



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
(MoRTH)

GREEN NATIONAL HIGHWAYS CORRIDOR PROJECT
(GNHCP)

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (TDP)

For

Rehabilitation and Upgradation to 2-lane with paved shoulder configuration of Paderu to Araku (Upto Bhalluguda) section (Km 2.400 to Km 51.772) of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh under Green National Highways Corridor Project (GNHCP) with the loan assistance of World Bank.

ABBREVIATIONS

APSSDC	-	Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation
APMSIDC	-	Andhra Pradesh Medical Services and Infrastructure Development Corporation
CHC	-	Community Healthcare Centres
CHWs	-	Community Health Workers
DPR	-	Detailed Project report
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
GoAP	-	Government of Andhra Pradesh
Gol	-	Government of India
GNHCP	-	Green National Highways Corridor Project
IAY	-	Indira Awaas Yojana
IP	-	Indigenous people
IGS	-	Income Generating Scheme
TDP	-	Indigenous Peoples Development Plan
ITDA	-	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
LPS	-	Land Plan Schedules
MoRTH	-	The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
MADA	-	Modified Area Development Approach
M & E	-	Monitoring & Evaluation
NTFP	-	Non-Timber Forest Produce
NSTFDC	-	National Scheduled Tribe Finance Development Corporation
OBC	-	Other Backward Class
ODR	-	Other District Road
PAPs	-	Project Affected Person's
PDFs	-	Project Displaced Family's
PDPs	-	Project Displaced Persons
PESA	-	Panchayats (Extension to Schedule Areas) Act,1996

PHCs	-	Primary Healthcare Centres
PID	-	Project Information Disclosure
PIU	-	Project Implementation Unit
PRoW	-	Proposed Right-of-Way
PvTG	-	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group
RAP	-	Rehabilitation Action Plan
RFCTLAR&RA	-	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act
R&R	-	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RRO	-	R&R Officer
RoW	-	Right-of-Way
SC	-	Scheduled Caste
SDO	-	Social Development Officer
SH	-	State Highway
ST	-	Scheduled Tribe
TWD	-	Tribal Welfare Department
TRICOR	-	Tribal Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd.
TCR&TI	-	Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute
TRIFED	-	Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India
TSP	-	Tribal Sub Plan
VTC	-	Vocational Training Centre
VTDA	-	Village Tribal Development Association
VSS	-	Vana Samrakshana Samithis
WB	-	World Bank
YTC	-	Youth Training Center

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E. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

E.1 BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT ROAD:

The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, MORT&H ("Authority"), Government of India has taken up development of National Highway 516E, an inter-state highway, lying in the State of Andhra Pradesh to a Green National Highways Corridor Project (GNHCP) with the financial assistance of World Bank. It connects the Bharatmala Corridor of NH-16 at Rajahmundry with NH-26 at Vizianagaram. The project road starts from Rajahmundry and connects the habitations of Rampachodovaram – Koyyuru– Paderu- Araku – Bhalluguda – Bowdara- Vizianagaram. This National Highway covers a distance of 375.90 km in Andhra Pradesh, and is identified for development under GNHCP in Andhra Pradesh. This Tribal Development Plan (TDP) has been prepared for packages IV and V together– the project road, starting from Paderu at existing chainage Km 2+416 to 27+450 on Other District Road (ODR), 27+450 to 40+000 on State Highway (SH-8), and 118+400 to 104+400 on State Highway (SH-39) ends at Araku on NH 516E in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh. The Project passes through major habitations like Paderu, Hukumpeta, Dumbriguda, Araku, Araku valley and Kantabamsuguda.

E.2 OBJECTIVES, APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY:

The objectives of the TDP are to ensure that: free, prior and informed consultations are held with the project affected indigenous people/communities. While designing the subproject indigenous people' identify, dignity, traditional livelihood systems and cultural uniqueness are given due recognition, socioeconomic benefits likely to be accrued are culturally appropriate, indigenous people are encouraged to actively participate in design, preparation and implementation of the subproject and institutional arrangements are specified to address their issues appropriately.

In preparation of the Tribal Development Plan (TDP) both primary data collected through household census and socioeconomic survey of potential affected persons, as well as secondary data collected from various sources, like Census of India 2011, reports of Tribal Development Department and Integrated Tribal Development Agency, are utilized. Apart from collecting socioeconomic data, adequate consultation following the free, prior, informed consultation method was adopted to capture views and opinions of the affected tribal families.

E.3 SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF TRIBES IN ANDHRA PRADESH AND IN PROJECT AREA:

Andhra Pradesh ranks tenth among the states in India in respect of population. Tribal population of the state accounts for 5.53 percent of total state population and 2.5 percent of the total scheduled tribe population of India. While the scheduled tribes are scattered across the state, Visakhapatnam has the largest concentration accounting for 14.42 percent of all scheduled tribe (ST) population and Kurnool has the least proportion with 2.04 percent. Apart from Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram also reports a significant number of ST people with 10.05% of all population. Incidentally, these two districts with high percentage of indigenous people are within the project area. Thirteen major tribes are spread over five Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) districts in the state. Besides, six tribes are identified as primitive tribal groups.

The average literacy rate among the scheduled tribe is lower than state average – 48.8 percent against 67.4 percent. Literacy rates among tribal population in the project districts are also low – 44.9 percent in Visakhapatnam and 46.6 percent in Vizianagaram. The sex ratio among the scheduled tribe population is quite high, 1042 in Visakhapatnam and 1054 in Vizianagaram compared to sex ratio of Andhra Pradesh ST population at 1009. The work

participation ratio among scheduled tribes at 53.8 percent is higher than state average of 46.5% of all population in 2011. Following the same pattern, proportions of tribal workers were recorded 55.2 percent in Vishakhapatnam and 57.8 percent in 2011 census.

The proposed project is mainly passing through the four Mandals i.e Paderu, Hukumpeta, Dumburiguda and Araku Valley.

E.4 POLICY AND LEGAL PROVISIONS FOR TRIBAL COMMUNITIES:

The Government of India has framed many policies and laws to protect the interests of Scheduled tribes in terms of economic, political, educational and cultural safeguards which are enlisted in several Articles of the Constitution. From time to time several acts are framed which includes special provisions to protect the interest of the Scheduled Tribes, like, Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCT in LARR), 2013. Land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation under this project will follow NH Act 1956 (Amended in 2013) and the R&R Policy Framework prepared for the project. Besides, to mitigate the gap if any, in the existing laws and policies, World Bank OP 4.10 will be followed for conducting 'free, prior, informed consultations' to prepare and implement this TDP.

E.5 SOCIO ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF AFFECTED TRIBAL POPULATION:

The socio-economic survey has been conducted during March & April, 2021 to assess the loss of structures, land and other assets and community structures of the scheduled tribe population along the proposed road alignment road section of Paderu – Araku road under Package IV and V. The proposed sub project covers 33 villages, all of which belong to Schedule V Area under jurisdiction of "The Provision of Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act 1996".

The survey was conducted for two Scheduled Area villages lying in Vishakhapatnam district and a total of 335 ST households with a population of 1442 were recorded. The average family size is 4.39. The proportion of the male population surpassed that of female. A summary of extent of loss to the affected assets and socioeconomic condition of the affected tribal families are presented.

Table E-E-1: Demographic details of the sample survey Households

Category	Households	Population	Male	Female	Average family size
Land owners	241	1010	518	492	4.19
Structure owners	94	432	223	209	4.59
Total sample	335	1442	741	701	4.39

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

Out of 94 affected structures, 92 are pucca, 2 are of semi pucca type and there are no kutcha structures reported. About 20 percent of total area of all affected structures taken together will be lost. Percentage of loss to total area is highest for pucca structures (84 percent).

Total population of the ninety four affected families with structural loss is 432, with an average family size of 4.59. Close to sixty four (63.83) percent of these are nuclear families, and 70.21 percentage of the families have been living in the area for more than 50 years and above.

Apart from 94 ST families with structural loss, 241 Scheduled Tribe households will also lose land. Literacy level in the region is moderate, with 28.99 percent of all being illiterates. Of the literates nearly 31.06 percent are educated either up to primary, middle or secondary school level. 18.58% of them are pegged at intermediate level of education, followed by 9.70 percent and 7.74 percent categorised under graduate and post graduate level of education. Around 1.55 percent of the literates have done other education like diploma / polytechnic.

Nearly 85.68 percent of total population are workers, around 73.75 percent of them are engaged in cultivation followed by 11.69 percent of them under agriculture labour and 0.24 percent of them are in allied agriculture sector.

Income level of more than half of the PAFs (63.08 percent) varies between Rs.1 lakh to Rs.2.5 lakh a year. So far as monthly expenditure is concerned 66.39% of families have incurred expenditures varying from Rs 8001 and above, followed by 24.07 percent between Rs 5001 – Rs 8000.

E.6 COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS AND FINDINGS:

The participants were informed earlier with proposed agenda for discussion/ consultation. The consultation agenda included project design, potential benefits and adverse impacts to the ST community and affected families, implementation schedule and special measures to mitigate the adverse impact. The date, timing and place of the consultations were determined keeping Indigenous Peoples' convenience in view and a suitable place for consultations was decided to accommodate as many persons as possible in one place. The consultations were conducted in Telugu, the language being used and understood by all the tribal people. Methods used for public consultation were: individual interaction during survey, focus group discussions with specific groups like women and youths, interview with key tribal persons.

Key issues discussed in the Grama Sabha consultations

The Gram Sabha consultations were taken up in the thirty three project villages in Scheduled V area and people's felt needs were recorded along with mitigation measures. Key issues discussed with the PAFs were extent and type of loss, compensation, road safety and risks, women specific issues, livelihood and skill training, mitigation measures of adverse impacts and key health related concerns.

E.7 TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN:

The Tribal Development Plan under TDP proposes to utilize the programs already available under various of the government schemes under Tribal Development Programmes and Institutions in Andhra Pradesh, that can be linked with project specific interventions proposed in the TDP in consultation with PAFs and key stakeholders.

The community consultation and FGD sessions held with the PAFs and their representatives during social survey and community consultation sessions have brought out the need for and importance of providing skill development trainings to the tribal PAPs.

An implementing NGO/consulting agency will be engaged to conduct needs assessment survey, appraise existing traditional skills and its prospect, and identify eligible PAPs, identify training institutes and Government training programs for scheduled tribes, organise vocational and skill development trainings and facilitate trainings for the identified ST PAPs.

Gender inclusion action plan will be incorporated in the Tribal Development Plan. Sex disaggregated data will be collected to identify women eligible for skill training and active work participation in project construction work.

While conducting skill development and employment opportunity survey the NGO will identify women for appropriate work at construction sites and recommend them to PIU for employment at sites. Some adequate gender sensitive safety measures will be stipulated and must be made mandatory to follow by the contractors. PIU will be responsible for compliance and NGO/implementing agency will closely monitor the women employed and associated issues, if any and work out mitigation measures.

The budget for the Tribal Development Plan will include costs for institutional infrastructures, human resource development, vocational skill training, gender action plan, cost of implementing NGO and project evaluation.

E.8 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTFOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION:

The key elements of institutional arrangements are co-operation/ support, collaboration and sharing of responsibilities with clearly defined roles, involvement of key stakeholders and vertical and horizontal linkages amongst different agencies. The Institutional Arrangements for implementation of TDP and section of RAP involving land acquisition for the scheduled tribe PAFs are required at three levels namely, MoRT&H (Central Govt.), State Level and Sub-Project Level. Besides, institutional support from implementing NGO for TDP implementation and external agency for TDP evaluation will be required to strengthen TDP implementation to its desired level of fulfilment.

E.9 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM:

Formation of Grievance Redressal Mechanism is mandatory in according with the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to facilitate dispute/grievances resolved effectively. The grievance redress committee (GRC) will be constituted at PIU level. All grievances will be redressed at the GRC and, if not, can be referred to the court by the aggrieved. The first contact person at PIU to review and redress the grievance is the RRO. If not resolved, the aggrieved can reach the Grievance Redress Committee formed at the PIU level. The decision of the GRC will be binding, unless vacated by a court of law. The GRC will be headed by Project Director, and one ST representative, and a woman member will be among other members.

E.10 MONITORING AND EVALUATION:

The implementation of TDP will be monitored along with RAP by the R&R officer of PIU and regular progress will be reported to the Project Director. Internal monitoring will consist of periodical checking of planned activities and feedback to project authority for better management of the TDP activities. Apart from this evaluation of TDP will be done by an external agency to assess the impact and sustainability of TDP and provide corrective measures where necessary. A section of RAP that involves land acquisition and compensation to the scheduled tribe PAFs will be included in the monitoring scope along with TDP evaluation.

1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MORT&H), Government of India has decided to take up the development of various National Highway stretches/Corridors in the country. Though National Highway accounts for only about 2 percentof the India's total road network carries 40

percent of the automobile traffic. This signifies its importance in the economic development of the country. There is a requirement for augmentation of capacity for safe and efficient movement of traffic.

The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, MORTH ("Authority"), Government of India has taken up developing National Highway 516E, an inter-state highway, lying in the State of Andhra Pradesh (AP), under a World Bank assisted Green National Highways Project (GNHCP). It connects Bharatmala Corridor viz NH-16 at Rajahmundry and NH-26 at Vizianagaram respectively. The project road starts from Rajahmundry and connects the habitations of Rampachodovaram – Koyyuru– Paderu- Araku – Bhalluguda – Bowdara- Vizianagaram. This National Highway covers a distance of 375.90 km in Andhra Pradesh. Roads identified for the development in Andhra Pradesh under GNHCP are given in the below **Table 1-1:**

Table 1-1: List of roads identified for the development in AP under GNHCP

Highway	Construction Package Stretch	Length (km)	Package Number	Districts
NH- 516 E	Koyyuru to Chaprathipalem	45.500	I	Visakhapatnam
NH- 516 E	Chaprathipalem to Lambasingi	39.500	II	Visakhapatnam
NH- 516 E	Lambasingi to Paderu	48.010	III	Visakhapatnam
NH- 516 E	Paderu to Gondiguda	24.900	IV	Visakhapatnam
NH- 516 E	Gondiguda to Araku (upto Bhalluguda)	24.472	V	Visakhapatnam
NH- 516 E	Bowdara to Vizianagaram	26.44	VI	Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram

Source: Project Document MoRTH and <https://www.thenewsminute.com/article/govt-says-north-andhra-get-21089-km-green-highways-december-2025-153123>.

The MoRTH has entrusted the assignment of Project Management including preparation of Detailed Project Report of selected stretches/corridors of Road Network to Andhra Pradesh Roads and Buildings Department (APNH). M/s SATRA Infrastructure Management Services Private Limited has in turn been appointed to establish the technical, economic and financial viability of the project and to prepare a Feasibility and Preliminary Design report for rehabilitation and up-gradation of existing highway to two lanes/ two lanes with paved shoulders for Paderu to Araku (upto Bhalluguda) and Bowdara Vizianagaram stretch of NH- 516E of a total length of 76.309 km.

This TDP has been prepared for packages IV and V together—the project road, starting from Paderu at existing chainage Km 2+416 to 27+450 on Other District Road (ODR), 27+450 to 40+000 on State Highway (SH-8), and 118+400 to 104+400 on State Highway (SH-39) ends at Araku on NH 516E in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh. The Project Passes through

major habitations like Paderu, Hukumpeta, Dumbriguda, Araku, Araku valley and Kantabamsuguda.

Green National Highways Corridor Project (GNHCP):

The GNHCP will be implemented in four states – Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh. The project roads in four states are located in different geo-climatic conditions and are exposed to varying degrees of environmental risks. The environmental issues include vulnerability to climate risks such as heavy rainfall, landslides etc., and the adaptive capacity to manage them also varies. The proposed green roads approach would consider resource efficiency and sustainability measures from a menu of options such as pavement recycling, use of local materials, use of innovative materials and techniques such as soil stabilisation etc., avenue plantations along the corridor for creating carbon sink, soil and water conservation and new/alternative technologies which suit to local needs and challenges. The project intends to support capacity building initiatives and studies for further investment in four areas, namely, climate resilience, resource efficiency, efficient logistic movement and road safety. The table below gives the list of roads taken up in all GNHCP states.

Table 1-2: Details of the Five Candidate Project Roads

Sr. No.	Name of the State	Package	Stretch	Length (km)
1	Andhra Pradesh	NH- 516 E	Bowdara to Vizianagaram	26.937
2	Andhra Pradesh	NH- 516 E	Paderu to Araku (Upto Bhalluguda)	49.37
3	Andhra Pradesh	NH- 516 E	Koyaru to Paderu	133.43
4	Himachal Pradesh	NH- 707	Paonta Sahib to Gumma	104.70
5	Himachal Pradesh	NH- 707	Gumma to Fediz	109.41
6	Rajasthan	NH- 158	Ras-Beawar-Asind-Mandal	116.75
7	Uttar Pradesh	NH- 92	Bewar to Ettawa	57.35
8	Uttar Pradesh	NH- 730C & 731K	Bewar to Pilibhit	183.43
Total				781.087

Source: Green National Highways Corridor Project (GNHCP) Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) (Volume-I Main Document).

1.1 The Project Road Description

The project road in Andhra Pradesh is located in tribal location in district Vishakhapatnam. The index map of the road corridor of NH-516E is shown in **Figure 1-1**.

The project road section has lane configuration from single lane to two lanes. It has single lane width of 22.27km length, intermediate lane to a length of 5.5km and two lane of 21.6 Km length. It passes through major habitations in schedule areas like Paderu, Hukumpeta, Dumbriguda, and Araku. The terrain is the rolling plain for the entire length. The condition of road is poor (70percentage of the section is average or poor) to very poor condition with earthen shoulders (width is between 0.4 m and 0.75 m) except at a few isolated built-up locations. The built-up section along the project road constitutes to a length of 4.45 Km. Congestion due to vehicular and pedestrian movements have increased vulnerability to accidents and safety issues to the road users. There are many locations along the road alignment which require geometric improvements to maintain the riding quality and hindrance free movements of the vehicles to avoid accidents. Geometric Improvement of the highway is proposed for the entire stretch. All the geometrically deficient curves are proposed for the realignment and curve improvements.

Figure 1-1: Key Map Showing Project Road



1.2 Existing road conditions

(a) Right-of-Way:

The existing RoW on the project corridor varies from minimum of 20 m and maximum of 32 m as per the village revenue maps.

(b) Major Villages/towns on Project Road:

There are 35 revenue villages on either side of the project road. The length of settlements along the stretch is 5.1 km and the average length between settlements is 2.5 km, whereas the minimum distance between two consecutive villages is about 800m. The details of villages along the project road are presented in **Table 1-3**.

Table 1-3: Location of Villages along the Project Road in Paderu – Araku Section

S. No	Village	Rural / Urban	No of HH	Total Population	Male	Female	SC	ST
Paderu Mandal								
1	Talarisingi	Rural	237	2858	1351	1507	90	2465
2	ChintalaVeedhi	Rural	427	1317	615	702	8	981
Sub total			664	4175	1966	2209	98	3446
Total Villages (2)								
Hukumpeta Mandal								
3	Patimamidi	Rural	26	90	34	56	0	90
4	Burmanguda	Rural	57	190	89	101	0	174
5	Muliaputtu	Rural	80	310	149	161	0	304
6	Konthili	Rural	243	754	371	383	0	701
7	Hukumpeta	Rural	470	2408	1212	1196	36	1722
8	Gadugupalle	Rural	190	603	303	300	0	597
9	Urrada	Rural	42	154	69	85	0	153
10	Kontapalle	Rural	206	718	337	381	0	702
11	Barapalle	Rural	165	529	271	258	0	527
12	Masada	Rural	128	505	239	266	0	500
13	Baluroda	Rural	145	463	213	250	0	462
14	Rangaseela	Rural	272	950	461	489	0	929
15	Pedagaruvu	Rural	58	759	108	651	0	728
Sub total			2082	8433	3856	4577	36	7589
Total Villages (13)								
Dumbriguda Mandal								
16	Kinchumanda	Rural	400	2141	1293	848	3	2016
17	Billaputtu	Rural	136	550	258	292	0	540
18	Gondiguda	Rural	14	48	21	27	0	44
19	Kusumavalasa	Rural	58	241	109	132	0	240
20	Kosangi	Rural	149	583	290	293	0	575
21	Dumbriguda	Rural	280	1795	812	983	17	1692
22	Pedapadu	Rural	58	252	124	128	0	251
23	Antriguda	Rural	45	187	88	99	0	185
24	Pantalachinta	Rural	23	98	52	46	0	97
25	Araku	Rural	574	2279	1086	1193	6	1682
26	Kuridi	Rural	106	461	223	238	0	330
27	Nimmagedda	Rural	260	1023	502	521	0	1010

Sub total			2103	9658	4858	4800	26	8662
Total Villages (12)								
Araku Mandal								
28	Yandapallivalasa	Rural	678	3850	1235	2615	115	2827
29	Kottavalasa	Rural	115	453	212	241	0	447
30	Kantabamsuguda	Urban	1433	6714	3921	2793	180	4313
31	Panirangini	Rural	226	973	468	505	0	967
32	Ravvalaguda	Rural	89	371	171	200	0	358
33	Bosubeda	Rural	145	587	272	315	0	555
34	Gadyaguda	Rural	123	467	223	244	2	445
35	Kothaballuguda	Rural	193	1321	384	937	0	1289
Sub total (8)			3002	14736	6886	7850	297	11201
Total Villages (8)								
Grand Total			7851	37002	17566	19436	457	30898
Grand Total Villages- 35								

Source: Census 2011

1.3 proposed improvements of project road

MoRTH has taken up the development of the NH-516E Paderu to Araku (Upto Bhalluguda) section in the state of Andhra Pradesh into 2-lane with the paved shoulder configuration. The proposed up-gradation of the NH-516E aims to:

- Improve horizontal and vertical alignment of the existing road
- Reconstruct the existing vulnerable pavement
- Increase the carrying capacity of the existing traffic volume and enable it to cater to future traffic
- Enhance mobility to the remote places and improve accessibility of the existing highways
- Boost Tourism in hill stations of Araku, Lambasinghi and Borra Caves
- Specific Proposed Improvements

Design improvement in the project road is done taking the lane configuration, widening scheme, speed, embankment height and the urban or rural setting of the road into consideration. Improvements in the geometric design have been proposed in rural area to eliminate the substandard curvatures along the project road.

