to be provided in the resettlement site. Thus, the total land required for the resettlement site: (73.925 + 36.96) 110.89 ha</p>	
2.	House Building Assistance @ Rs. 1,50,000/ha	Per family	23561 PAFs x Rs. 150,000/PAF	35341.5
3.	Cattle Shed			
	One-time financial assistance of a minimum of Rs. 25,000/- or as the appropriate Government may, by notification specify, for construction of cattle shed	Per family	23561 PAFs x Rs. 25,000/PAF	5890.2
4.	Transportation Grant			

S.No.	Description	Unit	Assumed Provision	Cost (Rs. lakh)
	One time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/-for each displaced family for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle.	Per family	23561 PAFs x Rs. 50,000/PAF	11780.4
5.	Subsistence Allowance			
	a) Each affected family, losing land, will be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to Rs. 3000/ month for a period of one year from the date of award. Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes displaced from Scheduled Areas shall receive an amount equivalent to Rs. 50,000/-, in addition to subsistence allowance	Per family	23561 PAFsxRs. 3000 per month x12 months for each PAF	8481.96
6.	One time Resettlement Allowance			
	Each affected family shall be given a onetime "Resettlement Allowance" of Rs. 50,000/	Per family	23561 PAFs x Rs. 50,000/PAF	11780.4
7.	Stamp Duty and Registration			
	a) The stamp duty and the other fees payable for registration of the land of the house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by the requiring body b) The land for house allotted to the affected families shall be free from all encumbrance c) The land and the house allotted may be in the joint names of wife and husband of the affected family.		To be decided by the District Administration	
	TOTAL			73274.46

5.4 AMENITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES TO BE PROVIDED AT RESETTLEMENT AREAS

In addition to the resettlement benefits that would be extended to the PAFs, the following Amenities and Infrastructural Facilities are proposed to be provided at Resettlement Areas.

- **Internal Village Road Network**

For easy movement of people and vehicular traffic within the proposed resettlement sites, it is suggested to construct a 4.5 m wide internal village road within each of the resettlement sites. These internal village roads would be connected to an access road which connects villages. It is proposed to construct about 40 km of internal road network. An amount of Rs.880 lakh is being earmarked for construction of 40 km metalled Internal Village Roads, which includes all costs, such as cutting, Leveling, Aggregates, black top, labor, etc.

- **Drainage Network within the Resettlement site**

It is proposed to construct Drainage network in each of the resettlement colonies. The main purpose of this drainage network is to clear storm water and domestic waste water from kitchens and bathrooms. It is also proposed that the drainage networks will consist of a lined drain and covered with RCC slabs. These drains will traverse parallel along internal village road, and finally culminate into a collection tank, before it is screened and filtered and thereafter either stored in an underground storage tank to be utilized for irrigation purposes in the Green belt areas, or discharged for the purpose of ground water recharge.

An amount of Rs. 1100 lakh is being ear-marked for providing drainage network in the resettlement sites, which will include costs towards excavation, brick work, cementing, RCC cover, labor, etc.

- **Sanitation Network within the Resettlement site**

Sanitation network is proposed to be laid within each resettlement site. The main purpose of this network will be to transport domestic waste (night soil waste from lavatories). In addition, the sanitation network will also carry waste from schools, health care facility and other complexes within the resettlement sites. An amount of

Rs. 660 lakh is earmarked to create a network of sewer pipeline emanating from each source, running parallel along the internal village road. The cost for establishment of sewer network, including all expenses [(excavation, length of pipe, man-holes, labor, cover-up, etc. with specification (Dia. 150 mm, RCC NP2 Pipe, 1.5 m depth)]. It is proposed to treat the sewage through septic tanks. The treated sewage will be disposed in absorption trenches. An amount of Rs. 1100 lakh is earmarked for this purpose. Thus, a total provision of Rs. 1760 lakh needs to be earmarked for creation of sanitation network within the resettlement site.

- **Safe drinking water**

Safe drinking water @ 135 lpcd is proposed to be provided to the PAFs by constructing an overhead storage tank and distributed through a network of pipelines. It is suggested to lay underground drinking water pipeline along the internal village road, on the opposite side of the corridor for drainage and sanitation network. The network would involve 100 mm dia DI pipeline along the internal village roads at various resettlement sites. The cost for laying this network including digging, pipes, jointing, labor, etc is about Rs. 1100 lakh.