(a) Design Speed

Design speed in general depends on the function of the road and terrain conditions and shall be as per schedule B Clause 2.2. The design speed shall be the minimum design speed of 100/80 km per hour for plain/rolling terrain. As per Clause 2.2.1, the design speeds adopted for various

terrain classifications are presented in below table (terrain is classified by the general slope of the ground across the highway alignment). The details are given in the **Table 1-44**.

Table 1-4: Design Speed as per Standards

Nature of Terrain	Cross slope of the Ground	Design speed (Km/hr)	
		Rolling ¹	Minimum
Plain	less than 10%	100	80
Rolling	between 10 and 25%	80	65
Mountainous	between 25 and 60%	50	40
Steep	More than 60%	40	30

In general, the ruling design speed is adopted for the various geometric design features of the road. Minimum design speed is adopted where site conditions are restrictive and adequate land width is not available.

The proposed design speed varies from 80-50 km/h in rolling terrain and 50 km/h in hilly terrain.

(b) Road Geometrics

As per the Alignment Plan, where improvement of the road geometrics to the prescribed standards is not possible, the proposed road geometrics shall be improved to the extent possible within the given right of way and proper road signs and safety measures shall be provided:

(c) Bypasses

S.No	Description	Existing Chainage (Km)		Design Chainage (Km)		
		From	To	From	To	Length (m)
1	Araku	116/720	108/400	40+250	48+000	7750

(d) Details of Realignments

S. No.	Design Chainage (Km)		Length (m)
	From	To	
1	27+300	27+900	600
2	28+200	29+100	900
3	31+900	32+700	800

¹¹Rolling terrain is that condition where the natural slopes consistently rise above and fall below the road or street grade and where occasional steep slopes offer some restriction to normal horizontal and vertical roadway alignment

S. No.	Design Chainage (Km)		Length (m)
	From	To	
4	34+950	35+350	400
5	50+600	51+100	500
6	51+400	51+772	372
Total Length (m)			3572

Source: Topo Survey, SATRA.

2. OBJECTIVES AND APPROACH OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the TDP are to ensure that:

- (i) Free, prior and informed consultations are held with the project affected indigenous people/communities in order to assess potential impact on them, to comprehend and identify any adverse impacts that need to be addressed;
- (ii) The subproject is designed and implemented in a way that assures respect for indigenous peoples' identity, dignity, and recognises traditional livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by them;
- (iii) Indigenous people receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits and do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of implementation of the subproject;
- (iv) Indigenous people are encouraged to participate actively in design, preparation, and implementation of subproject and deciding on mitigation measures to address any adverse impact; and
- (v) Institutional arrangements including grievance redress mechanism, monitoring and evaluation process are clearly specified to address indigenous people's issues.

TDP is prepared following the provisions of World Bank's Safeguard Policy, OP 4.10, and applicable laws, regulations and policies of Government of India and the state of Andhra Pradesh.

This draft TDP will be updated during implementation, as required. All compensation and assistances to the affected Indigenous Peoples shall be completed prior to commencement of civil works. Mitigation measures that will require reasonable time to complete shall be initiated and adequate progress will be made to assure completion of mitigation measures.

2.1 Approach and Methodology

In India, indigenous peoples are coterminous with scheduled tribes incidentally, and the term is used interchangeably. A Scheduled Tribe (ST) is identified by the Constitution of India taking into consideration of various factors, like, (i) primitive traits, (ii) distinctive culture, (iii) geographical isolation, (iv) social and economic backwardness, etc. But identification of tribes is a State subject. Therefore, a scheduled tribe (or indigenous people) is judged by one or more combination of these factors by the respective state.

In preparation of the Indigenous People's Development Plan (TDP) primary data as well as secondary data collected from various sources are utilized. The methodology adopted in several steps is mentioned below.

- i. Prior to actual survey for social assessment was conducted, some ground works were initiated, like collection of secondary data from census, reports and laws, rules on safeguards issues and protection of scheduled tribes prepared by government of Andhra Pradesh and government of India; review of study reports on ethno-geographical and cultural aspects of scheduled tribes that inhabit the project areas to capture their socio-cultural life and issues and highlight those during discussion with the potential project affected indigenous people/ scheduled tribes and the communities. The data and information collected from secondary sources comprise: latest census data on demography, social, and cultural profile of Scheduled Tribes, their education and literacy, land holding, health and various schemes implemented by the Government. The key secondary sources consulted are:
 - Census of India, 2011,

- Reports of Tribal Welfare Department, AP and Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute (TCR&TI), Hyderabad,
- Reports of Integrated Tribal Development Agency, Paderu.

ii. The project affected villages were identified with the help of project design document and preliminary discussions were held with the scheduled tribe village headmen/representatives in all the affected villages. During preliminary consultation, brief of the proposed road project design, timeline, with emphasis on project's potential benefits; identified affected villages with adverse impacts on scheduled tribes; purpose of the TDP study, including field survey method for data collection, interview with heads of sample households, importance of conducting focus group discussions with small groups separately with women and vulnerable people were explained. The objective of these preliminary discussions was to discuss with the scheduled tribe people on the project impacts in a free manner taking them into confidence and so that they can express their opinion, concerns and issues related to the project in an informed way. All the consultations were conducted before actual project is implemented.

iii. The primary field survey was conducted in all the affected villages to collect primary data on demography, economic and livelihoods, socio-cultural patterns and traditional institutions. Apart from group of enumerators collecting household census and socioeconomic survey, a team with expertise in PRA techniques conducted Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and interviewed key informants and stakeholders from each of the surveyed villages. Gram Sabha consultations were also conducted parallelly in two Scheduled V tribal villages under the Project area in order to obtain free, prior and informed opinion on project and its potential outcome.

iv. The affected scheduled tribe families were surveyed, and data were collected from interview with the head of the households, and where possible women head of the households were also given priority to respond.

v. Along with household survey and key informant interview, field observation was carried out by the surveyors, which is an important tool to obtain insights into socio-cultural life, major concerns and issues faced by the scheduled tribes.

vi. Stakeholders' consultation is a major survey instrument that yields adequate generic information which helps to portray indigenous peoples' aspirations and concerns in relation with this project. Formal and informal discussions were held with the government officers, social/ community workers, NGO representatives, key persons of the project areas/ villages/ Mandals apart from the scheduled tribe community representatives.

3. SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF TRIBES IN ANDHRA PRADESH AND IN PROJECT AREA

3.1 State Profile: Spatial Distribution of Scheduled Tribes

Andhra Pradesh is the tenth largest state in India with a population of 49.4 Million (4.08% of India's population) with a population density of 304 persons per sq. km. and an average family size of 3.95. Tribal population of the state is 27.39 lakhs constituting 5.53 percent of total state population. While tribals are spread across the state, Visakhapatnam has the largest concentration accounting for 14.42 percent of all scheduled tribe (ST) population, and Kurnool has the least proportion with 2.04 percent. Detailed list of all the Schedule Tribes of Andhra Pradesh is provided in **Annexure 1**. On the basis of the geo-ethnic characteristic, the tribal areas of the Andhra Pradesh are divided in the following four geographical regions.

- 1) **Koya-Konda Reddi region** – Tribal areas of West Godavari & East Godavari districts- areas along the narrow Godavari gorge.
- 2) **Khond-Savara Region** – Tribal areas of Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts
- 3) **Chenchu Region** – Tribal areas of Kurnool, Prakasam and Guntur districts
- 4) **Plain Areas** – Four districts of Rayalaseema region inhabited by the Yanadis, Yerukulas and Banjaras or Lambadas.

The list of major tribal communities in Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) districts is in shown below. (**Table 1-4**).

Table 1-4: Major Tribal Groups in Andhra Pradesh: District /ITDA wise

S. No.	Name of the ITDA / District	Major Tribal Groups
1	Seethampeta / Srikakulam	Savara, Jatapu
2	Parvathipuram / Vizianagaram	Jatapu, Kondadora, Savara, Gadaba
3	Paderu / Visakhapatnam	Kondadora, Bagata, Kondh, Valmiki, Porja
4	Rampachodavaram / East Godavari	Kondadora, Koya
5	Kotaramachandrapuram / West Godavari	Koya, Yerukula, Kondareddi

Source: Census of India 2011 Tribe wise district wise schedule tribes of AP.
aptribes.gov.on/statistics.htm

3.2 Ethnographic profile: State level

A brief ethnographic profile of the major tribes of the state is presented in the **Table 1-5** below and detailed profiles of the Andhra Pradesh tribes are given in **Annexure VIII**.

Table 1-5: Ethnographic Profile of the Tribes in AP

S.No	Type of Tribe	Ethnographic profile
1	Bagatha	Bagatha is a Telugu speaking tribe inhabiting mainly in Vishakapatnam, East Godavari and Vizianagaram Districts of Andhra Pradesh. They stand at the highest rank in the social hierarchy. They are further divided into unilateral paternal kin groups called Gothrams or Vamsams, the members of each kin group claiming to descend from a common ancestor.
2	Konda Dora	Konda Doras are found scattered in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna, but mostly live in Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram. They are divided into various clans.
3	Valmiki	Valmiki are settled mostly in Visakhapatnam and East Godavari, although are also found in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and West Godavari. They claim to be the descendants of the sage Valmiki. They practice Podu cultivation. Some of them also work as farm labour. They speak in a dialect of Telugu and write in Telugu script. Some of them also speak an Odiya dialect.
4	Kotia	Kotias are concentrated in Visakhapatnam, and a significant number of them are settled in Srikakulam. The Kotia tribe is divided into various sub groups and totemic clans They speak a corrupt form of Odiya language.
5	Nookadora or Mukhadora	The Nookadoras are also known as Mukhadora, Racha Reddy, Mukha Raja or Nooka raja and Sabarlu. They are found in Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam, and with a considerable proportion living in Srikakulam and East Godavari. The tribe is divided into several exogamous clans. The elders of the community wear sacred thread and tulasi beads.
6	Kammara	Kammaras are concentrated in Visakhapatnam and East Godavari, besides being spread all over state of Andhra Pradesh. They are also called Konda Kammaras and Ojas. Kammara tribe is divided into various totemic clans They are traditionally occupied as blacksmiths and carpenters.
7	Khonds/Kodhus	Kondhs live in the dense forests of hilly tracts of Visakhapatnam. They are also settled in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and East Godavari in significant number. They are also known by various names like: 'Samantha', 'Kodu', 'Jatapu', 'Jatapu Dora', 'Kodi', 'Kodhu', 'Kondu' and 'Kuinga'. Their dialect is Kui – belonging to Dravidian language family and written script is Odiya. The Khonds are also divided into various sub-tribes. They are also found to be settled in Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal.
8	Gadaba	Gadabas are found in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari. They are also seen in Odisha. The Gadaba tribe is divided into different sub divisions, each being endogamous and further divided into various exogamous clans.
9	Porja	Porjas are settled in Visakhapatnam, besides being found in Vizianagaram and East Godavari in considerable number. They are also located in Assam and Odisha. The Porjas are recognized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG). They have their own dialect but also speak in Telugu. Porja tribe is divided into different endogamous sub-divisions or sub-groups.

S.No	Type of Tribe	Ethnographic profile
10	Goudu	The Goudus are pastoral tribe that mainly lives in the ITDA tracts. The Goudu is divided into twelve endogamous sub divisions, which are further divided into exogamous clans. The main occupation of the Goudus is agriculture and cattle rearing.
11	Manna Dora	The Manna Dhoras are exogamous, patrilineal descent group with exogamous clans. Some of the clans are considered as brother clans. The traditional bond friendship is in vogue among Manna Dhoras.
12	Rona/Rana/Rena	Rana is an Odiya speaking tribe. Nuclear families are common. They follow the rule of patrilineal descent and patrilocal residence. Main occupation of Rona is settled agriculture.
13	Dhulia	This tribe's name traces its origin to 'Dhuli', meaning dust. They claim to be the original inhabitants of the land, similar to the notion of 'sons of soil'. They are settled in Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and Chittoor. They have totemic exogamous clan organisation, each clan being represented by an animal

3.3 Demographic Profile – State level

Basic demographic facts of the scheduled tribe population of Andhra Pradesh in comparison to India, as per census 2011, is summarised below. While scheduled tribes account for 8.6 percent of total population of India, Andhra Pradesh reports 5.3 percent of its total population as scheduled tribes, and 2.5 percent of total scheduled tribe population of India. **(Table 1-6)**

Table 1-6 Scheduled Tribe and Total Population in India and Andhra Pradesh, 2011

S. No.	India / State	Total Population (in lakh)	Scheduled Tribe Population (in lakh)	Percentage of ST Population of India/State to Total Population India/ State	Percentage of ST Population of State to Total ST population in India
1	India	12108.55	1045.46	8.6	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	493.87	26.31	5.3	2.5

Source: Census of India 2011

The scheduled tribe population is further analysed to find out district wise distribution of population and male-female ratio in Andhra Pradesh. **(Table 1-7)** Of all the districts, Vishakhapatnam records highest proportion of tribal population (14.42 percent), while Kurnool has lowest proportion with 2.04 percent. Apart from Vishakhapatnam, Vizianagaram also reports significant number of ST people with 10.05 percent of all population of the district. Incidentally, these two districts with high percentage of indigenous people are within the project area.

It may be noted that Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts have marginally higher female population than the male while the pattern is reversed in case of the other eight districts.

Table 1-7: District and Gender wise Scheduled Tribe Population in Andhra Pradesh

S. No	Name of the District	Total Population	ST Population	Male	Female	Percentage of All ST	Percentage of Male	Percentage of Female	Sex ratio F/100 OM
1	Srikakulam	2703114	166118	81382	84736	6.15	3.01	3.13	1041
2	Vizianagaram	2344474	235556	114687	120869	10.05	4.89	5.16	1054
3	Vishakhapatnam	4290589	618500	302905	315595	14.42	7.06	7.36	1042
4	East Godavari	5285824	297044	144548	152496	5.62	2.73	2.88	1055
5	West Godavari	3994410	133997	65439	68558	3.35	1.64	1.72	1048
6	Krishna	4517398	132464	66734	65730	2.93	1.48	1.46	985
7	Guntur	4887813	247089	125105	121984	5.06	2.56	2.50	975
8	Prakasam	3397448	151145	76677	74468	4.45	2.26	2.19	971
9	SPSR Nellore	2963557	285997	145168	140829	9.65	4.9	4.75	970
10	YSR Kadapa	2882469	75886	38571	37315	2.63	1.34	1.29	967
11	Kurnool	4053463	82831	42052	40779	2.04	1.04	1.01	970
12	Anantapur	4081148	154127	78573	75554	3.78	1.93	1.85	962
13	Chittoor	4174064	159165	79756	79409	3.81	1.91	1.90	996
Andhra Pradesh		49575771	2739919	1361597	1378322	5.53	2.75	2.78	1012

Source: Census of India 2011

Gender status measured in terms of sex ratio determined by proportion of females by 1000 males, indicates a better sex ratio for all scheduled tribe population of Andhra Pradesh (1012 for all ST population), surpassing the state's overall sex ratio of 993 for all population. The highest sex ratio of scheduled tribe population is found in East Godavari district (1055) followed closely by Vizianagaram (1054), while Vishakhapatnam reports 1042. It may be noted that both the state average sex ratio of 993 for all population and scheduled tribe sex ratio of 1012 of the state surpass the national average sex ratio of 940 as per census 2011.

Table 1-8 : Distribution of Scheduled Tribes in the Project District

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Vizianagaram	Vishakhapatnam
Bagatha	174	129772
Dhulia	162	503
Gadaba	20962	14943
Goudu	255	6533
Kammara	195	22771
Konda Dora	53892	135583
Khondh	673	97899
Kotia	186	29961

Manna Dora	4546	5344
Mukha Dora	6806	35342
Porja	201	33626
Rona	225	437
Valmiki	1452	54641

Source: Census of India, 2011

Distribution of scheduled tribe population in the project district i.e Visakhapatnam is shown in the above table. **(Table 1-8)** The census data to supplement the general information is provided in Ethnographic Profile of the Tribes in AP **(Table 1-5)**. Vishakhapatnam district has a larger number of tribal population. By far the most populous tribal community is Konda Dora group with more than 1.5 lakh people in Vishakhapatnam while, Ronas have the smallest number of people in Vishakhapatnam. Population wise major tribes of the project areas are: Konda Dora, Khondh, Bagatha, Mukha Dora, Gabada, Poria and Valmiki.

3.4 Profile of the Project Districts

3.4.1 Basic demographic data are recorded in census 2011 with district wise break up of scheduled tribe population characteristics. **(Table 1-9)** It is found that the project district has population density more than state average of 308 persons per sq km, as represented by 384 for Vishakhapatnam. Similarly, Vishakhapatnam district surpasses the state in proportion of scheduled tribe population at 14.42 percent.

Table 1-9 : Demographic Profile of Project District

State/ District	Population	Density of Popln (person/ Sq km)	%age of ST to total Popula tion	Literacy rate (All Popln)	ST literacy rate	Sex Ratio (All Popln)	ST Sex ratio	% of Worker to Total Popln
Andhra Pradesh	4,93,86,799	308	5.3	67.4	48.8	996	1009	46.5
Vishakhapatnam	42,90,589	384	14.42	66.9	44.9	1006	1042	44.0

Source: Census of India 2011, Statistical Abstract of Andhra Pradesh, 2011, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Andhra Pradesh

Average literacy status of the scheduled tribes is much lower than all population of the state – with 67.4 percent literates as against 48.8 percent. The literacy rate among the tribal population of the project district is also low – 44.9% in Vishakhapatnam. However, in terms of sex ratio among all population, the project district is much ahead of the state at 996 as against 1006 in Vishakhapatnam. The sex ratio among the scheduled tribe population is quite high, 1042 in Vishakhapatnam compared to Andhra Pradesh ST population which is pegged at 1009. Apparently, compared to general population the scheduled tribe have better gender status.

Census of India 2011 provided data on category of workers engaged in various occupations for all population. Average work participation ratio in the state was reported 46.5 percent in 2011, while Vishakhapatnam recorded 44 percent. Compared to this work participation ratio among the scheduled tribes is encouraging. The state average of scheduled tribe workers was 53.8 percent while Vishakhapatnam recorded 55.2 percent of the tribal population engaged in economic pursuits. Category wise distribution of work force was found only for all population of the state and the districts, without any detail break up for the scheduled tribe workers. According to census 2011, nearly 59 percent of all working population are engaged as “cultivators and agricultural labourers”; occupations other than these two categories or household industry were

followed by 36.8 percent workers. About 47 percent in Vishakhapatnam are engaged in agricultural pursuits as cultivator and agricultural labour, while slightly higher proportion of workers (49.4 percent) were employed in other works.²(Table 1-10)

Table 1-10: Work participation Profile in the District and the State

State/ District	Percentage of Worker to Total Population	Percentage of ST worker to total ST Population	Percentage to Total workers (All Population)			
			Cultivators	Agl. Lab	HH Industry	Other worker
Andhra Pradesh	46.5	53.8	16.5	43.0	3.7	36.8
Vishakhapatnam	44.0	55.2	17.1	30.6	2.9	49.4

Source: Census of India 2011. Andhra Pradesh District Census Handbook Series 29, Vishakhapatnam

Vishakhapatnam District: The geographical area of the Visakhapatnam district is 11,167 sq.kms of which the scheduled tracts or Agency area covers 6298 sq. kms constituting 56.4 per cent of the total geographical area of the district. The scheduled areas spread over hilly tracts of the Eastern Ghats running from North-East to the South-West, parallel to the coast. Average altitude of the area is about 900 meters and is dotted with several peaks exceeding 1200 metres. The Scheduled Area consists of 11 Revenue Mandals and 2 clusters namely 'Sankaram' and 'Sammida'.

The district profile is described briefly in respect of project road alignment and appropriate socio-economic parameters. As stated in **Table 1.3**, the section of the project road alignment passes through the scheduled area or Agency inhabited by scheduled tribes constitutes of two villages in Ananthagiri Mandal only out of total 11 Mandals that constitutes Scheduled area or Agency of Vishakhapatnam district.

Field level data and secondary sources provided information on economic activities the scheduled tribes are engaged in the project districts. The tribal communities are largely dependent on agricultural activities and own small or marginal land holding with about 75 percent of tribal farmers own an average of 0.66 acre of land. A large section of them is also engaged in subsidiary occupations to meet household demand besides, migrating to surrounding urban areas in search of work during December to April. Many of them are engaged in fishery, work in oil crushing or ice cream factories. Some even travel to far away cities, such as Vijayawada, Hyderabad, Anakapalle, Vishakhapatnam for employment as daily labour in construction and coal dumping industry. However, income from these miscellaneous livelihoods does not provide for surplus income other than to meet household necessities. A summary of occupational pattern of the scheduled tribes in the project area is shown below.

Table 1-11 : Occupational Pattern of the tribes in the project area

S.No	Name of the	Primary Occupation	Secondary occupations
1	Bagatha	Agriculture	Farm labour, Forest produce
2	Konda Dora	Shifting cultivation	Settled Agriculture

² "Other works" include works, other than cultivation agricultural labour, in household industry.

3	Nooka Dora	Agriculture	Forest produce collection
4	Valmiki	Podu cultivation	Farm Labour
5	Gadaba	Slash and burn cultivation	-

Source: Andhra Pradesh District Census Handbook Series 29, Vishakhapatnam

3.5 Affected Tribal Mandals in Project Area

The project villages in Packages IV and V are 33 spread over in 4 mandals. The snapshot of the project mandals is briefed as below.

Paderu is the most important town in the Manyam area of Visakhapatnam district. It is the center of the Visakha agency. The Integrated Tribal Development Authority (ITDA) is located in Paderu. Coffee plantations in Minimuluru circle are very famous. Paderu is located at 14.4913° N, 79.5997° E. It has an average elevation of 904 meters (2,969 feet). The Integrated Tribal Development Authority (ITDA) takes care of all welfare programmes in the Paderu agency area. A project officer is appointed by the Government to take care of the activities of the ITDA. A sub-collector and an additional superintendent of police have been appointed in this area.

Dumbriguda mandal with population of about 49 thousand is Visakhapatnam district's 5th least populous sub district. There are 87 villages in this sub district; among them, Sagara is the most populous village with population of 2303 and Dondalavalasa has the lowest population of only 18.

The Araku Valley comprising Anantagiri and Sunkarimetta Reserved Forest, is one of the rich biodiversity areas in the Eastern Ghats of India. It is located between 82°51'40"83°06'53"E longitude and 18°12'34"–18°25'12"N latitude. Visakhapatnam district lies at an altitude ranging from 800 to 1500 m in Andhra Pradesh. This region consists of a series of undulating terrains like Galikonda, Raktakonda, Sunkarimetta and Chitamogondi, of which Galikonda rises to a height of 1524 meters.

Hukumpeta is located 88 Km towards west from the district head quarters at Vishakhapatnam. Konthili, Sobakota, Guda, Gadikinchumanda, Gabbangi are the nearby Villages of Hukumpeta. Hukumpeta is surrounded by Paderu Mandal in the South, Peda Bayalu Mandal in the west, Dumbriguda mandal in the North, and G. Madugula mandal in the west. Total population of Hukumpeta is 1838, constituting of 1069 males and 769 females living in 385 households. Total area of Hukumpeta is 138 hectares.

The major tribes living in the project area are: Bhagatha, Kondadora, Valmiki, Nookadora and Gadaba etc. Besides, some Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) namely, Khond, Gadaba and Porja also live in the project area.

Land Acquisition Requirements:

The land acquisition is required from 33 villages. All villages are tribal villages within Scheduled area. Out of 4 project mandals, Paderu mandal does not need land acquisition. A total 32.84 ha of private land need to be acquired for the proposed project road to be acquired from all the mentioned project affected villages. It is also assessed that 17 informal settlers are also observed to have settled in 13 project affected villages (Details presented in **Annexure – II**). The land acquisition process through RFCTLARR Act and Section 3D is completed and assessed land owners are to be awarded.

The details of affected structure owners and land owners will be elaborated when compensation and R&R assistance will be finalised. The construction starts from Paderu at existing chainage Km 2+416 to 27+450 on Other District Road (ODR), 27+450 to 40+000 on State Highway (SH-8) and 118+400 to 104+400 on State Highway (SH-39) ends at Araku on NH 516E. The geographical coverage of the project extends over 49.37 km for up gradation to two lanes/ two lanes with paved shoulders configuration from Paderu to Araku (upto Bhalluguda) section that comprises as many as thirty five (35) villages in four (4) Mandal's/Tehsil's as detailed below.

Table 1-9: Details of the Revenue Villages in the PA road Study Area

S. No	Village	Rural / Urban	Total Villages
Paderu Mandal			
1	Talarisingi	Rural	2
2	ChintalaVeedhi	Rural	
Hukumpeta Mandal			
3	Patimamidi	Rural	13
4	Burmanguda	Rural	
5	Muliaputtu	Rural	
6	Konthili	Rural	
7	Hukumpeta	Rural	
8	Gadugupalle	Rural	
9	Urrada	Rural	
10	Kontapalle	Rural	
11	Barapalle	Rural	
12	Masada	Rural	
13	Baluroda	Rural	
14	Rangaseela	Rural	
15	Pedagaruvu	Rural	
Dumbriguda Mandal			
16	Kinchumanda	Rural	12
17	Billaputtu	Rural	
18	Gondiguda	Rural	
19	Kusumavalasa	Rural	
20	Kosangi	Rural	
21	Dumbriguda	Rural	
22	Pedapadu	Rural	
23	Antriguda	Rural	
24	Pantalachinta	Rural	
25	Araku	Rural	
26	Kuridi	Rural	
27	Nimmagedda	Rural	
Araku Mandal			
28	Yandapallivalasa	Rural	8
29	Kottavalasa	Rural	
30	Kantabamsuguda	Urban	
31	Panirangini	Rural	
32	Ravvalaguda	Rural	

33	Bosubeda	Rural
34	Gadyaguda	Rural
35	Kothaballuguda	Rural
Total Villages		35

Based on field assessment and verification by revenue maps, it has been found that the land width in project section is varying between 20 m to 32 m. A total of approximate 47.61 ha of land is to be acquired for the project. Of the total 47.61 ha, private land constitutes of about 32.84 ha, and government land constitutes of 14.77 ha. The Land Acquisition details of the project stretch are given village wise in **Table 3-10**.

Table 3-10: Mandal wise Details of Land to be Acquired

Name of the Road	Package Number	Mandal Name	Number of Villages	Total No of Survey numbers	Private survey numbers	Govt survey numbers	Private land in Ha	Govt land In ha	Total land in ha
Paderu - Araku	IV	Hukumpeta	12	111	82	29	8.02	1.99	10.01
		Dumbriguda	4	16	11	5	0.96	2.07	3.04
		Total	16	127	93	34	8.98	4.06	13.05
	V	Araku Valley	7	156	116	40	16.03	6.78	22.81
		Dumbriguda	10	124	85	39	7.83	3.93	11.76
		Total	17	280	201	79	23.86	10.71	34.57
Grand Total			33	407	294	113	32.84	14.77	47.61

Source: As per LA Plan May, 2019 and 3G Gazettes 2021.

Package – IV - VILLAGE WISE LAND ACQUISITION DETAILS - AREA IN HAS							
S.No	Mandal	Village	Number of Survey	No of Pattadars	Private land in Ha	Govt land In ha	Total land in ha
Package - IV							
1	Dumbriguda	Arama	0	0	0.00	1.72	1.72
2		Billaputtu	2	2	0.01	0.00	0.01
3		Gondiguda	5	5	0.84	0.26	1.10
4		Kinchumanda	4	4	0.11	0.09	0.20
Total			11	11	0.96	2.07	3.04
1	Hukumpeta	Baluroda	6	6	0.49	0.01	0.50

2		Barapalle	1	1	0.15	0.00	0.15
3		Burmanguda	9	15	0.21	0.00	0.21
4		Gadugupalle	1	2	0.00	0.00	0.00
5		Hukumpeta	19	61	3.53	0.93	4.47
6		Kontapalle	14	14	1.68	0.67	2.35
7		Konthili	11	16	1.03	0.36	1.40
8		Masada	1	1	0.00	0.01	0.01
9		Muliaputtu	5	5	0.05	0.00	0.05
10		Patimamidi	7	10	0.24	0.00	0.24
11		Rangaseela	8	13	0.62	0.00	0.62
12		Urrada	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.01
Total			82	144	8.02	1.99	10.01
Package – V - VILLAGE WISE LAND - AREA IN HAS							
1		Bosubedda	25	27	1.60	0.08	1.68
2		Gadyaguda	8	11	2.91	0.00	2.91
3		Kantabamsuguda	2	73	1.10	4.65	5.75
4		KothaBhalluguda	10	11	0.88	0.65	1.53
5		Panirangini	35	51	5.02	0.34	5.37
6	Araku valley	Yendapallivalasa	36	41	4.52	1.00	5.51
7		Kothavalasa	0	0	0.00	0.06	0.06
Total			116	214	16.03	6.78	22.81
1		Araku	12	14	1.77	1.32	3.10
2		Dumbriguda	3	19	0.40	0.08	0.48
3		Kosangi	11	13	0.68	0.03	0.71
4		Kuridi	4	7	0.30	0.05	0.36
5		Kusumavalasa	2	2	0.12	0.21	0.33
6		Nimmagedda	3	5	0.34	0.74	1.08
7		Panthalachintha	5	6	0.05	0.00	0.05
8	Dumbriguda	Pedapadu	1	1	0.14	0.41	0.55
9		Anthriguda	2	2	0.64	0.00	0.64

10		Ravvalaguda	42	54	3.38	1.08	4.46
Total			85	123	7.83	3.93	11.76
Grand total			294.00	492.00	32.84	14.77	47.61

Private land required for the project shall be acquired as per the provisions of the National Highway Act, 1956 or as per the direct land purchase policies of the project states. Government land shall be transferred as per established procedures.

All the 33 villages fall under schedule - V areas and TDP implementation in these villages will be in accordance with the provisions of RPF as well as a separate Tribal Development Plan prepared for this package given that all the 33 villages are tribal villages. In all these tribal villages Grama sabha consultations as per PESA Act and discussions were held along the project road with the affected tribal families and community elders. The date, venue and time of the consultations were informed in prior advance and the proceedings of the consultations were given in Telugu. The Grama Sabhas were held and resolutions were passed, the dates of which have been captured and furnished. (Outcome of the Resolutions received have been attached as **Annexure – IV**).

4. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAME WORK FOR TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

4.1 CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA:

Government of India has framed many policies and laws to safeguard the interest of the Scheduled tribes. The Constitution of India defines tribal groups and tribal areas under various Articles. Article 342 specifies tribes or tribal communities. Article 341 requires the President of India to specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of groups within castes, races, tribes etc. and these tribes and castes so specified are referred as STs and SCs respectively. In pursuance of these provisions, the list of SCs and STs are notified for each State and Union Territory for whom a number of social, economic and political safeguards are provided by the constitution of India. The following section lists of the major constitutional safeguards available for SCs and STs in India.

4.1.1 Economic Safeguards:

Article - 244: Clause(1) Provisions of Fifth Schedule shall apply to the administration and control of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in any State other than the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura which are covered under Sixth Schedule, under Clause (2) of this Article.

Article - 275: Grants in-Aid to specified States (STs & SAs) covered under Fifth and Sixth Schedules of the Constitution.

4.1.2 Political Safeguards:

Article - 330: Reservation of seats for STs in Lok Sabha;

Article - 337: Reservation of seats for STs in State Legislatures;

Article - 334: 10 years period for reservation (Amended several times to extend the period.);

Article - 243: Reservation of seats in Panchayats.

Article - 371: Special provisions in respect of North Eastern (NE) States and Sikkim

4.1.3 Educational & Cultural Safeguards:

Article - 15(4): Special provisions for advancement of other backward classes (which includes STs);

Article - 29: Protection of Interests of Minorities (which includes STs);

Article - 46: The State shall promote, with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes, and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation

Article - 350: Right to conserve distinct Language, Script or Culture;

Article - 350: Instruction in Mother Tongue.

4.1.4 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989:

This Act prevents the commission of offences or atrocities against members of the STs and SCs and provides for a special court for the trial of offences against them. It also provides for the relief and rehabilitation of victims of such offences.

4.1.5 The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006:

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 recognizes and vests the forest rights and occupation in forest land on forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes. It recognizes the necessity to address the long-standing insecurity of tenurial and access rights of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes including those who were forced to relocate their dwelling due to State development interventions.

The rights the Act confers are the utilitarian in nature but not the proprietary rights. However, the Act will also be the legal basis for compensation in case of diversion of forest lands for development projects. The Act [Section 4(5)] provides that “no member of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribe or other traditional forest dweller shall be evicted or removed from forest land under his occupation till the recognition and verification procedure [for settlement of forest rights] is complete.”

4.1.6 The Provision of Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act 1996:

The 73rd and 74th Constitutional (Amendments of 1992), accommodate special powers to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI), were later extended, with separate provisions to the Scheduled Areas as well through the Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act of 1996. With the strength and support of PESA Act, 1996 the PRI bodies at the district and village level have been bestowed with special functional powers and responsibilities to ensure effective participation of the tribal people for their own development. This would also help preserve/conservate their traditional rights over natural resources. A brief summary of powers given to PRIs under PESA Act is given below:

a) Powers Given to Gram Sabha under PESA Act:

- Listing of development projects for execution through Gram Panchayats.
- Identification and recommendation of beneficiaries under poverty alleviation programs.
- Any proposal/ plan presented by the Gram Panchayat needs prior consultation and approval with the Gram Sabha
- Prior approval for collection of taxes
- Wherever necessary asking for information from Gram Panchayat
- Intervene in conflict resolution through traditional and customary traditional methods, if required
- Gram Sabha has power to safeguard the cultural identity, community resources and dispute resolution per traditional customs and regulations
- Control and supervision of functions and powers of Gram Panchayat

4.1.7 The Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act, 1917 (Enacted in 1917):

This act checked transfers of land in the Agency tracts of Ganjam (presently in Orissa), Visakhapatnam (covering the present Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam districts) and Godavari (covering the present East and West Godavari districts) districts. It

regulated debt and interest on the borrowings by the hill tribes and transfer of their immovable property. It was enacted primarily to safeguard the interest of hill tribes of the area over which it extended and to protect them from exploitation by non-tribal and moneylenders. It permitted transfer of land only among tribal and laid down that the interest accrued over the debts borrowed by the tribal shall not exceed the principal amount. The land acquisition in the proposed project will be abided by the PESA Act.

4.1.8 The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation, 1959:

This promulgation extended the provisions of the Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act, 1917 of the former Madras presidency to the scheduled areas of the Andhra region (Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts) of the reorganized state of Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Pradesh was reorganized with effect from 1st November 1956 duly including the telugu speaking areas of the then Madras Presidency and the former Hyderabad State). Through a separate Regulation it was further extended to the tribal tracts of Telangana region (Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam and Mahabubnagar districts) with effect from 1st December, 1963.

4.2 RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION AND TRANSPARENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT ACT (RFCTLARR) ACT, 2013

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCT in LARR Act - 2013) has been effective from January 1, 2014 after receiving the assent of the President of Republic of India. This Act extends to the whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The Act replaced the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

Special provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes contained in the Act in Chapter V, Sections (41 & 42) of RFCTLARR Act, 2013:

- (i) As far as possible, no acquisition of land shall be made in the Scheduled Areas.
- (ii) Where such acquisition does take place it shall be done only as a demonstrable last resort.
- (iii) In case of acquisition or alienation of any land in the Scheduled Areas, the prior consent of the concerned Gram Sabha or the Panchayats or the autonomous District Councils, at the appropriate level in Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, as the case may be, shall be obtained, in all cases of land acquisition in such areas, including acquisition in case of urgency, before issue of a notification under this Act, or any other Central Act or a State Act for the time being in force. Provided that the consent of the Panchayats or the Autonomous Districts Councils shall be obtained in cases where the Gram Sabha does not exist or has not been constituted.
- (iv) In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a Requiring Body which involves involuntary displacement of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes families, a Development Plan shall be prepared, in such form as may be prescribed, laying down the details of procedure for settling land rights due, but not settled and restoring titles of the Scheduled Tribes as well as the Scheduled Castes on the alienated land by undertaking a special drive together with land acquisition.
- (v) The Development Plan shall also contain a programme for development of alternate fuel, fodder and non-timber forest produce resources on non-forest

lands within a period of five years, sufficient to meet the requirements of tribal communities as well as the Scheduled Castes.

- (vi) In case of land being acquired from members of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, at least one-third of the compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families initially as first instalment and the rest shall be paid after taking over of the possession of the land.
- (vii) The affected families of the Scheduled Tribes shall be resettled preferably in the same Scheduled Area in a compact block so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity.
- (viii) The resettlement areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall get land, to such extent as may be decided by the appropriate Government free of cost for community and social gatherings.
- (ix) Any alienation of tribal lands or lands belonging to members of the Scheduled Castes in disregard of the laws and regulations for the time being in force shall be treated as null and void, and in the case of acquisition of such lands, the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be made available to the original tribal land owners or land owners belonging to the Scheduled Castes.
- (x) The affected Scheduled Tribes, other traditional forest dwellers and the Scheduled Castes having fishing rights in a river or pond or dam in the affected area shall be given fishing rights in the reservoir area of the irrigation or hydel projects.
- (xi) Where the affected families belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are relocated outside of the district, then, they shall be paid an additional twenty-five per cent. The Rehabilitation and Resettlement benefits are entitled in monetary terms along with onetime entitlement of fifty thousand rupees.

a) Reservation and other benefits

- (i) All benefits, including the reservation benefits available to the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes in the affected areas shall continue in the resettlement area.
- (ii) Whenever the affected families belonging to the Scheduled Tribes who are residing in the Scheduled Areas referred to in the Fifth Schedule or the tribal areas referred to in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution are relocated outside those areas, then, all the statutory safeguards, entitlements and benefits being enjoyed by them under this Act shall be extended to the area to which they are resettled regardless of whether the resettlement area is a Scheduled Area referred to in the said Fifth Schedule, or a tribal area referred to in the said Sixth Schedule, or not.
- (iii) Where the community rights have been settled under the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007), the same shall be quantified in monetary amount and be paid to the individual concerned who has been displaced due to the acquisition of land in proportion with his share in such community rights.

4.3 LAND AQUISATION UNDER NH ACT 1956 (AMENDED IN 2013)

Land required by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) for National Highway projects is acquired under the provisions contained in Section 3 of the National Highways

(NH) Act 1956. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, became applicable to the other related acts mentioned in the Fourth Schedule, including the NH Act, 1956 w.e.f. 01.01.2015 in terms of Section 105(3) of the RFCTLARR Act of 2013.

a. The process of land acquisition

Competent authority (CALA) is defined under **Section 3(a)**.

Under **Section 3A**, the Central Government may declare its intention to acquire land (defined under Section 3(b)). This notification will give a brief description of the land and shall cause the substance of the notification to be published in two local newspapers, one of which is in vernacular language.

Section 3B gives the person authorized by the Central Government, authority to conduct inspection, survey, measurement etc.

Any person who is interested in the land may within 21 days from the date of publication of the notification under Section 3A, submit his objections under Section 3C. These objections have to be made to the competent authority in writing and shall state the grounds thereof. After giving a proper opportunity of being heard, competent authority may either allow or disallow the objections.

Under **Section 3D**, if no objections have been made, or the objections have been disallowed; the competent authority may submit a report to the Central Government and on receipt of such report the government shall declare by notification in the official gazette that the land should be acquired under Section 3A. Where in respect of a land, a notification has been published under Section 3A but no declaration has been published within 1 year from the date of publication, the notification shall cease to have any effect.

Section 3E has vested the power in the competent authority to issue a notice in writing, directing the owner as well as any other person who may be in possession of the land to surrender or deliver possession of the land to the competent authority or any other authorized person within 60 days. It also lays down the steps to be followed if the same is refused.

Section 3F gives the lawful person authorized by the Central Government, authority to enter and perform other necessary acts upon the land for carrying out the building, maintenance, management or operation of the national highway or a part thereof, or any other work connected with it.

Section 3G and 3H lay down the procedure for the determination and the deposit of the amount of compensation payable.

Section 3I gives the competent authority certain powers of a civil court and Section 3J states that Land Acquisition Act, 1894 shall not apply to the acquisition under this Act.

b. Date of determination of market value of land

With reference to the first, second and third schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, the following is clarified:

- a) All cases which have not been announced under Section 3G of the NH Act till 31.12.2014 or where such awards had been announced but compensation had not been paid in respect of the majority of the land holdings under acquisition as on

31.12.2014, the compensation would be payable in accordance with first schedule of the RFTCLARR Act, 2013.

- b) In cases where the land acquisition process was initiated and the award for compensation under Section 3G had been announced before 01.01.2015, but the full amount was not deposited with the CALA, the compensation amount would be determined in accordance with the first schedule of the RFTCLARR Act, 2013.
- c) Where the process stood complete as on or before 31.12.2014, the process would be deemed to be completed and settled.

c. Additional 12% on market value

The provision of Section 26 of the RFCTLARR Act stipulates that the date for the determination of the market value shall be the date of notification issued under Section 11 of the Act, which is corresponding to Section 3A of the NH Act. Similarly, Section 69(2) of the RFCTLARR Act also stipulates that an additional amount has to be calculated @12% on such market value for the period commencing on and from the date of publication of the preliminary notification under Section 11 in respect of such land to the date of the award of the collector or the date of taking possession of the land, whichever is earlier. As the NH Act is exempt from the Social Impact Assessment, it is by harmonious reading of all related provisions that the calculation of such amount shall be made w.e.f the date of publication of the notification under Section 3A of the NH Act.

Furthermore, the pronouncements of the courts on payment of compensation under Section 23(1A), 23(2) and 28 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, in respect of land acquired under the NH Act r/w Section 105(3) of the RFCTLARR, show that payment of amount of 12% of the market value of land from the date of publication under Section 3A till the announcement of the award under Section 3G or taking possession of land (whichever is earlier) is payable.

4.4 R&R POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROJECT

A separate Resettlement Policy Framework is in place to deal with land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation of the affected population. The Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) has been prepared with resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) principles adopted for this project. There is no exclusive policy framework for indigenous people. However, some provisions within Resettlement Policy Framework which are contextually relevant for the affected scheduled tribe families are briefly mentioned here.

- i. Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks and determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and or census of displaced tribal families keeping in view of the measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts.
- ii. Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced tribal families, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced tribals of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of displaced tribal families. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced tribal communities and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social impact assessment and preparation phase.
- iii. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced tribals through; (a) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where

possible or cash compensation at replacement cost for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (b) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (d) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.

- iv. Provide physically and economically displaced tribal families with needed assistance, including the following: (a) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (c) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- v. Improve the standards of living of the displaced tribals to at least national minimum standards. Provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and housing.
- vi. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- vii. Ensure that displaced tribals without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for all compensation, relocation and rehabilitation measures, except land.
- viii. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on the entitlements of displaced tribals, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule. This resettlement plan will be approved by International Funding Agency prior to contract award.
- ix. Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to them. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates also to them.
- x. Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- xi. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- xii. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of displaced tribals, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

4.5 World Bank OP 4.10:

The OP 4.10 fosters full respect for indigenous peoples' identity, dignity, livelihoods systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by them. It aims to ensure that any World Bank assisted development interventions which will have any impact on indigenous people will be consistent

with the needs and aspirations of affected indigenous people and compatible in substance and structure with affected IP's culture and social and economic institutions. This TDP recognizes the vulnerability of indigenous people, and it specifically ensures that any project intervention, whether positive or adverse, will be addressed by the implementing agencies. Moreover, the implementing agencies will ensure that affected IPs will have opportunities to participate in and benefit equally from such Project interventions.