Further, cost towards extending house connections (15 mm dia GI pipe) from the above-mentioned network would be about Rs. 440 lakh. Thus, total cost for laying drinking water network is Rs.1540 lakh. It is suggested that the Project Developer makes arrangement for making water potable before it is supplied into the resettlement colonies. In this regard, cost for construction of Conventional Water Treatment Plant has been earmarked. A total provision of Rs. 660 lakh may be earmarked for this purpose. Thus, a total amount of Rs. 2200 lakh has been earmarked for providing water supply in the resettlement sites.

- **Footpath**

It order to ensure safe movement of residents within the resettlement sites, it is proposed to construct 1 m corridor on either sides of the internal village road for footpath. A lump-sum amount of about Rs. 220 lakh has been earmarked for laying footpath (including leveling, tiling, labor, etc).

- **Public transport**

For public transportation it is suggested to construct a Bus Stop in each of the resettlement colonies. This bus stop would occupy an area of about 10 sqm (2 m x 5 m) and would be covered by a 1.5 m high enclosure wall from 3 sides made of brick and cement with corrugated roofing material spread over 4 steel poles. An amount of Rs. 110 lakh is being earmarked for construction of bus stops at various resettlement sites.

- **Drinking water trough for cattle**

For families that wish to rear livestock, it is proposed to construct about 3 drinking water troughs for cattle in various resettlement sites. A lump-sum amount of Rs. 110 lakh is being earmarked for construction of drinking water troughs for cattle in various resettlement sites.

- **Place of Worship**

A plot size measuring 0.5 ha is suggested to be earmarked for construction of place of worship in resettlement site. A lump-sum amount of Rs. 440 lakh has been earmarked for providing place of worship.

- **Cremation grounds**

It is proposed to earmark an area of 1.0 ha of land plot for establishment of Cremation ground and/or burial ground. A total lump-sum amount of Rs. 220 lakh may be earmarked for construction of cremation ground in various resettlement sites.

- **Fair Price shops and other shops**

It is suggested to provide a constructed space for 1 Fair Price shop and 4 other shops in each of the Resettlement colonies. An area of 0.005 ha [(4m x 2.5m) x 5 shops] may be earmarked in each resettlement site. A lump-sum amount of Rs. 220 lakh may be earmarked for providing fair price shop in various resettlement colonies.

- **Post Office**

A plot size measuring 10 m long x 5 m wide is suggested to be earmarked for the construction of post office, in various resettlement sites. It is suggested to provide one drinking water post and one WC in a building. A lump-sum amount of Rs. 110 lakh has been earmarked for providing post office in various resettlement colonies.

- **Panchayat Ghar**

A plot size measuring 0.25 ha is suggested to be earmarked for the construction of panchayat ghar. It is suggested to construct the building over an area of 20m x 15m with one drinking water post and one WC facility. A lump-sum amount of Rs. 50 lakh may be earmarked for providing panchayat ghar in various resettlement colonies.

- **Community Hall**

A plot size measuring 0.25 ha is suggested to be earmarked for the construction of community hall in various resettlement sites. Further, it is suggested to construct a two storey building over an area of 20m x 15m. It is also suggested to provide a drinking water post and two WC on the ground floor. A lump-sum amount of Rs. 150 lakh may be earmarked for providing community hall in various resettlement colonies.

- **Health Care Facility**

It is suggested to construct 1 PHCs in the resettlement site to be shared by all the PAFs and other residents in the vicinity. It is suggested to have 2 ambulances that will be well equipped with medical aid and paramedical staff.

A plot size measuring 0.25 ha is suggested to be earmarked for the construction of a Primary Health Center (PHC) in the resettlement site. In these plots, it is suggested to construct building with covered area of 1250sqm (50m x 25m). Further, it is also suggested to provide a drinking water post and two WC within the PHC. A lump-sum amount of Rs. 200 lakh may be earmarked for providing the PHC building and Rs. 800 lakh earmarked for purchase of various furniture and equipment including well equipped ambulances. Thus, a total amount of Rs. 1000 lakh is being earmarked for creation of PHC in the resettlement site.