This policy contributes to the Bank's mission of poverty reduction and sustainable development by ensuring that the development process fully respects the dignity, human rights, economies, and cultures of Indigenous Peoples. For all projects that are proposed for Bank financing and affect Indigenous Peoples, the Bank requires the borrower to engage in a process of free, prior, and informed consultation. The Bank provides project financing only where free, prior, and informed consultation results in broad community support to the project by the affected Indigenous Peoples. Such Bank-financed projects include measures to (a) avoid potentially adverse effects on the Indigenous Peoples' communities; or (b) when avoidance is not feasible, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects. Bank-financed projects are also designed to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate and gender and intergenerationally inclusive.

Although RFCTLARR Act, 2013 stipulates special provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as mentioned in **Special provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes contained in the Act in Chapter V, Sections (41 & 42)** the process of free, prior and informed consultations has not been made mandatory. Besides, the Act mentions that "in case of acquisition or alienation of any land in the Scheduled Areas, the prior consent of the concerned Gram Sabha or the Panchayats or the autonomous District Councils ... in Scheduled Areas under shall be obtained". There is no guarantee of getting consent of all affected tribal families unless a special effort is taken to conduct "free, prior, informed" consultation with all affected ST households or their representative members. This gap in the RFTCLARR Act provision needs to be filled with the help of proper planning of stakeholder consultation with project affected scheduled tribe households. Details of procedures for such consultation meetings is outlined in the Tribal Development Plan (TDP).

The legal framework and principles prepared for the TDP are adopted for addressing issues related to the project affected tribal families and are guided by the applicable legislation and policies of the Government of India (GOI), the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and World Bank OP 4.10.

Table 1-12: Applicability of Key Legislation Policies relating to social aspects³

Applicable Indian Legislations/Guidelines/ International Guidelines	Agency Responsible	Remarks

³Resettlement Action Plan for Rehabilitation and Upgradation to 2-lane with paved shoulders configuration of Bowdara to Vizianagaram section (Km 0+000 to Km 26+937) of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh under Green National Highways Corridor Project (GNHCP)

National Highway Act, 1956	MoRT&H	All the activities which require to be complied with rules.
Comprehensive guidelines issued by MORTH relating to LA under NH Act, 1956. Dated 28th December, 2017	MoRT&H	All the activities which require to be complied with rules.
The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.	MoTA ITDA MoEFC	The law provides the recognition of forest rights to the schedule tribes and other traditional inhabitants in occupation of the forest lands. Protection of the rights of the Forest dwellers.
The Provision of Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA), Act.	MoPRITDA	One of the important provision of the Act states "Gram Sabha" or Panchayat at the appropriate level shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the schedule areas for development projects before resettling or rehabilitations.
The Forest(Conservation) Act, 1980	APPCB, MoEFC	All efforts are made to minimize the conversion of the forest area into non-forest area. Reduce deforestation. Green Highway initiative is to restore the environment through aesthetic greening.
The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. Bonded labour (Abolition) Act 1976. Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Equal Remuneration Act, 1976. Workmen's compensation Act, 1923. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961	Department officials from Labour Dept	NH Wing and Contractor have to comply with the requirement of the rules.
The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958 and Amended later.	Competent Authority - Archaeological Department, Gol. Indian National Trust for Art and Culture Heritage (INTACH)	The proposed project does not attract the conditions of the Ancient Monuments Act.
The Right to Information Act, 2005	MoRT&H	Guidelines of Gol

World Bank guidelines / policies O.P4.12 Involuntary Settlement O.P4.10 Indigenous People Plan.	MoRT&H	The methodology of the RAP for Green National Highway Projects of NH-516E has been developed on the basis of the O.P4.12 & O.P4.10.
The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.	R&R Commissioner Vijayawada & District Magistrate Visakhapatnam &MoRT&H	

5.0 SOCIO ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF AFFECTED TRIBAL POPULATION

5.1 BACKGROUND

A socio economic assessment was undertaken for Paderu - Araku road with the help of household survey, focus group discussions and interview with key Informants during March – April, 2021. The following sections details the socio economic and demographic condition of the tribals living along the project road. Sample socio economic survey was conducted for **335 households (94 structure owners and 241 agriculture land owners)** in the proposed project road (package IV and V). All of 335 households live in Scheduled V Area. The survey outcomes are presented below. The total population of 335 surveyed households is 1442 with an average household size of 4.39. The proportion of male population surpasses that of female. Following paragraphs will depict some socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the surveyed tribal/ indigenous people of the project road section of Paderu – Araku road. A summary of affected scheduled tribe families is shown in the table below. **(Table 5.1)**

Table 5.1 Village wise Distribution of Scheduled Tribe Affected Families along the project road.

District	Mandal	Village	ST HHs
Visakhapatnam	Araku Valley	Balluguda	1
		Bosubeda	6
		KothaBhalluguda	1
		New Bhalluguda	1
	Dumriguda	Arukuvalley	1
		Dumbriguda	11
		Kinchumanda	12
		Nereduvalasa	3
		Peddapadu	1
		Rangaseela	1
	Hukumpeta	Balorda	2
		Barmanguda	9
		Hukumpeta	8
		Kotnapalli	18
		Pedagaruvu	1
		Rangaseela	8
	Kinchumanda	Kinchumanda	1
	Paderu	Chintalaveedhi	7
		Paderu	2
		Total	94

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.2 HOUSEHOLDS WITH STRUCTURES AFFECTED

5.2.1 Village Wise Structures Affected:

Of the total 35 tribal villages having land acquisition along project road, actual land acquisition process is involved in 33 tribal villages only falling under Hukumpeta, Dumbriguda and Araku valley mandals of Visakhapatnam district. **Error! Reference source not found. and Error! Reference source not found..**

Table 1-2:Villagewise Tribal Families with Structure Affected

Sl. No	Name of the Village	Mandal	District	Affected Families	Usage of the structure
1	Balluguda	Araku valley	Visakhapatnam	1	8 - Res+Comm
2	Bosubeda			6	
3	Kothaballuguda			1	
4	New balluguda			1	Residential
5	Araku valley	Dumbriguda		1	Commercial
6	Dumbryguda			11	
7	Kinchumanda			12	
8	Nereduvalasa			3	Residential
9	Peddapadu			1	
10	Rangaseela			1	
11	Balorda	Hukumpeta		2	1- Res+Comm and 7 commercial
12	Barmanguda			9	
13	Hukumpeta			8	
14	Kotnapalli			18	13 - Residential 5 Commercial
15	Pedagaruu			1	Residential
16	Rangaseela			8	1- Commercial, 7 - Residential
17	Kinchumanda	Kinchumanda		1	Residential
18	Chintalaveedhi	Paderu		7	2 - Resi+Comm, 5- Residential
19	Paderu			2	commercial
Total				94	

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Feb & March 2018,

5.2.2 Type and Area of the Affected Structures:

Of the total 94 structures affected, majority of them 92 are pucca (97.87 percentage) type followed by 2 semi pucca structures (2.13 percentage). No kutcha structures are reported to be affected along this road. The total area affected by these 94 structures is about 3147 square meters. Details are presented in the **Table 1-3**.

Table 1-3: Type and Area of Structures Affected

Sl. No.	Type	Structures Affected		Area of affected (Sq.mts)	
		No	Percentage	(Sq.mts)	Percentage
1	Pucca	92	97.87	3105	98.67
2	Semi pucca	2	2.13	42	1.33
Total		94	100	3147	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.2.3 Usage of affected Structures:

The affected structures are further classified into use and constructional type. Out of the 92 pucca structures, majority (66, 71.73 percent) of the affected structures are used for residential purpose, followed by 15 (16.32 percent) pucca structures used for commercial purposes and 11 (11.95 percent) are used as residential-cum-commercial structures. Only two semi pucca structures are used for commercial purposes.

About 20% of total area of all affected structures taken together will be lost. Percentage of loss to total area is highest for pucca structures (84 percent). Details of usage with type of likely affected structures are presented in **Table 1-4**.

Table 1-4: Type of Structures Affected

Sl. No.	Usage	Type of affected property				
		Pucca	Percentage	Semi Pucca	Percentage	Total Structures
1	Residential	66	71.73	0	0	66
2	Commercial	15	16.32	2	100	17
3	Res+Commercial	11	11.95	0	0	11
Total		92	100	2	100	94

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.2.4 Extent of Loss by Use of structures:

The affected structures were distributed by proportion of loss to the total affected area by the use. Total area of all the affected structures amounts to 15604 square meters, of which the area affected for the project is 3147 square meters, that is a loss of 20 percent of the total area of all the structures. . Percentage of loss to total area is highest for residential structures (70.2 percent) followed by commercial structures (18.1%). About 12 percent structures are residential-cum-commercial, as the commercial business is carried on within the same premises. No extended structures such as compound wall, cattle shed are reportedly affected. Details as briefed in

Table 1-5

Table 1-5: Percentage of loss by structure usage

S. No	Type of usage	Number	Total(square meters)			
			Percentage	Total Area	Affected area	Percentage of Loss
1	Residential	66	70.2	13114	1969	62.6
2	Commercial	17	18.1	2324	1033	32.8
3	Res + Commercial	11	11.7	166	145	4.6
4	Others (Compound walls, cattle sheds, toilets etc)	0	0	0	0	0
Total		94	100	15604	3147	20.2

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.3 Socio - Economic profile of theHouseholds ofAffected Structures

The affected households can be summed up with basic demographic characteristics as stated below (**Table 1-6**). Total population of the 94 households whose structures will be affected is 432consisting of223 males and 209 femaleswith a family size of 4.59 persons. The percentages of males and females account for 51.62 percent and 48.38 percent. ..

Table 1-6: Summary of Households and Population of Affected Structures

Total Affected structure	Total Households	Male	Female	Total Population	Family Size	%age of Male	%age of Female
94	94	223	209	432	4.59	51.62	48.38

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.3.1 Religion:

All the affected households have reported practising Hinduism although the families, on account of living in Scheduled Area, are considered to be scheduled tribes. This trait might be an indicator of adopting Hindu religion while living by the side of Hindu neighbour for long.

5.3.2 Family type:

The socio-economic survey data revealed thatnearly 63.28 percent of the households are nuclear families, while 36.17 percent of the households are joint families (**Table 1-7147**).

Table 1-714: Type of Families

Sl. No	Family Status	Number	Percentage
1	Joint	34	36.17
2	Nuclear	60	63.83
Total		94	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.3.3 Period of residence:

The surveyed households were queried of their period of stay in this place. It is understood that majority (70.21 percent) of them have been residing for more than 50 years and above, followed by about 17.02 percent families living since 10 years. Only 5 families are residing between 21 – 50 years and 7 families have settled recently within a period of 10-20 years..(Table 1-8).

Table 1-8: Period of Residence

S.No	Years	Number	Percentage
1	Up to 10 Year	16	17.02
2	10 – 20 Years	7	7.45
3	21 – 50 Years	5	5.32
4	50 and above	66	70.21
Total		94	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.3.4 Age Group Composition:

Age group composition of the surveyed households of affected structures reveals that close to 34.65 percent of the affected people are in the age group of 31 to above 51 years of age group followed by 12.97 percent persons within 5-15 years age group and only 4.06 percent persons are less than years old. An almost equal proportion of persons belong to 16-30 years age group (34.36 percent) and 31-51 years age group (34.65 percent).(Table 1-9).

Table 1-9: Age Group Composition

Sl. No	Age Group (Years)	Persons	Percentage
1	0 to 4	41	4.06
2	5 to 15	131	12.97
3	16-30	347	34.36
4	31-51	350	34.65
5	Above 51	141	13.96
Total		1010	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.3.5 Literacy:

Literacy level of the affected persons as measured by survey, is 70 percent taking into consideration of all levels of formal education. Of the 30 percent illiterates a few are also informally literate with some ability to read or write. So far as level of educational achievement is concerned, nearly 18.06 percent are educated either up to primary or middle school level. Persons with education at secondary school or intermediate level is just about 32.87 percent. Close to seventy seven persons have completed education above school level, nearly 17.83 percent, and of them only eight persons have acquired professional education.(Table 1-313110).

Table 1-10: Literacy level of Project Affected Persons

S: No	Educational Levels	Number	Percentage
1	Illiterate	106	24.54
2	New Literate	22	5.09
3	Primary Schooling	54	12.50
4	Middle Schooling	24	5.56
5	Secondary Schooling	86	19.91
6	Intermediate	56	12.96
7	Graduate	31	7.18
8	Post-Graduate	38	8.80
9	Professional	8	1.85
10	Others (Diploma / Polytechnic)	7	1.61
Total		432	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.3.6 Working Status and Occupational Pattern:

The working status of the project affected families were analysed and work participation ratio was found to be 77.08 percent indicating majority of the population being engaged in gainful employment. This ratio is higher than the district average of 44 percent workers among all population and 55.2 percent among the scheduled tribe population. The working population of the surveyed families considers all those gainfully employed in either full time or part time engagement. **(Table 1-3211)** The gender wise working population figures portrays near equal work participation by women and men members of PAFs.

Table 1-1115 : Working Status of Project Affected Families

PAF	Total Population	Workers		Non-Workers	
		No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
94	432	333	77.08	99	22.91

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

The working population were further classified into diverse occupations that the persons were engaged in. Majority of the working population (84.08 %) were engaged in cultivation and various kinds of agricultural and allied agricultural activities that include agricultural labour, livestock raising or collection of non-timber forest products (NTFP). Service and professional jobs are followed by 18 persons (3.6 percent), while 7 persons have taken to other works which are non-specified. Trade and petty business are followed by only 8 persons. It can be deduced that the affected scheduled tribes of the project Scheduled Area are still adhering to

their traditional land and forest based livelihoods. This fact needs to be kept in mind while preparing tribal development plan for the PAFs.(Table 1-332).

Table 1-162: Occupational Pattern

Sl. No	Occupation	Number	Percentage to all population
1	Cultivation	280	84.08
2	Agricultural laborer	19	5.7
3	Allied Agricultural activities	5	1.5
4	Non Agricultural Labor	2	0.6
5	Service	11	3.3
6	Professional jobs	1	0.3
7	Other Works	7	2.1
8	Trade / Business	2	0.6
9	Petty Business	6	1.82
All Workers		333	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

The non-working persons were also categorised depending on their capacity and types of engagement. Majority of 99 non-working population are unemployed and students, accounting to about 13.13 and 76.76 percent respectively. 8.08 percent are engaged in household work, presumably all women. Rests of the persons are retired (2.03 percent). Details are briefed in Table 1-34.

Table 1-13: Classification of Non-workers

Sl. No	Non workers	Number	Percentage to all population
1	Household works	8	8.08
2	Retired	2	2.03
3	Student	76	76.76
4	Unemployed	13	13.13
All Non workers		99	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.3.7 Income Level:

Income level of the project affected families (PAF)s is presented in Table 1-174. Majority of the families, about 64.89 percent earned an annual income between Rs.50001 to Rs.1 lakh. Around 27 families have annual household income between 25001 and 1lakh. Only 1 family's income ranges between Rs.1 lakh to Rs.1.5 lakhs, and 2 families are categorized under the income bracket of Rs 1.5 lakh to 2 lakh.. Only three families have an annual income of Rs 25,000, belonging to lowest income group. Average annual income level of all affected families was calculated to be close to Rs 1,00,000.

Table 1-174: Income Level - Per annum

S.No	Income Range (Rs)	Number	Percentage
1	0-25000	3	3.19
2	25001-50000	27	28.73
3	50001 – 1lakh	61	64.89
4	1lakh – 1.5lakh	1	1.06
5	1.5 lakh – 2 lakh	2	2.13
6	Above 2 lakh	0	0
Total		94	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.3.8 Expenditure pattern:

The following table indicates that 69.15% of PAFs incurred an average monthly expenditure of Rs. 8001 and above, followed by 17.02 percent families with monthly expenditure ranging between Rs. 5001 to Rs. 8000, and 11 families (11.70 percent) spent between Rs. 3001 to Rs. 5000. Only 2 families could not spend more than Rs. 3000. Most of the expenditures are on food, education and health. Details of Expenditure Pattern are mentioned in **Table 1-185**.

Table 1-185: Expenditure Pattern

S.No	Monthly Expenditure	Number	Percentage
1	<3000	2	2.13
2	3001-5000	11	11.70
3	5001-8000	16	17.02
4	8001 and above	65	69.15
Total		94	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.3.9 Savings & Indebtedness:

In response to the query of their indebtedness status, fifty six affected families, accounting for nearly 56 percent of all households confirmed to have taken loan to meet household necessities or other exigencies such as expenditure on agriculture / commercial / animal husbandry (

Table 1-196).

Table 1-196: Status of Indebtedness

S.No	Indebtedness	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	53	56.38
2	No	46	43.62
Total		94	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

Break up of Source of borrowing for Indebtedness N = 53			
Purpose Of Borrowing	Source of Borrowing	Number	Percentage
House Construction	Bank, private Finance	32	34.04
Agriculture	Bank, private Finance	6	6.38
Animal husbandry	Bank, private Finance	1	1.06
Commercial	Bank, private Finance	3	3.19
House Hold Expenditure	Bank, private Finance	5	5.32
Others (House construction)	Bank, private Finance	6	6.38
Total		53	56.38

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.3.10. Health Status of PAFs:

Data on health status of PAHs indicate that close to six (6.38percent) of the families have complained of some form of illness without specific in nature. Eighty eight families (93.62percent) could not find any kind of illness to report worth mentioning. However, discussion brought forth occurrence of some diseases reported in the area, like diabetes, Thyroid, cardiac problem, blood pressure and fever.

Table 1-207: Health Status of PAFs

Health Status of PAHs	Illness	6	6.38
	No illness	88	93.62
	Total	94	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

1.1.1 Household Assets:

Economic standard of living of the PAFs can be judged by their possession of various consumer durables from recorded database. Majority own some consumable items that are of daily necessity, such as cell phones, which are in possession of 84 families. Besides, items of modern living, like television sets owned by 72 households, and refrigerator, possessed by twenty eight families only, indicate a trend towards acceptance of modern way of life. Motorcycle, an essential item of easy and quick transport, is owned by 41 households while

car is rather expensive and is owned by 4 families. Surprisingly, Cycles are not considered an essential mode of transport, which is owned by only eight families.

Table 5.18: Household Assets

Sl. No.	No of HH with Assets	No. of HHs	Percentage of PAFs
1	TV	72	76.60
2	Fridge	28	29.79
3	Washing Machine	3	3.19
4	Cycle	8	8.51
5	Motor Cycle	41	43.62
6	Car	4	4.26
7	Telephone (Land Line)	3	3.19
8	Mobile (cell Phone)	84	89.36

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.4 INFORMAL SETTLERS ALONG THE PROJECT ROAD:

5.4.1 Village wise Informal settlers along the Project Road

Table 1-219 presents villages surveyed for informal settlers along the project road. Out of 33 revenue villages along the project road, 13 villages have informal settlers along the proposed project road. Of the 17 affected informal settler families, 2 each are located in Araku, Balluguda, Chilakalagedda and Paderu villages and one family each from remaining villages. Details are given in **Annexure II**.

Table 1-219: Village wise Informal settlers along project Road

S.No	Name of the Village	Mandal	Affected Informal settler Families	Percentage
1.	Araku	Arakuvalley	2	13.51
2.	Balluguda	Dumbriguda	2	17.57
3.	Bosubeda	Arakuvalley	1	6.76
4.	Chalakalagadda	Ananthagiri	2	12.16
5.	Dasarithota	Ananthagiri	1	6.76
6.	Hukumpeta	Hukumpeta	1	2.7
7.	Kondaveedhi	Araku valley	1	2.7
8.	Kothaballuguda	Araku valley	1	8.11
9.	Kuridi	Dumbriguda	1	5.41
10.	Noolaboddavara	Ananthagiri	1	4.05
11.	Pedduru	Dumbriguda	2	8.11
12.	Tennuboddavara	Ananthagiri	1	5.41
13.	Yendapallivallasa	Arakuvalley	1	6.76
Total			17	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.4.2 Socio Economic profile of the Informal settlers along the project road:

The affected informal settler households can be summed up as stated below (**Table 1-20**).

Error! Reference source not found.: Village wise Informal settlers along project Road

S.No	Mandal	Number of Villages	Affected Families
1.	Ananthagiri	4	5
2.	Araku Valley	5	6
3	Dumbriguda	3	5
4	Hukumpeta	1	1
Total		13	17

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

Religion: All the affected households have reported to be Hindu by religion although owing to living in Scheduled Area, are considered to be scheduled tribe. This trait might be an indicator of adopting Hindu religion following living pattern of Hindu neighbour for long.

5.4.2 Family type:

The socio-economic survey data revealed that majority, 17 (88.24 percent) of the households are nuclear families, while only 2 (11.76 percent) households are joint families (**Table 1-222**).

Table 1-222: Type of Families

S.No	Family Status	Number	Percentage
1	Joint	2	11.76
2	Nuclear	15	88.24
Total		17	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.4.3 Period of residence:

It is understood that majority, that is 14 families (82.35 percent) have been staying for more than 50 years and above in their place of residence, only 2 families have settled since 10 to 20 years and one family is residing from 21 to 50 years along the project road side. (**Table 1-232**).

Table 1-232: Period of Residence

S.No	Years	Number	Percentage
1	Up to 10 Year	-	-
2	10 – 20 Years	2	11.76
3	21 – 50 Years	1	5.88

S.No	Years	Number	Percentage
4	50 and above	14	82.35
Total		17	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.4.4 Income Level:

Income level of the project affected informal settler families is presented in **Table 1-714**. Majority of them about 70.59 percent, earned an annual income between Rs.1.1 lakh to Rs.2.5lakh. While 2 families have annual household income above Rs.2.6 lakh. 3 families earned between Rs.50001 lakh to Rs.1lakh as reported.

Table 1-243: Income Level - Per annum

S.No	Income Range(Rs)	Number	Percentage
1	50001 – 1lakh	3	17.65
2	1.1lakh – 2.5 lakh	12	70.59
3	Above 2.6 lakh	2	11.76
Total		17	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.4.5 Expenditure pattern:

The following table indicates that 14 (82.35 percent) informal settler PAFs incurred an average monthly expenditure between Rs.8001 and above followed by 2 families whose monthly expenditure varies between Rs.5001 to Rs. 8000, and only family spent less than Rs.3000 a month respectively. Majority of items of expenditure are food, education and health. Details of Expenditure Pattern are mentioned in **Table 1-1824**.

Table 1-254: Expenditure Pattern

S.No	Monthly Expenditure (Rs)	Number	percentage
1	<3000	1	5.88
2	5001-8000	2	11.76
3	8001 and above	14	82.35
Total		17	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.4.6 Potential Loss of Livelihoods of the Informal settlers:

The following table shows details on loss of livelihoods of the potential informal settler households(non-title holders⁴).it can be noted that, most of the families, 11 in number (64.71 percent are losing land and 4 families (23.53 percent) are losing total house and another 2 families(11.76 percent) are losing livelihood. Details mentioned in **Table 1-265**.

Table 1-265: Details of Loss of Potential displaced Informal settler Households

S. No.	Description of loss	Number	Percentage
1	Structure	4	23.53
2	Land	11	64.71
3	Livelihood	2	11.76
Total		17	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.5 HOUSEHOLDS WITH LAND LOSS AND SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

5.5.1 Distribution of Households with Land Loss

Village wise land area details in hectares along package 4 and 5 are summarised in **Table 1-276**.

Table 1-276: Village wise land area details in hectares

S.No	Mandal	Village	Number of Survey sub divisions	Private land in Ha	Govt land In ha	Total land in ha
1	Dumbriguda	Arama	9	0.42	1.72	1.72
2		Billaputtu	1	0.01	0	0.01
3		Gondiguda	4	0.84	0.26	1.1
4		Kinchumanda	4	0.11	0.09	0.2
5	Hukumpeta	Baluroda	1	0.49	0.01	0.5
6		Barapalle	7	0.15	0	0.15
7		Burmanguda	9	0.21	0	0.21
8		Gadugupalle	1	0	0	0
9		Hukumpeta	19	3.53	0.93	4.47
10		Konthili	11	1.03	0.36	1.4
11		Kontapalle	14	1.68	0.67	2.35
12		Masada	1	0	0.01	0.01

⁴Non title holders are the PAFs purchased land with the informal agreement and they are the owners but not registered land on their name legally.

S.No	Mandal	Village	Number of Survey sub divisions	Private land in Ha	Govt land In ha	Total land in ha
13		Muliaputtu	5	0.05	0	0.05
14		Patimamidi	7	0.24	0	0.24
15		Rangaseela	8	0.62	0	0.62
16		Urrada	1	0	0	0.01
17	Araku valley	Bosubedda	23	1.6	0.08	1.68
18		Gadyaguda	8	2.91	0	2.91
19		Kantabamsuguda	16	1.1	4.65	5.75
20		KothaBhalluguda	10	0.88	0.65	1.53
21		Panirangini	35	5.02	0.34	5.37
22		Yendapallivalasa	34	4.52	1	5.51
23		Kothavalasa	0	0	0.06	0.06
24	Dumbriguda	Araku	15	1.77	1.32	3.1
25		Dumbriguda	4	0.4	0.08	0.48
26		Anthriguda	2	0.64	0	0.64
27		Kosangi	11	0.68	0.03	0.71
28		Kuridi	4	0.3	0.05	0.36
29		Kusumavalasa	2	0.12	0.21	0.33
30		Nimmagedda	3	0.34	0.74	1.08
31		Panthalachintha	5	0.05	0	0.05
32		Pedapadu	1	0.14	0.41	0.55
33		Ravvalaguda	33	3.38	1.08	4.46
Total			85	7.83	3.93	11.76
Grand Total			294	32.84	14.77	47.61

5.5.2 Basic Demographic Profile:

A summary of affected households, who will lose their land, is shown below with a few basic demographic characteristics. Total population of the 241 affected households is 1010, with an average family size of 4.19. Percentage of males exceeds that of female with 51.29 percent against 48.71percentrespectively. More than sixty percent of the affected population (60.40percent) are married, 37.82 percent are unmarried and remaining nearly 1.78 percent of people are either widow or widower. (**Table 1-287**).

Table 1-287: Basic Demographic Characteristics

Land losing Households	Male	Female	Total Population	Family Size	Male	Female	Marital Status (Percentage to Population)		
No.	No.	No.	No.	Person/HH	Percentage	Percentage	Married	Unmarried	Widow/ Widower
241	518	492	1010	4.19	51.29	48.71	60.40	37.82	1.78

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.5.3 Religion:

All the affected ST households have declared to have adopted Hinduism (99.59percent) as their religion except one family which is Christian by religion.

5.5.4 Family Type:

The surveyed households are classified into type of families. The majority, that is 91.29 percent are nuclear while rest 21 (8.71percent) are joint families living with parents and married children. Distribution of the affected familiesby type is presented in**Table 5 28**.

Table 1-298: Type of Families

Sl. No.	Type of Family	Number	Percentage
1	Joint	21	8.71
2	Nuclear	220	91.29
Total		241	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.5.5 Age Composition:

The affected households were classified by their age composition. The highest proportion of population are within two age groups –350 families (34.65%) within 31-51 years age group and 347 families (34.36percent) are of 16-30 years age. The first one being “matured adult” and the other one “young adult”.Persons above 51 years %) account for 13.96percent of families while nearly 13 percent or 131 minor persons belong to 5-15 years age group. Forty one persons are children less than five years of age accounting for 4 percent only. To sum up, the affected population are mostly adult with 82.97 percentbelonging to age group varying from 16 years to above 50 years. (**Table 1-309**)

Table 1-309: Distribution of Households by Age groups

Sl. No	Age Group (Years)	Persons	Percentage
1	0 to 4	41	4.06
2	5 to 15	131	12.97
3	16-30	347	34.36
4	31-51	350	34.65
5	Above 51	141	13.96
Total		1010	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.5.6 Period of habitation:

It is observed that from socio-economic survey that most of the families (91.71 percent) have been residing in this area for more than 50 years. Seventeen families are staying for a period varying between 10 to 50 years, while only three families have settled here not more than 10 years. (Table 1-30).

Table 1-30: Period of habitation

Sr. No	Years	Number	Percentage
1	Up to 10 Year	3	1.24
2	10 – 20 Years	8	3.32
3	21 – 50 Years	9	3.73
4	50 and above	221	91.71
Total		241	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.5.7 Literacy:

So far as literacy level of the affected persons is concerned the survey indicates that about 71 percent population are literates, taking into consideration of all levels of formal education. Nearly 30 percent are illiterates, of them a few are also informally literate with some ability to read or write. So far as level of educational achievement is concerned, nearly 17.02 percent are educated either up to primary and middle school level. Persons with education at secondary school or intermediate level is just about 32.62 percent. Very few persons have completed education above school level, nearly 17.44 percent, and of them only twenty three persons have acquired professional education. (Table 1-313131).

Table 1-3131: Literacy level of Project Affected Persons

Sl. No	Literacy Level	Number	Percentage
1	Illiterate/Informally literate	281	28.99
2	Primary Schooling	120	12.38
3	Middle Schooling	45	4.64
4	Secondary/High Schooling	136	14.04
5	Intermediate	180	18.58
6	Graduate	94	9.7
7	Post-Graduate	75	7.74
8	Professional	23	2.37
9	Others	15	1.55
Total		969	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.5.8 Working Status and Occupational Pattern:

Working status of the project affected families was analysed and work participation ratio was found to be 78.41 percent, indicating majority of the population being engaged in gainful employment. This ratio is higher than the district average of 44 percent workers among all population and 55.2 percent among the scheduled tribe population. The working population of the surveyed families consists of all those gainfully employed in either full time or part time engagement. (**Table 1-32**) The gender wise working population figures portrays a slightly higher proportion of working women (51.26 percent) compared to 48.73 percent male workers.

Table 1-322: Working Status

PAF	Total Population	Workers		Non-Workers		Working population by gender			
		No.	% age	No.	% age	Male		Female	
						No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage age
241	1010	792	78.41	218	21.58	386	48.73	406	51.26

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

The working population were further classified into diverse occupations that the persons were engaged in. Majority of the working population (85.68%) were engaged in cultivation and various kinds of agricultural and allied agricultural activities that include agricultural labour, livestock raising or collection of non-timber forest products (NTFP). Service and professional jobs are followed by a few, only 47 persons, while 19 persons have taken to other works which are non-specified. It can be presumed that the affected scheduled tribes of the project Scheduled Area are still adhering to their traditional land and forest based livelihoods. This fact needs to be kept in mind while preparing tribal development plan for the PAFs. (**Table 1-333**).

Table 1-333: Occupational Pattern

S.No	Occupation	Number	Percentage to all population
1	Cultivation	618	73.75
2	Agriculture Labour	98	11.69
3	Allied Agriculture	2	0.24
4	Trade/Business	1	0.12
5	Petty Business	6	0.72
6	Non- agriculture Labour	1	0.12
7	Professional	4	0.48
8	Service (Govt & Private Employees)	43	5.13
9	Others	19	2.27

All workers	792	94.52
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Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

The non-working persons were also categorised depending on their capacity and types of engagement. Majority of 46 non-working population are unemployed and students, accounting to about 2.27 and 1.43 percent respectively. Fourteen are engaged in household work, presumably all women. Rests of the persons are retired (0.12 percent). Details as briefed in **Table 1-344**.

Table 1-344: Classification of Non-workers

Sl. No	Non workers	Number	Percentage to all population
1	Household works	14	1.67
2	Retired	1	0.12
3	Student	12	1.43
4	Unemployed	19	2.27
All Non workers		46	5.49

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.5.9 Income level:

Income level of more than half of the PAFs varies between Rs.1 lakh to Rs.2.5lakh a year, accounting for 63.07percent. About 10percent of PAFs, that is 25 families had earned a substantial income of Rs 2.5 to Rs 5 lakhs. Lowest level of annual income of Rs 25,001 to Rs75,000 was earned by thirty one families, and thirty three families managed to earn Rs.75,001 to Rs.1 lakh, which is less than 15 percent of families. Average income level was computed to be nearly Rs.1,50,000. (**Table 5 35**).

Table 1-355: Income Level

S.No	Income Group (Rs)	Number	Percentage
1	25001-75000	31	12.86
2	75001 – 1 lakh	33	13.69
3	1lakh – 2.5 lakh	152	63.07
4	2.6lakh - 5 lakh	25	10.37
Total		241	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.5.10 Expenditure pattern:

The monthly expenditure pattern of the PAFs indicates that low level of expenditure was incurred by 13 families (5.39 percent), followed by 10 families (4.15 percent) with expenditure varying between Rs 3001-Rs 5000. 58 families (24.07%) have spent higher levels of expenditures varying from, Rs 5001 to Rs.8000, while 160 families have spent more than Rs 8001 to Rs 10,000 a month. It has been learned from group discussion that food, education

and health are the major segments of expenditure for all families with varying income levels. (Table 1-366)

Table 1-366: Expenditure Pattern

Sl. No	Monthly Expenditure (Rs)	Number	Percentage
1	Less than 3000	13	5.39
2	3001-5000	10	4.15
3	5001-8000	58	24.07
4	8001-10000	160	66.39
Total		241	100.0

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.5.11 Household Assets:

Economic standard of living of the PAFs can be judged by their possession of various consumer durables information of which were received from recorded database. Majority own some kinds of consumable items that are of daily necessity, such as cell phones, which are possessed by 204 families. Besides, items of modern living, like television sets owned by 161 households, and refrigerator, installed by twenty eight families only, indicate a trend towards acceptance of modern way of life. Motorcycle, an essential item of easy and quick transport, is owned by 66 households while car is rather expensive and is owned by only just five well off families. Cycles for common man's mode of vehicle are owned by nineteen families.

Table 1-377: Household Assets

Sl. No.	No of HH with Assets	No. of HHs	Percentage of PAFs
1	TV	161	66.80
2	Fridge	28	11.62
3	Washing Machine	11	4.56
4	Cycle	19	7.88
5	Motor Cycle	66	27.39
6	Car	5	2.07
7	Telephone (Land Line)	7	2.90
8	Mobile (cell Phone)	204	84.65

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

From the types of assets and consumer durables standard of living by most of affected families can be ascertained.

5.5.12 Savings & Indebtedness:

The households enumerated in the socio-economic survey revealed their habit, source of savings and indebtedness status. Of the total 241 PAFs whose land will be affected/ lost only nineteen have indicated their habit of savings. Nineteen of them has deposited in bank / LIC for a short term for the sake of future use. It may be mentioned that such kind of financial investment is not their traditional custom and much persuasion has gone into initiation of such plan. Nonetheless it is important to note that none of the surveyed PAFs have deposited their savings in the care of moneylenders or private investors. (Table 1-388).

Table 1-388: Savings and Financial Deposits

Type of Deposit	Institution where deposited	No. of PAF
Long Term	Bank, LIC	0
Short Term	Bank, LIC	19
Total		19

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

The households enumerated in the socio-economic survey revealed their source of borrowings as well as indebtedness status. Of the total 241 PAFs who will lose their land either partially or wholly, eighty six (35.68 percent) families have indicated their indebtedness. Of this majority of the families have borrowed for their household expenditure accounting for 24.07 percent followed by 5.39 percent families have taken loan for house construction. Details as briefed in (Table 1-389).

Table 1-399: Economic Status- loan and Indebtedness & Source of loan

S.No	Indebtedness	Number	percentage
1	Yes	86	35.68
2	No	155	64.32
Total		241	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

Purpose of Borrowing	Source of Borrowing	Percentage of HH's
Agriculture	Bank, private Finance	3.32
Animal husbandry	Bank, private Finance	1.24
Commercial	Bank, private Finance	1.66
House Hold Expenditure	Bank, private Finance	24.07
Others (House Construction)	Bank, private Finance	5.39
Total		35.68

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.5.13 Health Status:

Data on health status of PAFs indicate that 40 families (16.6 percent) have complained of some form of illness without specific type of disease. 201 families could not find any illness to report worth mentioning. However, discussion brought forth occurrence of some diseases reported in the surveyed area, like diabetes, Thyroid, cardiac problem, blood pressure and fever (**Table 1-3840**).

Table 1-40: Health Status of PAFs

Sl. No	Health Status of PAFs	Number	percentage
1	Illness	40	16.6
2	No illness	201	83.4
Total		241	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.6 Gender Analysis:

The household survey recorded 492 women out of 1010 population among the project affected families. More than 70 percent of women are in the productive age group of 16 to 51 years. Female child population below 5 years, is nearly 5.08 percent and girl children of 5 to 15 years are 61 in number accounting for 12.40 percent. Almost same number of mature adults (59 women) of 51 years and above are also found among the women population. Nearly 10 percent of the women are head of the family, none of them is literates. (**Table 1-41**).

Table 1-41: Age Composition of Women

Sl. No	Age Group (Year)	Number	Percentage
1	0-4	25	5.08
2	5-15	61	12.40
3	16-30	170	34.55
4	31-51	177	35.98
5	Above 51	59	11.99
Total		492	100.0

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.6.1 Literacy:

Close to sixty five percent women of the PAFs are literates with varying degrees of educational levels. Illiterates and informally literates clubbed together are 160 in number, accounting for thirty four percent of women population. 18.63 percent of women have achieved education up to middle level of schooling, while 28.47 percent have passed secondary or intermediate level. However, only few, 67 and 11 women respectively have passed graduation level and above and professional education. Other type of education, unspecified during survey, has been completed by nine women only. (**Table 1-402**)

Table 1-402: Literacy level of Women

Sl. No.	Literacy Level	Number	Percentage
1	Illiterate/ Informal literate	160	34.27
2	Primary & Middle level	87	18.63
3	Secondary/intermediate level	133	28.47
4	Graduate/ Post Graduate level	67	14.34
5	Professional education	11	2.36
6	Others	9	1.93
Total		467	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.6.2 Economic and Household activities:

Active work participation by women was captured during survey with women's visibility in economic activities. The data of **Table 5-43** reveal qualitative statements whether and how women of the 241 project affected families are actively involved in various activities. Cultivation (83.82 percent) and allied agricultural activities, like dairy, poultry, sheep rearing, (2.9 percent), find women of most of the PAFs engaged in. Women from 41 families work in others' agricultural fields as labourer. Women from one-third households go for collection and sale of forest produces. Non-farm labour is another pursuit followed by women from eight families. Women from three families only A found to help their spouses in running family trade and business. Apart from these economic activities, women of almost all households are engaged in various kinds of household care giving activities, like cooking, taking care of infants and elderly persons, fetching water and collecting fuel wood, going to market. Tribal women seem to be comfortable to work alongside their men folk in outdoor works as well as taking care of households (**Table 1-413**).

Table 1-413: Women's participation in Economic and Household Care giving Activities

Sl. No	Activities women engaged	No. of Families	Percentage
1	Cultivation	202	83.82
2	Allied Agricultural activities	6	2.9
3	Sale of forest products	4	1.66
4	Trade & business	3	1.24
5	Agricultural labor	41	17.01
6	Non Agricultural labor	8	3.32
7	Services	2	0.83

8	Household Work including cooking	225	93.36
9	Taking care of infants/children	194	80.5
10	Fetching water and collecting fuel wood	131	54.36
11	Relaxation & Entertainment	15	6.22
12	Others (Specify)	4	1.66

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.6.3 Occupational pattern:

Women workers account for 93.85 percent of all women population of the PAFs. The women workers were further classified into type of gainful employment they were engaged in. It is noted that, majority nearly 86.95 percent are engaged in agriculture and allied works (cultivation – 75.37 percent) including agricultural labour (11.58 percent), that often compels them to work outside. Cultivation in own farmland is the major occupation of 306 women. Of other occupations, petty business (0.45 percent), profession (0.25 percent) and service (2.71 percent) draw about 3.45 percent of women workers. Of the twenty five non-working women majority are house wives (14) and unemployed women (11) comprising 6.16 percent of population. (**Table 1-414**)

Table 1-424: Occupations of Women workers

Sl. No	Occupation	Number	Percentage to All women
1	Cultivation	306	75.37
2	Agriculture Labor	47	11.58
3	Petty Business	2	0.49
4	Non- agricultural Labor	0	0
5	Professional	1	0.25
6	Service (Govt & Private Employees)	11	2.71
7	Retired	1	0.25
8	Others	13	3.20
Total workers		381	93.85
Total Non – Working women		25	6.15
Total		406	100
Total Non – Working women population break up			
(a) House wives		14	3.44

(b) Un – Employed women	11	2.70
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Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.6.4 Women's participation:

Information on women's active involvement in family financial matters has been collected to understand the level of women's empowerment. It is quite apparent that women's role is active and positive in decision making about important matters of the families. In decision for major issues, particularly those related to children's education, health concerns, financial and household matters and maintaining social linkage, women have made themselves involved and actively participated in all important decision making processes, including asset creation.(Table 1-415).

Table 1-435: Participation of women in Household matters

Topic for Decision making	Response	Number	Percentage
Education	Yes	229	95.02
	No	12	4.98
Health Issues	Yes	230	95.44
	No	11	4.56
Financial matters	Yes	231	95.85
	No	10	4.15
Assets	Yes	228	94.61
	No	13	5.39
Household Activities	Yes	229	95.02
	No	12	4.98
Social linkage	Yes	227	94.19
	No	14	5.81
Others	Yes	200	82.99
	No	41	17.01

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.6.5 HIV/AIDS:

During focus group discussion held with women groups problems related to highway development and its risks were made vital topics for detailed discussion. Of the major highway risks incidence of HIV/AIDS takes precedence over other issues, particularly in interior, scheduled tribe inhabited areas. The participants expressed that all the households are aware about HIV/AIDS, its risk and procedure of spread and precautions to be taken. However, they have not yet come across any HIV/AIDS cases till date in their areas. Most of the respondents confirmed that their knowledge about the HIV/AIDS risks and remedies is derived from print media, television, government programmes and NGO's awareness campaigns.

5.7 Migration details of PAFs:

Survey of PAFs regarding the migration pattern revealed that 97.10 percent of the Households do not migrate outside their areas. Only 7 (2.90 percent) of families migrated out of their villages in search of livelihood. Five of the migrant families earn within a range of Rs 5000 to Rs 10,000 during the migration period. While only one family has reported to earn around Rs

5000 and another single family has earned a considerable amount ranging from Rs 11,000 to Rs 50,000 during their migration period. Most of families, 4 in number, are involved with works like craft making, weaving, etc. Another three families work as non – agricultural labour. One family each of the surveyed families migrate once a year, while another family moves out every month in search of livelihood. Five families have reported there is no particular season for migration. The priority lies in lack of job opportunity and source of earning in their own villages. However, it is the winter and rainy seasons that draw the migrants move out in search of livelihood outside their home villages. Details are briefed in **Table 1-416**.

Table 1-446: Migration details of the PAFs

S.No	Category / Variable	Number	Percentage
1	Migrate for work		
a	Yes	7	2.9
b	No	234	97.1
2	Place of Migration		
a	Within District	6	85.71
b	Outside the State	1	14.29
3	Monthly Income during Migration		
a	0 to 5000	1	14.29
b	5000 to 10000	5	71.42
c	11000 to 50000	1	14.29
4	Occupation		
a	Non Agricultural Labour	3	42.86
b	Others (Crafts work etc)	4	57.14
5	Trend of Migration		
a	Once in a year	1	14.29
b	Every month	1	14.29
c	No regular interval	5	71.43

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.8 Inferences of socioeconomic assessment:

Analysis of the Socio Economic survey of the project affected families/persons reveals their dependency on the project corridor. This dependency is either in the form of place for residence, for livelihood generation or for transportation. Affected people shall be consulted at every stage of the project planning and implementation. Their grievances and suggestions shall be taken into account and the negative impacts shall be mitigated. The social impact management measures shall be implemented during the various stages of the project viz. Pre-construction Stage, Construction Stage and Operational Stage.