It is suggested to engage man-power, as depicted in Table-5.3, to operate the PHC. Deputing the required man-power and payment of salaries of staff, purchase of medicines and other recurring expenses are to be undertaken by the State Government.

Table-5.3: Man-power required in the proposed Primary Health Centre

Staff required	Numbers
Medical Officer (1 may be from AYUSH or Lady Medical Officer)	2
Pharmacist	1
Female Health Worker commonly known as Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM)	2
Male Health Worker commonly known as Multi Purpose Worker (Male)	1
Health Assistant (Female) commonly known as Lady Health Visitor (LHV) and	5
Clerks	2
Laboratory Technician	1
Drivers with ambulances	3
Class IV	4
Total	21

- **Garden and children's playground**

About 1 ha of land could be devoted for this purpose. In addition, it is also suggested that this playground is located in the vicinity of the school. This would enable school children could also make use of this playground during recess.

It is suggested to install swings, benches and other items in the garden and install goal posts and make provision for racing track in the playground. A lump-sum cost of Rs. 220 lakh is being kept for creation and beautification of garden and playground.

Two gardeners per resettlement site could be engaged for taking care and maintenance of these facilities. The recurring expenses towards salaries, plants & trees, manures, benches, and other equipment is suggested to be borne by the project developer or by the State government.

- **Educational institutions (schools) in resettlement sites**

It is suggested to construct a primary school, along-with Anganwadi in the resettlement site. For this purpose, a plot of about 250 sqm with a built-up area of 200 sqm could be allocated for the school building in each site. An amount of Rs. 1100 lakh is being earmarked for construction of primary school along-with anganwadi building in the resettlement site.

- **Space for weekly market**

It is also proposed to allocate 0.15 ha of land in each of the resettlement colonies for weekly markets. This area will remain un-developed, where vender could come-in on

a weekly basis, set-up their temporary shops to sell local produce. An amount of Rs. 110 lakh can be earmarked for this purpose.

Summary of amenities and facilities to be provided in resettlement sites are summarized in Table-5.4. An amount of **Rs. 10790.0 lakh** has been kept for providing civic amenities and infrastructure facilities in the resettlement sites.

Table-5.4: Summary of amenities and facilities to be provided in resettlement sites

S. No.	Amenities & Infrastructure facilities to be provided in resettlement sites	Cost (Rs. lakh)
1	Internal village roads	880.0
2	Drainage network	1100.0
3	Sanitation network	1760.0
5	Drinking water supply	2200.0
6	Footpath	220.0
7	Public transportation - Construction of bus stop	110.0
8	Drinking water trough for cattle	110.0
9	Place of worship	440.0
10	Cremation ground	220.0
11	Fair price shop and 4 other shops	220.0
12	Construction of Post office	110.0
13	Construction of Panchayat Ghar	550.0
14	Construction of Community Hall	440.0
15	Primary Health Centre	1000.0
16	Garden and children's playground	220.0
17	Primary school along-with anganwadi building	1100.0
18	Space for weekly market	110.0
	Total	10790.0

5.5 MEASURES FOR REHABILITATION

In the proposed project, majority of the population depends on land for their livelihood. Privately owned land is also expected to be acquired. The rehabilitation plan would be formulated in line with the norms of “Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013”. The provisions for Rehabilitation Plan for families losing land. The provision for Rehabilitation measures shall be taken as per the Rehabilitation parameters mention in Schedule-II of “Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition,

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013”. The details of total land being lost by the project affected families and the details of the land to be acquired are given in Table-5.5.

Table-5.5: Compensation for Private land being acquired

S.No	Total Market value of the area	Total Private land being acquired (Acre)
1.	3.0 lakh per acre for submergence	43319.19
2.	3.0 lakh per acre for canal alignment	18758.68
	Total	62077.87

The Compensation for the private land being acquired for the Project shall be decided by the Competent Authority not less District Magistrate.

5.6 BUDGET

The total budget for implementation of the Resettlement Plan is **Rs.841.0 crore**. The details are given in Table-5.6. This is excluding the cost requirement for rehabilitation for PAFs.