6.0 COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS AND FINDINGS

6.1 Introduction:

Consultation and information disclosures are continuous activities to be carried out throughout project design, preparation and implementation. Additionally, a prerequisite factor in preparing TDP is to conduct series of “free, prior, and informed consultations” so that indigenous peoples’ broad consent to support the project design and planning is obtained. This is more critical where land acquisition of tribal land, particularly in Scheduled V Area, is involved which is beyond the scope of regular land acquisition procedure as specified in the RFTCLARR Act. World Bank OP 4.10 also stipulates consultation with indigenous people in a manner free of coercion, prior to the project implementation and informing the tribal people of the project impacts in advance.

For this project, the consultations with tribal communities and key tribal persons/ community representatives were conducted. The participants were informed earlier with proposed agenda for discussion/ consultation. The consultation agenda included project design, potential benefits and adverse impacts, implementation schedule and special measures for tribal people likely to be affected. The date, timing and place of the consultations were determined keeping Indigenous Peoples’ convenience at view and suitable place for consultations was decided to accommodate as many persons as possible in one place. The consultations were conducted in Telugu, the language being used and understood by all the tribal people. As observed during social survey, it is the medium of education, language of communication in outdoor activities, in trade and business and the scheduled tribe people are well versed with the Telugu. So, it was decided to be the common medium used for interaction during consultation, survey and focus group discussion (FGD) to ensure tribals’ participation in the preparation, planning and implementation of TDP.

6.2 Consultation Area and participants:

The project road alignment passes throughout thirty three villages falling across four mandals of the Vishakhapatnam district, namely Hukumpeta, Dumbriguda, Paderu and Araku valley although not within Scheduled V Area, contains scheduled tribe households who are potentially affected by the project. Consultations were held with them to capture tribal concerns.

For stakeholders’ consultation process the local communities, elected representatives, kula panchayath⁵ office bearers were invited to participate in the consultation. The purpose of consultations is to inform people about the project, disclose about potential benefits and adverse impacts, with respect of tribal people’ perspective, record their issues, concerns and preferences, and allow them to discuss freely and make meaningful choices.

6.3 Methods of Public Consultation:

Consultations were conducted with two groups: (a) with affected population, (b) with Grama Sabhas (village consultations), mandatory as per PESA Act. Consultations brought forth meaningful contributions from the people in the form of suggestions to minimize adverse

⁵It is an informal committee/body generally constituted with the caste elders and educated persons of a particular caste. These committees are not common in all the villages, but these panchayaths are existing in few project villages across the SC, ST and BC communities, where the population of the community is predominant in the village. These communities are usually active during functions, marriages, meeting with an external person etc. During normal days these committees are dormant.

impacts, like provision of bypass, address road safety issues, and other related concerns. Views, opinions and suggestions expressed by the participants during these consultations were recorded and integrated into the project design wherever feasible.

The consultation methods followed to obtain required information on the tribal peoples' views & opinions are given below in **Table 1-45**. The consultations were held in local language, Telugu. The consultation illustrations are given in **Annexure V**. (Attached as zipped folder GP resolutions and the snaps as well).

Table 1-45: Methods of Public Consultations

Stakeholders	Consultation Method
Displaced IPs	Individual level consultation during census survey involving head of the household/ or his / her representative as respondent.
Village Head/ representative of APs	Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with PAPs; Key informant interview with heads of affected villages
Tribal communities	Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with small groups at affected villages; Grama Sabha resolution meeting with ST community held under PESA rules
Women's groups	Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with exclusively selected groups of affected villages
Executing Agency, Implementing Agency	Individual interview, discussion, joint field visit
Line Departments/ Agencies	Individual meeting/ interview, discussion with departmental staff

The consultations were inclusive and meaningful with representatives of indigenous/tribal peoples' communities and the PAFs, participating in the meeting and voicing their concerns, without hesitations and coercion. The affected IP/tribal families are able to understand project impacts on their life and livelihood, cultural interference and special concerns, if any, and likely benefits, from the consultation briefs.

The summary of GP resolution taken is provided in **Table 6-2** showing village wise consultation conducted prior to resolution and participants attended with gender wise breakdown of participants, along with date of GP resolution received. A few villages have issues unresolved and one village which does not have any land acquisition required was mistakenly included as found during the meeting. In some of the villages Tahasildar, Village Sarpanch and village Revenue officer were also present apart from the project affected persons. All the meetings were held with adequate quorum abiding by the PESA clause, Section 34.

Table 1-46: Summary of Gram Panchayat Resolutions⁶

STATUS OF GP RESOLUTIONS ALONG PA ROAD (33 VILLAGES)					
S. No.	Mandal Name	Name of village/town/habitat ion	Date of GP / PESA Resolution	GP Resolution received / Not	No of members attending the GP meeting (sex wise)
DUMBRIGUDA					
1	Dumbriguda	Pantalachinta	27th July, 2021	Yes	T- 14, M - 12 F- 2
2	Dumbriguda	Antriguda	28th July, 2021	Yes	T- 15 M- 12, F -3
3	Dumbriguda	Pedapadu	28th July, 2021	Yes	T-14 M-11, F- 3
4	Dumbriguda	Nimmagedda	27th July, 2021	Yes	T- 16 M-11, F- 5
5	Dumbriguda	Kusumavalasa	28th July, 2021	Yes	T – 15 M-10, F-5
6	Dumbriguda	Kuriudi	27th July, 2021	Yes	T- 17 M- 13, F- 4
7	Dumbriguda	Dumbriguda	03rd August, 2021	Yes	T- 27 M-23, F -4
8	Dumbriguda	Gondiguda	28th July, 2021	Yes	T-15, M- 13, F- 2
9	Dumbriguda	KosangiBalluguda	28th July, 2021	Yes	T -20, M-18, F- 2
10	Dumbriguda	Araku	24th July, 2021	Yes	T- 19 M- 8, F -11
11	Dumbriguda	Billaputtu	28th July, 2021	Yes	T -18, M-15, F-3
12	Dumbriguda	Kinchmanda	05th August, 2021	Yes	T- 11 M-5, F- 6
HUKUMPETA					
13	Hukumpeta	Gadugupalle	03rd August, 2021	Yes	T- 3, M-0, F- 3
14	Hukumpeta	Muliaputtu	04th August, 2021	Yes	T- 3, M-2, F -1
15	Hukumpeta	Burmanguda	04th August, 2021	Yes	T – 3, M-2, F-1
16	Hukumpeta	Patimamidi	04th August, 2021	Yes	T- 3, M- 2, F-1

⁶As per Section 34: Quorum and Procedure of PESA, "The quorum for a meeting of the Gram Panchayat shall be one half of the total number of members. If, at the time appointed for the meeting, a quorum is not present, the presiding authority shall wait for thirty minutes, and if within such period there is no quorum, the presiding authority shall adjourn the meeting to such time on the following day or such future day as he may fix.

Ref: https://www.indiacode.nic.in/showdata?actid=AC_CEN_18_21_00005_199426_1517807320414§ionId=42724§ionno=34&orderno=34

17	Hukumpeta	Rangaseela	09th August, 2021	Yes	T -8 , M- 6, F-2
18	Hukumpeta	Baluroda	09th August, 2021	Yes	T – 6, M-6, F- 0
19	Hukumpeta	Masada	02nd August, 2021	Yes	T- 9, M-8, F-1
20	Hukumpeta	Pedagaruvu	02nd August, 2021	Yes	T- 9, M-7, F-2
21	Hukumpeta	Urrada	03rd August, 2021	There is no private land acquisition in this village, hence GP sarpanch has given Resolution copy in coordination with and after due consultation with MRO Official.	
22	Hukumpeta	Barapalle	30th October, 2021	Except one rest of the PAFs approved and the resolution passed.	T- 3, M-2, F-1 (Sarpanch, Panchayath Secretary, Tahasildar, Village Revenue officer of the village).
23	Hukumpeta	Hukumpeta	Issue of the Village not resolved– resolution is pending.		
24	Hukumpeta	Konthili	08 th August, 2021	Yes	T- 6, M-6, F-0 (Sarpanch, Panchayath Secretary, Tahasildar, Village Revenue officer and 2 of the pattadar land owners of the village attended).
25	Hukumpeta	Kontapalli	08thAugust, 2021	Yes	T- 6, M-6, F-0 (Besides, Sarpanch, Panchayath Secretary, Tahasildar, Village Revenue officer and 2 of the pattadar land owners of the village attended).
ARAKU VALLEY					
26	Araku Valley	Panirangini	06th August, 2021	Yes	T- 5, M-4, F-1 (Besides, Upa Sarpanch, ward members of 04th, 09th, 10th, 12th,

					13th and 15th wards of the village attended).
27	Araku Valley	Ravvalaguda	06th August, 2021	Yes	T-11, M-8, F-3 (Besides, Ex - ZPTC member, Araku valley, Upa Sarpanch, ward members of 04th, 09th, 10th, 12th wards of the village attended)
28	Araku Valley	Yandapallivalasa	06th August, 2021	Yes	T- 12, M-11, F- 1
29	Araku Valley	Kantabamsuguda	10th August, 2021	Yes	T- 16, M-15, F-1 (Besides members of 04th ward , 05th ward, 15th ward and 8 villagers attended)
30	Araku Valley	Bosubeda	09th August, 2021	Yes	T- 9, M-7, F-2 (Besides, members of 03rd ward, 05th ward, 11th ward and 13 villagers attended)
31	Araku Valley	Gadyaguda	09th August, 2021	Yes	T-9, M-7, F- 2 (Besides, members of 03rd ward, 05th ward, 11th ward and 13 villagers attended)
32	Araku Valley	New Balluguda	09th August, 2021	Yes	T- 13, M-11, F-2 (Besides, members of 02nd ward, 03rd ward, 05th ward, 11th ward and 15 villagers attended)
33	Araku Valley	Chompikottavalasa	This village was wrongly identified for land acquisition. As per MRO records, there is no Pvt land acquisition in this village, only 1 or 2 cents of Govt land acquisition is required.		

Source: Grama Sabha Resolution meeting-July - August, 2021. T- Total, M- Male, F- Female.

6.4 Issues Covered in public consultation

All the survey and consultation meetings were organized with prior information to the potential displaced persons and the participants. During the consultation process efforts were made by the survey teams to:

- Ascertain the views of the IPs, with reference to road alignment and minimization of impacts;
- Understand the views of the community on land acquisition, resettlement issues and rehabilitation options;
- Identify and assess the major socio-economic characteristics of the villages to enable effective planning and implementation;
- Obtain opinion of the community on issues related to the impacts on community property and relocation of the same;
- Examine APs' opinion on problems and prospects of road related issues;
- Discuss and get views on the provisions of the RAP and TDP entitlements;
- Identify people's expectations from project and possibility of fulfilment;
- Identify any other issues such as, road safety and health, HIV/AIDS, impacts on water bodies, irrigation, gender concerns, additional impact on vulnerable persons;
- Finally, to establish an understanding for identification of overall developmental goals and benefits of the project to the IPs

6.5 Outcome of the public consultations

People are aware of the project and the 2/4-laning with Paved Shoulder of the road but are not aware of specific details of the PRow, shift of centerline and the method of valuation for land/ building, payment process of compensation and other rehabilitation and resettlement measures. The salient points of the public consultations are summarized in the following

Table 1-47.

Table 1-47 : Summary of Public Consultation Outcome

Concerns and Issues	Mitigation measures proposed / Reason for not being able to address the concern
A number of houses will be affected due to construction of the road	Proper resettlement will be implemented as per new Act and project R&R policy
Fair compensation to land and houses on the basis of impact assessment of houses (on market rate). Facilities of issue of free house site Pattas and construction of houses for the dismantled houses to be given.	Will be provided as per the Project R&R policy
Impact on irrigation system and units such as hand pump, bore - well, well and water pathway	As far as possible will be avoided, else will be replaced
Impact on shop and commercial structure in government land	Will be provided assistance to restore income at least as of pre-project level

Concerns and Issues	Mitigation measures proposed / Reason for not being able to address the concern
Risk of accident of children and animal due to widening of the road	Sign boards warning vehicles in built up sections, school zones and pedestrian crossing places will be provided. Road safety awareness trainings will be undertaken.
Pollution and health and safety related problems at the time of construction work	Necessary mitigation measures proposed in the EMP
Impact on rural water supply, other utilities and drain system due to construction work	Will not be affected, the civil work will start only after utility shifting
Impact on compensation of religious structures	Impact will be assessed, structures valued and compensation will be provided at replacement cost for rebuilding at a suitable place or will be rebuilt through the project as agreed with the communities
Provision of under passes at junctions, school zones and zebra cross	No underpass proposed, but pedestrian crossing will be there with proper signage
Provision for irrigation water flow from one side to the other	Any such existing facilities will be maintained
Participation of local leaders or public representative in compensation	The compensation will be determined as per the new LA Act 2013 and the Joint Collector will be the competent authority
Payment of compensation amount before starting the construction work	Yes, all compensation will be paid before civil work commences
Creation of employment for local people during the construction of the road	Provision will be made in the contract to engage local labourers as per eligibility, capability on discussion with the people
Many trees will be lost	Compensatory afforestation has been proposed
At Urrada, people expressed their concern for construction of a under road bridge on main road.	Will be looked into as per design provisions.
Timeline of the civil work starting and ending	All details will be shared before implementation

6.6 Gram Sabha Consultations:

Apart from the above consultations with the affected persons/families, Gram Sabha consultations were held in all the thirty three tribal villages exclusively as per PESA Act. The consultation programmes and resolutions are shown in **Table 1-48**.

The project resolution and Grama Sabha consultations were organised in thirty three villages. Grama Sabha consultations and discussions were held along the project road with the affected tribal families and Panchayat representatives. The date, venue and time of the consultations were informed in advance and time of meetings decided as per people's

convenience. The consultations were conducted in Telugu, and the proceedings of the consultations were also noted in Telugu.

Table 1-48 : Consultation at Grama Sabha: Schedule and Resolutions

S. No.	Mandal Name	Name of village/town/habitation	Date of GP / PESA Resolution
DUMBRIGUDA			
Total Number of Resolutions received - 12			
1	Dumbriguda	Pantalachinta	27th July, 2021
2	Dumbriguda	Antriguda	28th July, 2021
3	Dumbriguda	Pedapadu	28th July, 2021
4	Dumbriguda	Nimmagedda	27th July, 2021
5	Dumbriguda	Kusumavalasa	28th July, 2021
6	Dumbriguda	Kuriudi	27th July, 2021
7	Dumbriguda	Dumbriguda	03rd August, 2021
8	Dumbriguda	Gondiguda	28th July, 2021
9	Dumbriguda	KosangiBalluguda	28th July, 2021
10	Dumbriguda	Araku	24th July, 2021
11	Dumbriguda	Billaputtu	28th July, 2021
12	Dumbriguda	Kinchmanda	05th August, 2021
HUKUMPETA			
Total Number of Resolutions received - 11			
Total Number of Resolutions Yet to be received - 2			
13	Hukumpeta	Gadugupalle	03rd August, 2021
14	Hukumpeta	Muliaputtu	04th August, 2021
15	Hukumpeta	Burmanguda	04th August, 2021
16	Hukumpeta	Patimamidi	04th August, 2021
17	Hukumpeta	Rangaseela	09th August, 2021
18	Hukumpeta	Baluroda	09th August, 2021
19	Hukumpeta	Masada	02nd August, 2021
20	Hukumpeta	Pedagaruvu	02nd August, 2021
21	Hukumpeta	Urrada	03rd August, 2021

22	Hukumpeta	Barapalle	Issue in the village - Except one PAF and rest approved and the resolution passed.
23	Hukumpeta	Hukumpeta	Issue in the Village- resolution is pending.
24	Hukumpeta	Konthili	08th August, 2021
25	Hukumpeta	Kontapalli	08th August, 2021
ARAKU VALLEY			
Total Number of Resolutions received - 7			
26	Araku Valley	Panirangini	06th August, 2021
27	Araku Valley	Ravvalaguda	06th August, 2021
28	Araku Valley	Yandapallivalasa	06th August, 2021
29	Araku Valley	Kantabamsuguda	10th August, 2021
30	Araku Valley	Bosubeda	09th August, 2021
31	Araku Valley	Gadyaguda	09th August, 2021
32	Araku Valley	New Bhalluguda	09th August, 2021
33	Araku Valley	Chompikottavalasa	This village was wrongly identified for land acquisition. As per MRO records, there is no Pvt land acquisition in this village, only 1 or 2 cents of Govt land acquisition is there.

Source: Socio Economic Survey-July - August, 2021

6.7 Issues discussed in the Grama Sabha consultations:

- Compensation for the affecting structures and lands.
- Road safety measures
- Drinking water facilities
- Women safety measures
- Employment opportunity
- Livelihood concerns
- Health and education facilities
- Infrastructure facilities

The brief of Grama Sabha consultations held in the thirty three tribal villages and concerns and felt needs expressed by the IPs, during the consultations are shown in **Table 1-49**.

Table 1-49 : Grama Sabha Consultations Summary

S. No .	Mandal Name	Name of village/town/habitation	Date of GP / PESA Resolution	Summary of GP Resolution
DUMBRIGUDA				
1.) Dumbriguda, Pantalachinta, 27th July 2021.				
<p>In the Grama Sabha, the 3G notification that has been released as part of the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh was discussed in the presence of village Tahasildar. Since few of the farmers were losing their land there was an extensive discussion on the compensation package that was revealed as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh.</p> <p>The consultants, NGO officials and the village revenue officials have explained in detail to the villagers the perceived benefits that are to be ensued due to the implementation of the proposed project road widening. The village revenue officials have collected the Bank account details, Aadhar card details and revenue record details of all the villagers along with survey numbers for expediting remittance of the compensation duly following the procedures. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the other villagers stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they welcome the same. The villagers signed the document, along with thumb impression.</p>				
2.) Dumbriguda, Antriguda, 28th July, 2021				
<p>In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out and also it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the other villagers who have signed along with thumb impression in the attendance sheet, stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they welcome the same.</p>				
3.) Dumbriguda, Pedapadu, 28th July, 2021				
<p>In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the survey numbers and 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation package that is being announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh.</p> <p>The consultants, NGO officials and the village revenue officials have also explained in detail to the villages the perceived benefits that are to be accrued due to the implementation of the proposed project road widening. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers who have signed along with thumb impression, in the attendance sheet stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they welcome the same.</p>				
4.) Dumbriguda, Nimmagedda, 27th July, 2021				

In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the survey numbers and 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation package that is being announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The consultants, NGO officials and the village revenue officials have also explained in detail to the villages the perceived benefits that are to be accrued due to the implementation of the proposed project road widening. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers and as agreed signed along with thumb impression the attendance sheet stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they welcome the same.

5.) Dumbriguda, Kusumavalasa, 28th July, 2021

In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the survey numbers and 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation package that is being announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The consultants, NGO officials and the village revenue officials have also explained in detail to the villages the perceived benefits that are to be accrued due to the implementation of the proposed project road widening. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers whosigned the attendance sheet along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the project.

6.) Dumbriguda, Kuriudi, 27th July, 2021

In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the survey numbers and 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation package that is being announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The consultants, NGO officials and the village revenue officials have also explained in detail to the villages the perceived benefits that are to be accrued due to the implementation of the proposed project road widening. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers in agreement with the proposaland signed the attendance along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they welcome the proposal..

7.) Dumbriguda, Dumbriguda, 03rd August, 2021

In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands and those who were losing housing plots due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the survey numbers and 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation package that is being announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Few of the names mentioned that were read out during the convened meeting were wrong and this was bought to the notice of the village revenue official (V.R.O) who has promised to look in to the same and correct the list. In the meeting it was also informed to the villagers that only lower / bottom part of the road is being widened not the upper part. The consultants, NGO officials and the village revenue officials have also explained in detail to the villages the perceived benefits that are to be accrued due to the implementation of the proposed project road widening. Speaking on the occasion, the Dumbriguda village Sarpanch have explained in detailed to the villagers on the benefits to be accrued to the current and future generations, due to this road widening and also assured villagers who were losing

the land, of the amount to be remitted to their respective bank accounts and there would not be any problem regarding the same.

The villagers were happy of the fact that due to the construction of the bypass road along this stretch, 5 villages would be benefitted not only in terms of mobility but also in terms of reduced distance. The villagers have requested that, only after complete compensation is paid to those villagers who have been losing their houses and petty shops construction work will start. Villagers have expressed their apprehension that they are losing drinking water from the borewell in the Santavalasa village, which was very useful to them and have requested to look into the matter. A villager by name Shri. Gollari Kesava Rao (S/o Shri. Arjun) has communicated during the meeting that survey number - 31-5 is not registered under the villagers losing their land and hence requested for registering of the survey number 4-1B (1.00 cents) of Pedapadu village and of the survey number 31-5 (0.98 cents) of Dumbriguda village. Speaking on the occasion, Mandal CPM member Shri. Poturaju communicated that all those survey numbers who would be losing their land due to road widening should be thoroughly enquired and justice would be done to them regarding the compensation package. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village, and the village heads have signed or have put their thumb impression to that effect, also stated that they welcome the project. They have sincerely requested for the compensation package to be remitted to their bank accounts at earliest possible time and then begin the road widening work.

8.) Dumbriguda, Gondiguda, 28th July, 2021

In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (upto Bhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the survey numbers and 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation package that is being announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The consultants, NGO officials and the village revenue officials have also explained in detail to the villages the perceived benefits that are to be accrued due to the implementation of the proposed project road widening. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village, and the village heads have signed or have put their thumb impression to that effect, and also stated that they welcome the project.