Table-5.6: Budget for implementation of the Resettlement Plan

S. No.	Components of R&R	Cost (Rs. lakh)
A	Resettlement Plan	
1.	Land required for providing Housing plots @ 250 sqm to 23561 house losers =	
2.	House building assistance	35341.5
3.	Financial assistance for construction of cattle-shed	5890.2
4.	Financial assistance for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle	11780.4
5.	Subsistence allowance	8481.96
6.	One time Resettlement allowance	11780.4
	Sub-Total [A]	73274.46
B	Amenities and Infrastructure Facilities in Resettlement Area(Refer Table-4.5)	10790.0
	Sub-Total [B]	10790.0
	Total(A+B)	84064.46 say 841 crore

CHAPTER – 6

MONITORING AND EVALUATIONS

CHAPTER-6

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Monitoring is an essential component for sustainability of any water resources project. It is an integral part of any environmental assessment process. Any water resources development project introduces complex inter-relationships in the project area between people, various natural resources, biota and the developing forces. Thus, a new environment is created. It is very difficult to predict with complete certainty the exact post-project environmental scenario. Hence, monitoring of critical parameters is essential in the project operation phase.

Monitoring of social indicators signal potential problems and facilitate timely prompt implementation of effective remedial measures. The data so generated can serve as a data bank for prediction of post-project scenarios in similar projects.

6.2 INSTITUTIONAL/ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF R&R MEASURES

Appointment of Administrator at State Level

- State Government of Karnataka shall appoint an officer not below the rank of Joint Collector or Additional Collector or Deputy Collector or equivalent official of Revenue Department, who will be responsible for R&R Plan at the State Level.
- Administrator shall, with a view to enable him to function efficiently and to meet the special time-frame, be provided with such powers, duties and responsibilities as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government and provided with office infrastructure and be assisted by such officers and employees who shall be subordinate to him as the appropriate Government may decide.
- Subject to the superintendence, directions and control of the appropriate Government and the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, the formulation, execution and monitoring of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme shall vest in the Administrator.

Commissioner for rehabilitation and Resettlement

- The State Government shall appoint an officer of the rank of Commissioner or Secretary of that Government for rehabilitation and resettlement of affected families under this Act, to be called the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement.
- The Commissioner shall be responsible for supervising the formulation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans and proper implementation of each schemes or plans.
- The Commissioner shall be responsible for the post implementation social audit in consultation with the Gram Sabha in rural areas and municipality in the urban areas.

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee at Project Level

- Where land proposed to be acquired is equal to or more than one hundred acres, the appropriate Government shall constitute a Committee under the chairmanship of the Collector to be called the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee, to monitor and review the progress of implementation of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme and to carry out post-implementation social audits in consultation with the Gram Sabha in rural areas and municipality in urban areas.
- The Rehabilitation and settlement Committee shall include, apart from officers of the appropriate Government, the following members, namely:-
 - representative of women residing in the affected area;
 - a representative of each schedule caste and schedule tribe residing in the affected area
 - a representative of a voluntary organization working in the area
 - a representative of a nationalized bank the land acquisition officer of the project
 - the chairperson of the panchayats or municipalities located in the affected

- area or their nominees
- the chairperson of the district planning committee or his nominee
- the Member of Parliament and Member of Legislative assembly of the concerned area or nominees
- a representative of the requiring body
- Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement as the member Convener.
- The procedure regulating the discharge of the process given in this section and other matters connected thereto of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee shall be such as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

6.3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) must be simultaneous with the implementation of Rehabilitation Plan. It requires specialized skill for application of general project monitoring procedures to the process of land acquisition and rehabilitation. Conventional monitoring, normally carried out by the Government machinery, often misses focus on certain vital aspects and does not identify certain shortcomings, which may otherwise prove very important. While the conventional government monitoring will continue, an external M&E agency will also be engaged to help in proper monitoring of land acquisition and rehabilitation programs. The main purpose of involving such an agency is to bring the problems and difficulties faced by the PAFs to the notice of Administrator R&R on a regular basis for their redressal as well as to help in formulating and undertaking corrective measures. The external Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) agency can submit half yearly reports on the progress of implementing Rehabilitation Master Plan (RMP) along with suggestions and corrective measures required for improvement in the implementation of Rehabilitation Plan.

For Land Acquisition and rehabilitation program, M&E system will consist of:

- i) Administrative monitoring;
- ii) Socio-economic performance, and
- iii) Impact evaluation.

Administrative monitoring will be conventionally carried out by SLAO, project authorities, Resettlement Commissioner and other concerned government agencies/departments. The focus will be on physical (like number of land holders affected and land based resettlement, area identified for allotment to Village Level Committee, etc.) and financial (like compensation paid, payment to M&E agency, office establishment cost, etc.) parameters.

The socio-economic monitoring which will be carried out concurrently is the crux of M&E exercise to provide interim measures based on the field level situations. This along-with impact evaluation at the end of plan period will be carried out by the M&E agency. While covering the affected community, monitoring will focus on the vulnerable groups like women, physically handicapped, etc. The household information collected through the socio-economic survey will form the benchmarks for comparison. However, these benchmarks will be supplemented in order to create new reference points against performance, effects and objectives.

6.3.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines

Monitoring of the progress of R&R is important because of the sensitivity of these issues. The objective of monitoring is to assess the progress of resettlement activity, to identify difficulties, ascertain problem areas, and provide indication for the need of calling attention to some specific issues at an early stage. Following tasks have to be performed by the group at different stages of the project:

- Establish baseline information on individual PAFs and their pre-project standards of living, health conditions, nutritional patterns, etc. This should precede resettlement in general by a year.
- The planning of the resettlement monitoring studies could cover disbursement of compensation and grants.
- Monitoring of resettlement sites regarding, preparation of land, construction activities, water and other facilities required before the actual resettling of PAFs.
- The resettlement monitoring system could cover transport of people, belongings and allocation of replacement assets. Their report should also

include information on performance of field staff and concerned official's participation of the PAFs and host community reactions.

- After resettlement, a few sensitive indicators using sample survey techniques should be measured, mainly to understand how effective the R&R plan has been in reality.
- The monitoring and evaluation can continue for several years after actual relocation. The frequency of monitoring can be reduced after the completion of R&R work. The monitoring reports need to be submitted periodically to assess progress of resettlement and its effects compared with established policy and specific timetables and benchmarks at each phase.

6.3.2 Post-Project Monitoring

Status of availability of alternative homestead for project affected persons, development of infrastructural facilities such as schools, sewer networks, roads, etc. are some of the aspects which could be considered for monitoring and modifications may be suggested if required. It needs to be appreciated that R&R issues are politically and socially sensitive issues and need timely attention. For such reasons, it is suggested that the monitoring be conducted by an independent agency not connected with the project. Therefore, an independent Consultant having experience in monitoring & evaluation of implementation of Resettlement & Rehabilitation Plans in similar areas and not connected with the project, can be appointed for monitoring the project. The Consultant will review the rehabilitation and resettlement programme after 2nd, 4th and 6th year from the completion of the R&R activity.

6.3.3 Participation of PAFs

Involvement of affected communities in planning and implementation of rehabilitation programs according to their felt needs and socio-economic conditions is of vital importance. To obtain co-operation, participation and feedback, PAFs need to be systematically informed and consulted during preparation and implementation of resettlement plan about their options and rights. In the proposed project, co-

operation and participation of PAFs in the resettlement process could be ensured through their involvement in each of the following stages.

➤ **Involvement in preparation of Rehabilitation Master Plan**

As a part of participatory planning, community meetings should be held on a routine basis to explain about the project and the R&R policy of the project. Direct communication with the PAFs will negate the politicization of the R&R Process. The communication with the PAFs can be through the Village Level Committee.

➤ **Involvement of PAFs in implementation process**

The Village Level Committee can be involved in the implementation of Rehabilitation Plan particularly during the identification of forest land to be allotted to Village Level Committee. They shall also be consulted in finding out alternative economic opportunities to supplement their household income. However, some NGO groups can also be associated which can interact directly with the project authorities and the affected population.