9.) Dumbriguda, Kosangi Balluguda, 28th July, 2021

In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (upto Bhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the survey numbers and 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation package that is being announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The consultants, NGO officials and the village revenue officials have also explained in detail to the villages the perceived benefits that are to be accrued due to the implementation of the proposed project road widening. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers and they either signed or given their thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they welcome the same.

10.) Dumbriguda, Araku, 24th July, 2021

In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (upto Bhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation packages that is being announced as a part of the resettlement and rehabilitation measure. The compensation

being announced was Rs 8 lakhs per acre in addition to the another 10 lakhs has been requested from the collectors office. In the GP resolution, JE, Mr. Ramesh have discussed extensively on the proposed project road with the villagers and also gave them confidence that the compensation will be given to them at any cost not only for land that they have been losing but also gave assurance to the villagers that compensation will be paid for the trees that are being lost as well. Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Bodari Krishna Rao communicated that 40 lakhs per acre should be paid as compensatory measure since Araku is a tourist location. Speaking on the occasion, sarpanch of Araku village opined that compensation per acre should be fixed between Rs 30 lakhs to Rs 40 lakhs since the farmers who have been losing their land permanently and also they are dependent solely on that land for eking out their livelihood. It has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers who have signed along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they welcome the same.

11.) Dumbriguda, Billaputtu, 28th July, 2021

In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation packages that is being announced as a part of the resettlement and rehabilitation measure. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village. All the village heads and the villagers have either signed or given thumb impression on the attendance sheet. They also stated that they welcome the project.

12.) Dumbriguda, Kinchmanda, 05th August, 2021

In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers (Shri. Vantala Milli, S/o Needu, Shri. Bantu Krishna, S/o Lakshmaiah, Konepu Sombra, S/o Pothanna who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation packages that is being announced as a part of the resettlement and rehabilitation measure. IN the process of construction, Government poramboke lands are also being lost due to widening of the proposed road. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers who have signed along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they welcome the same.

HUKUMPETA

13.) Hukumpeta, Rangaseela, 09th August, 2021

In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation packages that is being announced as a part of the resettlement and rehabilitation measure. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers as signed along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they welcome the same

14.) Hukumpeta, Baluroda, 09th August, 2021

In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were

read out as per the survey numbers and 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation package that is being announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The consultants, NGO officials and the village revenue officials have also explained in detail to the villages the perceived benefits that are to be accrued due to the implementation of the proposed project road widening. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers who have signed along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.

15.) Hukumpeta, Masada, 02nd August, 2021

In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation packages that is being announced as a part of the resettlement and rehabilitation measure. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they welcome the same.

16.) Hukumpeta, Pedagaruvu, 02nd August, 2021

In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation packages that is being announced as a part of the resettlement and rehabilitation measure. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they welcome the same.

17.) Hukumpeta, Urrada, 03rd August, 2021

In the Grama Sabha resolution, it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening. It has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.

In this village, there are no Pattadar (Title holders), farmers who are losing land hence, all the villagers during the GP resolution have unanimously agreed that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they welcome the same.

18.) Hukumpeta, Gadugupalle. 03rd August, 2021

In the Grama Sabha, it is decided to give the consent of the villagers for the laying of the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening passing through their village. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.

19	Hukumpeta	Barapalle	30th October, 2021 Issue Village	Issue village - Except one PAF and rest approved and the resolution passed.
20	Hukumpeta	Hukumpeta	Issue in the Village- resolution is pending.	
21	Hukumpeta, Konthili, 08th August, 2021			
In the GramaSabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out and also it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the other villagers (Especially all the pattadar land owners who will be losing their land) as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.				
22.) Hukumpeta, Kontapalli, 08th August, 2021				
In the GramaSabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out and also it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the other villagers (Especially all the pattadar land owners who will be losing their land) as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.				
23.) Hukumpeta, Muliaputtu, 04th August, 2021				
In the GramaSabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out and also it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the other villagers (Especially all the pattadar land owners who will be losing their land) as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.				
24.) Hukumpeta, Burmanguda, 04th August, 2021				
In the Grama Sabha, the 3G notification that has been released as part of the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh was discussed in the presence of village sarpanch, secretary and village revenue officer. Since few of the farmers were losing their land, there was an extensive discussion on the compensation package that is being announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh.				
In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the villagers stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.				
25.) Hukumpeta, Patimamidi, 04th August, 2021				
In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the survey numbers and 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation package that is being announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh.				
The consultants, NGO officials and the village revenue officials have also explained in detail to the villages the perceived benefits that are to be accrued due to the implementation of the proposed				

project road widening. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.

ARAKU VALLEY

26.) Araku Valley, Kantabamsuguda, 10th August, 2021

In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the survey numbers and 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation package that is being announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The consultants, NGO officials and the village revenue officials have also explained in detail to the villages the perceived benefits that are to be accrued due to the implementation of the proposed project road widening. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers have signed along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they welcome the same.

27.) Araku Valley, Panirangini, 06th August, 2021

In the Panchayati and PESA Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the survey numbers and 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation package (as per LARR Act of 2013) that is being announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The consultants, NGO officials and the village revenue officials have also explained in detail to the villages the perceived benefits that are to be accrued due to the implementation of the proposed project road widening. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers who have signed along with thumb impression the attendance sheet stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.

28.) Araku Valley, Ravvalaguda, 06th August, 2021

In the Panchayati and PESA Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands and those who were losing housing plots due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the survey numbers and 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation package (as per LARR Act of 2013) that is being announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Speaking on the occasion, the Araku valley village Sarpanch have explained in detailed to the villagers on the benefits to be accrued to the current and future generations, due to this road widening and also assured villagers who were losing the land, of the amount to be remitted to their respective bank accounts and there would not be any problem regarding the same.

In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village, they are welcoming the same and have sincerely requested for the compensation package to be remitted their bank accounts at the earliest possible and then start the road widening work.

29.) Araku Valley, Bosubeda, 09th August, 2021

In the Grama Sabha, the 3G notification that has been released as part of the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh was discussed in the presence of village sarpanch, secretary and village revenue officer. Since few of the farmers were losing their land, there was an extensive discussion on the compensation package that is being explained as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the villagers stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they welcome the same.

30.) Araku Valley, Gadyaguda, 09th August, 2021

In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the survey numbers and 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation package that is being announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

The consultants, NGO officials and the village revenue officials have also explained in detail to the villagers the perceived benefits that are to be accrued due to the implementation of the proposed project road widening. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers – all of whom have signed along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they welcome the same.

31.) Araku Valley, New balluguda, 09th August, 2021

In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the survey numbers and 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation package that is being announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The consultants, NGO officials and the village revenue officials have also explained in detail to the villagers the perceived benefits that are to be accrued due to the implementation of the proposed project road widening. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers as revealed in the signed attendance sheet along with thumb impression, stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they welcome the same.

32.) Araku Valley, Yandapallivalasa, 06th August, 2021

In the Panchayati and PESA Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the survey numbers and 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation package (as per LARR Act of 2013) that is being announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The consultants, NGO officials and the village revenue officials have also explained in detail to the villages the perceived benefits that are to be accrued due to the implementation of the proposed project road widening. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers who have signed along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.

33.) Araku Valley, Chompikottavalasa

This village was wrongly identified for land acquisition. As per MRO records, there is no private land required for acquisition in this village, except only 1 or 2 cents of Govt land will be acquired there.

Outcome of the Grama Sabha consultations and resolution is expressed in tabular form below.

Table 1-50 : Summary of Grama Sabha Consultation Outcome

Concerns and Issues Discussed	Mitigation measures proposed
Fair compensation on the basis of impact assessment of houses (on market rate).	Will be provided as per project RPF
New School Building, Foot over bridge, Street Lights, Community hall and purified drinking water	Apart from related and associated infrastructure, others will be referred to the concerned departments.
Women safety measures due to the heavy traffic	Will be addressed by adequate road safety measures, road signage, street lighting & awareness campaign and training

6.8 Mandal level Public Consultations along the Project road in Project Affected Villages (PAVs)

Table 1-51: Summary of Mandal level Public Consultations along the Project road in Project Affected Villages (PAVs)

S. No	Public Consultations Date, Place and No. of participants	Key points during consultations
1	Place: DumbrigudaMandal Venue:ICDS Office Date: 16.03.2021 (Morning) Total No. of Participants: 70 Male - 64 Female-6 ST -56 (Participants List with signature/ left thumb impression is given in Annexure – VI)	As a part of the preparation of the detailed project report for two lane with paved shoulder configuration from Km 2.400 to Km 51.772 of Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh (AP) a public consultation meeting was conducted on NH 516E at Dumbriguda Mandal with participants from 12 villages in ICDS office on 16th March 2021. The following issues key issues/points were raised by the public during the public consultation process: (all the participants views remain same Majority of the public have raised apprehensions on the proposed road plan, since most of the people in Kinchmunda and Chauparai villages on the verge of losing their livelihoods and also Gram Panchayat will be losing around Rs 30 lacs of income from these villages. Most of the public in this meeting expressed that better compensation to be proposed for the properties losing A villager by name TudumaSubbaRao questioned since theGovernment has provided By pass in Paderu and Hukumpetamandalswhy not it is not provided in their Dumbriguda Mandal. This measure is important because if

S. No	Public Consultations Date, Place and No. of participants	Key points during consultations
		<p>bypass is constructed livelihood options (through more shops, construction of houses) will increase thereby increasing their standard of living.</p> <p>He also expressed his concern that the most historical and place of tourist importance in Chauparai village in Dumbrigudamandal will be lost.</p> <p>Mr. Sangi Suresh Kumar, one of the Sarpanches of the affected villages said that due to construction of the NH 516E road, most of the tribal people living in Kinchumanda, Dumbriguda and Araku will not only lose their forest rights but also their houses, shops and lands and requested to compensate appropriately. .</p> <p>Mr. Setti Balakrishna, village resident of the Dumbrigudamandal expressed his concern that Chauparai is the most revenue earning village in Dumbrigudamandal need that needs to be protected and adequate measures need to be taken for protection of natural stream.</p>
2	<p>Place: Arakuvalley Mandal</p> <p>Venue:MRO office</p> <p>Date: 16.03.202, Afternoon</p> <p>Total No. of Participants: 82</p> <p>Male – 64</p> <p>Female – 18</p> <p>ST - 54</p> <p>Key participants</p> <p>SARPANCh, MRO, MPDO</p>	<p>Several members and leaders of 3 unions participated in the meeting and Project affected families of the villages also participated. The members have rejected to sign on the attendance sheet. They opposed the present interventions. But the entire participants waited till end of the meeting tried to understand the talk on safety measures and entitlements as per the RFCTLAR&R 2013 act and requested to ensure adequate compensation.</p>
3	<p>Place: Hukumpet and Paderu Mandal</p> <p>Venue: MPDO office (Gram Panchayat)</p> <p>Date: 17.03.2021</p> <p>Total No. of Participants: 77</p> <p>Male – 64</p> <p>Female – 13</p> <p>ST - 65</p>	<p>The public consultation meeting was conducted NH 516E at Hukumpeta and PaderuMandals PAFs at MPDO office on 17th March 2021.</p> <p>The following issues were raised by the public during the public consultation process:</p> <p>In this meeting, one of the villagersnamed Mr. Satyanarayana said that without taking his consent or any formal intimation, survey was conducted in the village and pegging of stones was completed.</p> <p>Even VRO of the village was not given any prior intimation and his land was taken for road construction and he lamented that he will lose his fertile agricultural land.</p>

S. No	Public Consultations Date, Place and No. of participants	Key points during consultations
	(Participants List given in Annexure – VI)	<p>Most of the farmers in the village are not agreeing to lose / part with their land for by pass.</p> <p>Most of the farmers in the village are not agreeing to lose / part with their land for by pass.</p> <p>MPTC, Hukumpeta expressed his concern that his family is dependent on those land for earning their livelihood. They own and run kirana shops along the existing road belt / stretch, since his grandfather days and at that time the road was very narrow. Now if the project road is extended under NH – 516E, we are not ready to part with our land which is whole and sole bread winner for our family and need to rehabilitate properly</p> <p>Few of the villagers sought clarification that though they have lands and are running kirana shops without registration document, so will they be eligible for right to compensation or not. To this, Revenue Divisional Officer (RDO) - gave clarification as private lands without registered documents are not eligible for any kind of compensation, those who are not registered ancestral properties on their names, need to complete it soon.</p> <p>Most of the villagers requested RDO not to change the existing road plan to bypass, so that they will not be losing their agricultural lands.</p>

6.9 Disclosure of Information:

The TDP prepared will be translated into the local language, Telugu, for the IPs and made available to them before implementation commences by the PIU with assistance of the implementing NGO. One project information disclosure (PID) brochure will be prepared, translated into Telugu, a language understandable to the IPs, and will be distributed to the PAFs and Grama Sabhas. The TDP will be disclosed to the public and displayed at the following public places.

- Office of Mandal Revenue Officer and in its web site.
- Office of EE, R&B Dept. (NH- Division) and in its web site.
- Office of Village Secretariats (Grama Sachivalayam)
- Mandal libraries
- Office of PO, ITDA
- Local CBOs/ tribal community representatives will be involved in TDP implementation and resolving all issues related to the TDP through consultation and facilitation by the implementing NGO. The PIU will ensure adequate flow of funds for consultation and facilitation of planned activities within TDP.

7. TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (TDP)

7.0 Background:

The Tribal Development Plan proposes to utilize the programs already available under various of the government schemes and link with specific interventions proposed under the project. The Government of Andhra Pradesh and Government of India have been implementing several socio-economic development schemes for their accelerated development with focus on education, health, skill development and creation of social infrastructure through the participatory approach. A brief summary of existing tribal development programmes and schemes under implementation in the state is provided. The objective is to link the project intervention plan for the project affected tribal families and individuals with the ongoing government programs which are already taken the confidence of the tribal communities.

7.1 TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND INSTITUTIONS IN ANDHRA PRADESH:

- i. **Integrated Tribal Development Plan (ITDP):** Initiated since the Fifth Five Year Plan with specific objectives of reducing poverty, improving educational status and eliminating exploitation of the tribal families the ITDP.
- ii. **Village Tribal Development Association (VTDA)** is the general body of all tribal men and women in a habitation constituting of Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat as the President of the Executive Committee, and other office bearers elected by the general body. It oversees all village level organisations working on specific interests.
- iii. **Thrift and credit groups of women SHGs** motivate women to form self-help groups, and inculcate thrift and credit habit among them to meet emergency consumption needs of the members.
- iv. **Community Health Workers (CHWs)** are engaged in the tribal sub-plan areas of Andhra Pradesh to promote community based health care delivery system at habitation level. Local tribal woman CHW selected by the community are provided training on specific health issues, environment sanitation, safe drinking water.
- v. **School Education Committees** are established for every school to enable parents' participation in the school management.
- vi. **Vana Samrakshana Samithis (VSS)** are constituted under Joint Forest Management scheme aiming to regenerate degraded forests through active participation of local tribals.

7.2 EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) has been working to promote education in the tribal scheduled Area with financial assistance from Tribal Welfare and Panchayat Raj Departments to manage the educational institutions. In these Areas Ashram schools are

operating with special feature of tribal educational system. These Ashram schools are residential schools created to attract and motivate tribal children towards education.

A total of 118 Ashram schools and 32 post Matrichostels are established in Paderu Scheduled Area of Vishakapatnam District. Anantagiri Mandal has four Ashram schools for girls and eight schools for boys. There are post Matric hostels one each for the tribal girls and boys in Anantagiri Mandal.⁷

7.3 HEALTH CARE DEVELOPMENT:

The tribal people of Andhra Pradesh do not differ greatly from other tribal population in the country so far as health issues are concerned. Malaria and T.B are the major diseases apart from childhood diarrhoea reported by Ms. Sujata Rao⁸. The list of medical and health institutions in the Scheduled Areas under ITDA shows distribution of all health care institutions in 65 tribal Mandals. Although none of these institutions is located in the project Mandal Anantagiri, the tribal people do get the benefits of getting adequate medical care from other nearby Mandals, such as Paderu.

Considering health care issues of tribal girls enrolled in schools is an important gender concern. Consultations at some schools were held with the girls, the women teachers, school management staff (Girijana Abudhya Patasala), Mandal Development Officers and ASHA workers regarding their specific requirement. From these discussions provision of separate toilets for the girls, and sanitary napkins for the girl children was raised. Taking this issue in view budget for providing sanitary napkins was included in the TDP budget by merging with DMHO programmes.

7.4 Initiatives by Tribal Welfare Department:

The Tribal Welfare Department, Andhra Pradesh is taking some important initiatives for the health care development of tribals. Some of them are:

- Strengthening of PHCs/ CHCs by providing medical equipment through Andhra Pradesh Medical Services and Infrastructure Development Corporation (APMSIDC).
- Medication & Special Diet provided to tribal students to cure them of sickle cell anaemia/ severe anaemia/anaemia.

7.4.1 Skill development training programmes:

The community consultation and FGD sessions held with the PAFs and their representatives during social survey have brought out the need and importance of providing skill development trainings to the tribal PAPs. The need assessment study shall be conducted prior to formulate skill training programme which will make them capable of better earning, engaging in skilled jobs and initiate entrepreneurial vocations, thereby improve their living standards. One NGO will be deployed to conduct need assessment survey, appraise existing skill and its prospect, and organise vocational and skill development trainings. The NGO will first identify the eligible PAPs through survey enlisting them with requisite educational background, existing traditional or informal skill which are in use and try to find out alternate livelihood plans taking the tribal PAPs in confidence. Besides, motivating them to get training and bringing them to the training centres will be another responsibility of the NGO. The implementing NGO, who will be given responsibility of skill development programme will be selected based on their experience and qualification as per requirement of Terms of Reference prepared for the TDP.

⁷Source: TWD, GoAP, Giripragathi as on January, 2020

⁸Health care services of tribals in AP. Economic and Political Weekly-Feb 28, 1998.

The PAPs will be selected for skill training based some eligibility criteria. The PAPs above the age of 18 years and below the age of 40 years are likely to be considered as prospective candidates. Minimal educational qualification may be required for certain kinds of trainings. A list of existing training programme of ITDA is appended as **Annexure VII**.

The selected NGO /implementing agency for TDP will undertake all the activities like identification and training interests of PAPs and make arrangements with the help of PIU officials. Then it will finalise the list of interested candidates to take training and inform the same to the concerned officials. The budget for giving training will be made by the PIU officials.

7.4.2 Implementation Plan:

The implementation of TDP requires certain activities to be undertaken which are presented in **Table 1.1**. During the progress of implementation, the PIU officials in consultation with implementing agencies can revise the schedule based on field assessments and work progress. The scheduled period for completion of the activities is 48 months.

Table 1.1:Implementation schedule for TDP

Sl. No	Activity	Responsibility	Target stakeholders	Outcome	Timeline (in months)	Remarks
1	Sensitization of PIU, Contractor	Project Consultants	PIU, Contractor's team	PIU strengthened, Contractor made aware of IPs, motivated to cooperate	Project initiation total: 4 months - intermittent - 2 times a year	
2	Identification of PAPs	Revenue Department, NGO	PAPs/ PAFs	PAPs identified	Within 3 months from the date of notification under LA.	
3	Preparation & Verification of list of PAPs	Revenue Department, NGO	PAPs/PAFs	List of PAPs prepared and verified	2 months from identification	
4	Consultations with the PAPs and ST Community	ITDA, PIU, NGO	PAPs/ ST community	Rapport built with PAPs and ST community, several issues resolved	10 months; intermittent - throughout the project implementation period	
5	Disbursement of Compensation	Revenue Department, PIU, NGO	Eligible PAFs	Compensation paid	12 months	Compensation for ST PAF has been provided in the RAP prepared separately this package and payment of the ST

						PAHs will be made according to
6	Conducting Training need assessment survey	NGO, PIU	PAFs, women, other vulnerable, Contractor's team, PIU	Training need report prepared	4 months - survey and report	ST PAPS from non-Scheduled area to be consulted, motivated skill training and trainees identified
7	Identification of Trainees and skill types, willingness and motivation	NGO, PIU	PAPs, Youth women and vulnerable PAPs	Trainees and skill trainings identified	4 months	
8	Selection of Training institutes	PMU, PIU, NGO, ITDA	Skill Training Institutes/ Govt. Training instt.	Training institute selected, ST PAPs prepared for training after preparedness of training process completed	3 months	
9	Training for skill development	Selected Training Institutes, PIU, ITDA	PAPs/ youth/ women selected for training	ST PAPs trained in skill, received certificate; job and self-employment availed of	6 months	Trainees to be informed and consent taken prior to training, if trainings to be arranged in their villages
10	Evaluation of beneficiaries and trainees after completion of training	External agency	PAPs/Trainees	Evaluation report of training prepared, assessment of employment opportunity of trainees and success stories made	Baseline and end term	Success stories of training can be replicated and scaled elsewhere

Details of implementation schedule of TDP along with RAP is provided in **AnnexureVII.**

7.4.3 Gender inclusion:

Like any development project the Bowdara to Vizianagaram section of NH-516E highway improvement project also has gender implications which need to be considered for inclusion into project development programme. TDP also have gender concerns and issues which have been raised during community consultations in the Scheduled V areas comprising two villages in Vishakhapatnam. Likewise, Vizianagaram district may have gender issues which need to be focussed through appropriate consultation. One Gender Consultant will be recruited to support identification of gender issues, implementation of

gender inclusion plan and monitoring and reporting of the same. This will strengthen gender mainstreaming system in the project implementation including TDP, enhancing capacity of the PIU staff concerned and the contractors. Gender focal points will be in place in the PMU for preparing gender analysis and integrating gender components into project implementation.

As a preliminary step gender disaggregated baseline data will be collected and analysed where relevant and merged with the project implementation plans - RAP and TDP – where required. Besides, gender sensitive indicators will be integrated in the Project Performance Monitoring System. If gender analysis study stipulates exclusive measures for gender mainstreaming or strengthening a separate Gender Action Plan will be prepared, implemented and monitored in similar way RAP and TDP are prepared, implemented and monitored.