6.3.4 Parameters for Monitoring and Evaluation of R&R Plan

Once the R&R Plan is implemented, affected families should not be forgotten. Their progress should be monitored, evaluated and recorded. This would greatly help the government or other organizations for further improving the Rehabilitation and Resettlement guidelines. It would form a basis of evaluating whether the resettlement has been a success or not. If the resettlement has not been successful, the answers would come out at this stage and the same mistakes can be avoided for other resettlement schemes.

Priorities that would have to be monitored and evaluated are; is the family's income more or less in their new location? Do they inter-mingle with the host population? If not, why? Has their standard of living increased or decreased? Are health and education facilities more accessible to them? Have new opportunities come their way or have they stagnated? etc. Such questions would prove invaluable in assessing the success of the resettlement scheme. Progress report of their resettlers should be maintained. The progress report format should include among others the following:

Total household covered under the R&R plan:

- (1) No of families
- (2) Population

Birth and Death information:

- (1) No. of children born
- (2) No. of deaths

Income and expenditure (monthly) pattern of the resettlers

- (1) Average monthly income (with its break up)
- (2) Average monthly expenditure (with its break-up)

House constructions:

- (1) No. of constructions under progress
- (2) Constructions completed
- (3) Materials used
- (4) Size of construction

Credit facilities availed:

- (1) No. of resettled families that have availed of credit
- (2) Purpose for credit availed
- (3) Sizes of credit availed

Loan Recovery:

- (1) Excellent (100%)
- (2) Good (over 50%)
- (3) Bad (below 20%)

Agricultural inputs;

- (1) Seeds (kg)
- (2) Fertilizers (kg)
- (3) Pesticides (kg)

Agricultural Production:

- (1) Annual cereal productions (kg)
- (2) Cash crop productions (kg)

(3) Other farm produce (kg)

Education facilities:

- (1) Primary School
- (2) Community School
- (3) Junior High School
- (4) Others
- (5) No. of students enrolled

Medical facilities:

- (1) BHU (Basic Health Unit)
- (2) Dispensaries
- (3) Others

Communication :

- (1) Distance from motorable road
- (2) Distance from telephone
- (3) Distance from Post office
- (4) Distance from Bus stop

Drinking water:

- (1) Piped water
- (2) Natural stream water
- (3) Other sources of water

Rural electrification:

- (1) No. of houses covered

If such a format was included the progress of the resettled families can be easily monitored and evaluated. However, such a formatted progress report would have to be up dated annually for a minimum of two years in order to get an accurate picture.

6.4 BUDGET

An amount of Rs. 100.0 lakh has been earmarked for conducting Monitoring & Evaluation Studies for implementation of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan.

CHAPTER-7
LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT
PLAN

CHAPTER-7

LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PLAN

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The present chapter outlines the Local Area Development Plan (LADP) for UKP-III Project. The objective of the plan is to empower the families of the study area villages and partially affected villages. Villages that would be fully affected, which need to be relocated, shall be provided R&R benefits as per the Policy and also other resettlement benefits. Contrarily, it is the project affected families residing in partially affected who are not likely to benefit from the proposed project except for compensation of their acquired properties, which would be mostly part of their lands. Thus, LADP is being framed to extend benefits to not only the residents of the partially affected villages, but also to residents of the villages adjoining to project area which are also within the study area villages.

The budget of 0.5% of the project cost has been earmarked for implementation of the Local Area Development Plan (LADP). The provision allotted for implementing of Local area Development Plan is Rs.254.83 Crore.

The following aspects have been covered under the Local Area Development Plan:

- Educational Facilities
- Health Care and Medical Facilities
- Infrastructure Development
- Economic Development
- Social and Cultural Development

CHAPTER 8

COST ESTIMATES

CHAPTER-8

COST ESTIMATES

8.1 COST FOR IMPLEMENTING MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR SOCIAL ASPECTS

The total amount to be spent for implementation of Management Plan for Social Aspects is Rs. 1097.0 crore. The details are given in Table-8.1.

Table-8.1: Cost for Implementing Social Management Plan

S. No.	Item	Cost (Rs.Crore)
1.	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Plan	841.00
2.	Local Area Development Plan	254.83
3.	Monitoring and Evaluation Aspects	1.00
	Total	1096.83 say 1097.00 crore



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