It is proposed that while conducting skill development and employment opportunity survey the NGO will identify eligible women and willing for work at construction sites and recommend their names to PIU for employment at sites. Some adequate gender sensitive safety measures will be taken and will be made mandatory to follow by the contractors and included in the bidding document. PIU will be responsible for compliance and NGO will closely monitor the women employed and associated issues, if any and keep record of all concerns, issues.

Table 7.2: Gender Action Plan for incorporation with TDP

Gender Objectives	Gender Activities/ Actions	Responsible Agencies
Social and gender inclusion in community Participation during the project Implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage participation of tribal women at construction sites in consultation with them and the IP community in general. Record women's participation in terms of numbers, percentage, any issues faced and mitigation measures and process of grievance redress 	Social Development Officer, PIU at Vishakapatnam
Gender sensitization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshops for secondary stakeholders 	PIU, NGO
Employment opportunity, employment benefits and skill enhancement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrange for unskilled jobs in road construction activities for tribal women if acceptable Ensure women benefit from unskilled jobs. Facilitate safe and conducive environment for women's employment in road works through creation at site of gender exclusive toilets, rest room, safety measures, and uniforms Arrange for skill development training and provide equal payment for equal kind of job by men, 	Social Development Officer, PIU /NGO

Gender Objectives	Gender Activities/ Actions	Responsible Agencies
	adequate leisure time and legible leaves	
Gender responsive social protection for the labour force during project implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness on labour Act of AP among contractors and road workers. • Include compliance with Labour act in the bidding documents and contracts for the road as part of their induction training. • Ensure that contractors enforce labour act and the protection of labor rights and interests of employees, including equal pay for work of equal value between men and women. • Keep accurate records of number or percent of men and women labor days and salary for skilled and unskilled labor per road. This data must be reflected in the GAP. • Monitoring the activities on a monthly basis. This information must be reflected in the GAP. 	Social Development Officer, PIU Contractors, with oversight from Social Development Officer / NGO.
Increase women's involvement in and benefits from road safety awareness and enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve communities and local people including women in road safety awareness campaign and trainings. • NGO should keep accurate records of men and women participating 	Social Development Officer / PIU / NGO
Mitigate HIV / AIDS and Human trafficking risks due to improved connectivity and promote safe migration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure contractors and labor force participate in training on HIV/AIDS and human trafficking awareness and prevention program (HTAP) • This should be included in the contracts and information on participation in monitoring reports. • Contractors should ensure availability of safe sex items and training on labour act. 	Social Development Officer/PIU /NGO

7.4.4 Budget for Tribal Development Plan (TDP):

Based on the community consultation and primary field survey identifying project affected scheduled tribe persons/ families (PAP/PAF)s, their issues and preliminary need, a tentative Indigenous people development plan (TDP) is prepared. This document earmarks the tasks for implementation of TDP and cost of implementation is presented below. The proposed

budget will cover all costs estimated as of now. Depending on field assessment the NGO will prepare revised budget and submit to PIU for finalisation of TDP budget.

Table 7.3: Estimated Budget for TDP

S.No	Sector	Interventions	Responsibility	Estimated cost (Rs in Lakhs)	Remarks
Institutions strengthening and Human Resource building					
1	Education & Health	Improving the toilets with universal access design in each school for girls	PIU, ITDA	2 lakh per school	2 toilets for each Ashram school. (Capital investment)
		Providing sanitary napkins to girl students, by dovetailing the DMHO programme	PIU, ITDA	0.1 lakh per school per annum (mobilization and other costs)	Each year
2	Capacity Building	Capacity enhancement programme	PIU, Line department	-	Linked with ITDA
3	Project Management	Capacity enhancement programme	State Project Management Unit		Linked with ITDA
Community Investment					
4	Livelihood enhancement / Income generation	Vocational & skill training	PIU, NGO, ITDA	5.0 lakh	Rs. 3000 per training program for 150 beneficiaries (6 months)
5	Gender	Gender strategy and Action Plan – TDP related	PIU, ITDA	5.0 lakh	per year
Project Implementation & Evaluation					
6	NGO for TDP implementation	NGO appointment for TDP implementation	PIU, PMU	20.0 lakh (lumpsum)	NGO to be appointed for 48 months for TDP implementation
7	Disposal of sanitary napkins	Lumpsum cost for ensuring disposal of napkins through NGOs/PIUs	PIU, PMU	1,20,000 (lumpsum)	NGO
8	Project Evaluation	External Monitoring & Evaluation	PIU, PMU	20.0 lakh (lump sum)	Mid term and end term
Total				Rs 71.80 lakhs	

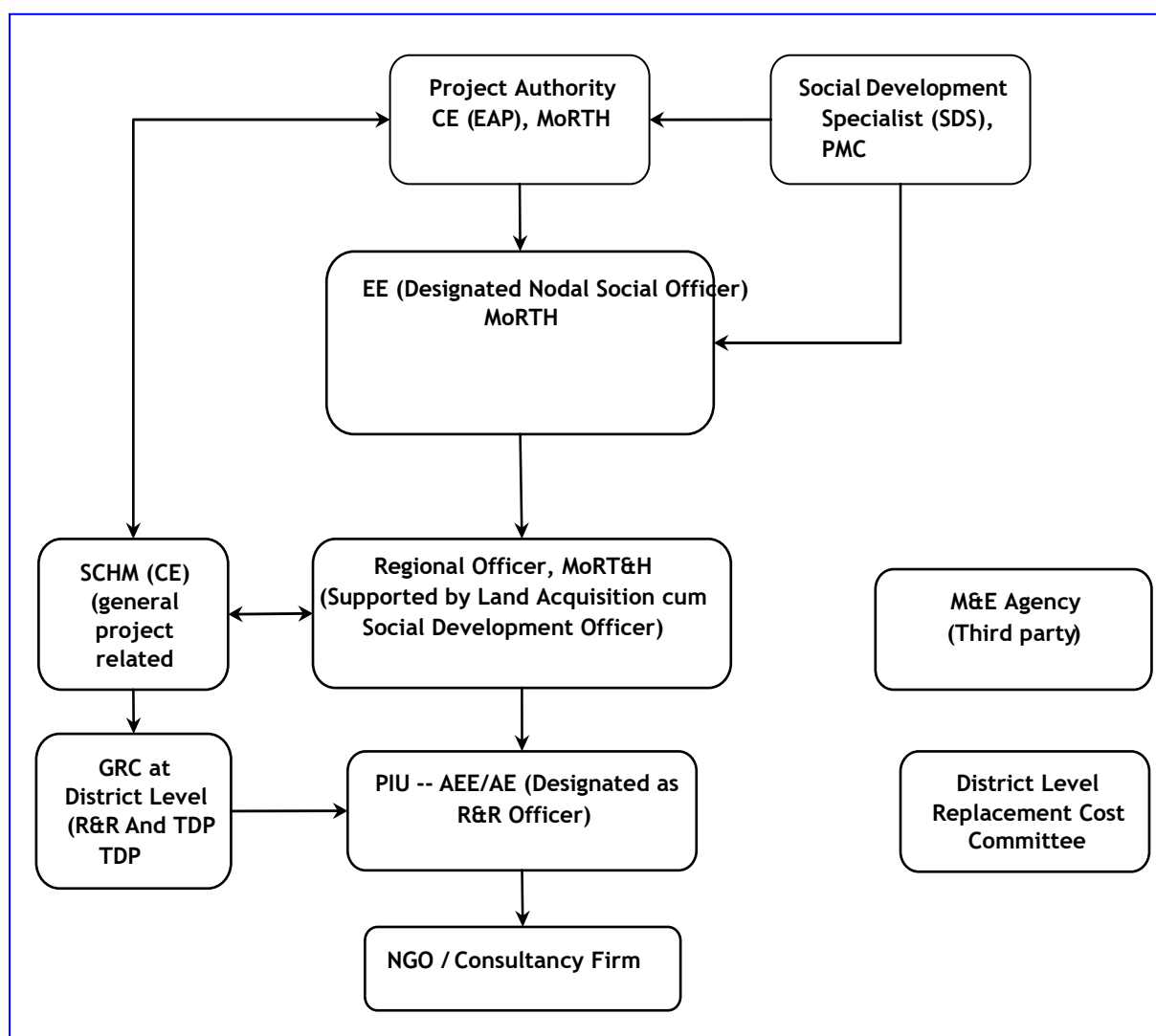
Note: Compensation for ST PAHs has been included in the RAP prepared separately for this package and will be paid according to schedule described therein.

8. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR RAP / TDP IMPLEMENTATION:

8.1 INTRODUCTION:

The key elements of institutional arrangements are co-operation/ support, collaboration and sharing of responsibilities with clearly defined roles, involvement of key stakeholders and vertical and horizontal linkages amongst different agencies. The Institutional arrangements for resettlement action plan (RAP) implementation can be followed for TDP implementation as well. The Institutional arrangements are required at three levels viz., MoRT&H (Central Govt.), State Level and Sub-Project Level and this is presented below. **(Figure 8-1).**

Figure 8-1: Institutional Arrangement for RAP/TDP Implementation



8.2 CENTRAL LEVEL

At Central Level, the Chief Engineer (EAP), MoRTH, Govt. of India will be responsible for the overall implementation of RAP. CE (EAP) will have all delegated administrative and financial decisions with regard to implementation of the project as well as land acquisition, RAP and tribal development plan (TDP) implementation.

Institutional arrangement at Central Level will include augmenting the capacity of MoRTH with regard to resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected persons including indigenous

peoples' issues. A team comprising Executive Engineer designated as Social Officer along with a Social Development Specialist (SDS) from Project Management Consultant (PMC) with required Technical and Secretarial Staff will assist CE (EAP). The designated Social Officer will be directly involved in the implementation of RAP and TDPTDP. The Social Officer will ensure that all resettlement and rehabilitation issues are complied with as per the RPF. In addition, he will oversee TDP TDP implementation which will be direct responsibility of the PMU at project level who with assistance of PIU located at the respective Mandal or Scheduled Area level. The roles and responsibilities of the Social Officer in relation with TDP would broadly include the following:

- Ensure preparation and disclosure of TDP and Land Acquisition Plan for ST PAF of Scheduled Area.
- Ensure adequate staffing at state and sup-project level to ensure timely implementation of TDP.
- Guide and supervise state and sub-project level offices in matters related to resettlement and rehabilitation of tribal PAPs as per RPF and measures targeted for ST PAPs as stipulated in TDP.
- Compile data related to Tribal PAPS as mentioned in TDP activities received from field offices and update Chief Engineer (CE) and suggest suitable measures to be taken.
- Interact with implementation agencies at state and sup-project level on a regular basis.
- Undertake field visits as and when required.
- Facilitate necessary help needed at site with regard to LA and TDP TDP issues.
- Co-ordinate with state government department in matters related to implementation of TDP.
- Ensure budgetary provision for resettlement and rehabilitation of ST PAPs, if needed and relocation, rehabilitation and reconstruction of common property resources (CPRs) of the affected ST community.
- Ensure timely release of budget for implementation of TDP.
- Monitor implementation of TDP carried out by the agency through RRO.
- Perform other roles and responsibilities related to implementation of TDP as assigned by the CE (EAP) from time to time.
- Ensure free, prior and informed consultation with tribal and other vulnerable groups affected due to the project and also ensure that sufficient supporting documentation is maintained.
- Ensure third party audit of TDP implementation if required.

8.3 STATE LEVEL/REGIONAL OFFICE

At State Level, a Land Acquisition cum Social Development Officer will be appointed to provide assistance to the Regional Officer, MoRT&H. The roles and responsibilities of the LA cum SDO would broadly include the following:

- Facilitate preparation and implementation of land acquisition of the ST PAPs in compliance with RPF;

- Ensure consultation and stakeholder participation in finalization of TDP;
- Guide and supervise TDP implementation at sub-project level;
- Interact with TDP implementation support agencies, such as ITDA and undertake field visits for first-hand information;
- Guide and supervise the TDP implementing agency (NGO) to roll out HIV prevention activities;
- Compile data on LA progress in connection with ST PAPs and TDP implementation activities received from field offices and update EE (Designated Social Officer), MoRTH and suggest suitable measures to be taken if progress is not satisfactory;
- Co-ordinate with various government departments in matters related to implementation of TDP;
- Check implementation of TDP carried out by the NGO from time to time by undertaking site visits and consultations with ST PAPs and Tribal community;
- Perform other roles and responsibilities related to implementation of TDP as assigned by the EE (Designated Social Officer), MoRTH from time to time,
- Facilitate and cooperate in independent evaluation of TDP implementation.

8.4 SUB-PROJECT/PIU LEVEL

A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) comprising officials of State Road Construction Department will be constituted at Sub-project level headed by the Superintending Engineer (SE) / Executive Engineer (EE) designated as Project Director (PD). The PIU will be responsible for the project execution including RAP & TDP/TDP implementation. There will be a designated or appointed Resettlement & Rehabilitation Officer (RRO) at respective PIUs who will be responsible only for the implementation of RAP and TDP at site. No other roles and responsibilities will be assigned to RRO other than resettlement and rehabilitation. However, keeping complexity of TDP in view, the R&R officer will also supervise TDP implementation. He will assist Project Director at PIU and SDS at Central Level in all matters related to tribal PAPs, in terms of their resettlement, land acquisition, compensation and TDP plan prepared for the tribal PAPs. The R&R officer will have additional responsibility of monitoring TDP and handle grievances as per GRM principle set out for the protection of tribal rights. Following tasks will be performed by the R&R officer.

- Ensure TDP/TDP implementation with assistance from implementation agency/ NGO as per the time line agreed upon, in coordination with RRO.
- Interact with TDP implementation agency on a regular basis.
- Undertake field visits with implementation agency / NGO from time to time.
- Facilitate necessary help needed at site with regard to LA of the ST PAPs and TDP implementation, awareness campaign on HIV, and road safety issues to implementation agency/NGO.
- Co-ordinate with district administration and other departments in matters related to implementation of TDP
- Ensure distribution of TDP project information disclosure document and entitlement matrix for the project to the ST PAPs.

- Ensure and attend community consultation meetings organized by implementation agency/NGO on TDP policy, entitlements, awareness generation and skill development
- Ensure verification and inclusion of ST PAPs who could not be enumerated during census but have documentary evidence to be included in the list of PAPs.
- Ensure preparation of identity cards, and with approval from the Head Office and distribution of the same to the ST PAPs.
- Ensure timely preparation of micro-plan from TDP implementation agency/NGO and approval from Head Office.
- Ensure disbursement of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance in a transparent manner to the ST PAPs.
- Facilitate in opening of joint account of ST PAPs.
- Prepare monthly progress report related to physical and financial progress of implementation of TDP & submit to Head Office.
- Ensure payment of compensation and assistance before taking over the possession of land for commencement of construction work.
- Ensure relocation, rehabilitation and reconstruction of affected CPRs of ST community before dismantling through proper mechanism.
- Attend and participate in Grievance Redress Committee meetings for redressal of grievances of ST PAPs and other committees involving TDP matters,
- Liaison with contractor, government and other agencies for inclusion of ST PAPs in employment and income generation programme/scheme.
- Carry out any other work related to TDP that may be entrusted from time to time by the PCU for compliance of TDP.
- Provide all necessary information and data related to TDP on monthly basis to Designated Social Officer at Central Level through Project Director.
- Ensure that ST PAPs and other vulnerable people get equal opportunity to participate during implementation and become overall beneficiaries in the project.

8.5 TDP IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT AGENCY

One major part of institutional arrangement is implementation agency/ NGO who will implement TDP and organise skill development training for the ST PAPs. The agency will work to ensure grievance redressal mechanism is equitably accessed by the scheduled tribe PAFs. Besides, an external monitoring agency/individual will be engaged to evaluate, supervise and monitor the TDP implementation. The terms of reference of the implementation agency and the external monitor will be annexed.

9. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

9.1 INTRODUCTION:

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) mandates formation of Grievance Redressal Mechanism in order to resolve disputes in an effective manner and at the doorstep of the PAPs. Compensation and assistance as per eligibility is provided in the entitlement matrix of the approved RPF. The Grievances will be redressed at the PIU level, and if could not be addressed will be referred to the court by the aggrieved person. The first contact person at PIU to review and redress the grievance is the RRO, who in addition to resettlement related grievances will be responsible for handling all issues related to tribal affected persons or community. If not resolved, the aggrieved can reach the Grievance Redress Committee formed at the PIU level. The decision of the GRC will be binding, unless vacated by court of law.

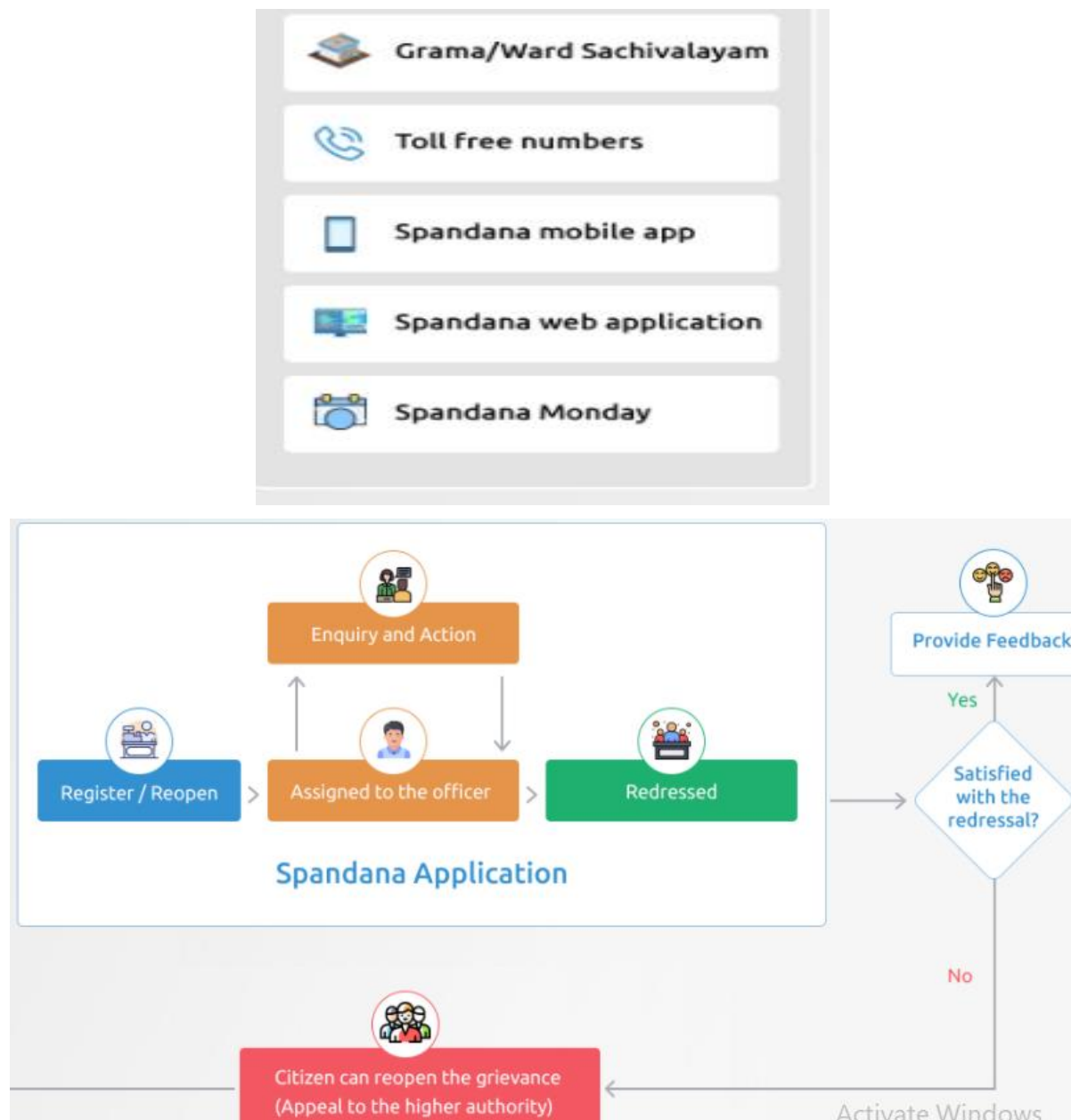
9.2 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL COMMITTEE (GRC)

The GRC at PIU level will be constituted by the Project Authority with the aim to settle as many disputes as possible through consultations and negotiation. There will be one GRC for each PIU. The GRC will comprise five members headed by a retired Revenue officer /Social Welfare officer not below Group I officer rank). Other members of the GRC will include the concerned Project Director-cum-Executive, a retired PWD Officer (not below the rank of Executive Engineer), RRO, representative of PAPs and Sarpanch (Elected Head of Village) of the concerned villages. Of the representatives of the PAPs, at least one will be from ST community when complaint from tribal villages will need to be addressed, and one woman member to comply with gender responsive implementation arrangement. Grievances of ST PAPs will be brought to GRC for redressal by the RAP/ TDP implementation agency or any other individual or entity. It shall be ensured that processes for submitting grievances are simple and people friendly and can be submitted in local languages. Grievances can be submitted in writing or through a form as well as through phone, email. Measures will be taken to create dedicated 'hotline' and email for taking grievance. In addition to submission of grievances by the PAPs, any person may submit grievances to the GRC irrespective of being a project affected person. His complaint will be subject to verification and addressed by the GRC for the sake of transparency of the GRM procedure. The TDP implementation agency will provide all necessary help to ST PAPs in presenting his/her case before the GRC. The GRC will resolve the grievance within maximum 30 days including both at the PIU level and the state level. The GRC will normally meet once in a month but may meet more frequently, as the situation demands. The decision of the Grievance Committees will not be binding on the PAPs and they will have the option of taking recourse to court of law, if s/he so desires at his or her own expense. Broad functions of GRC are as below.

- Record the grievances of PAPs, categorize and prioritize them and provide solution to their grievances related to any matter related to RAP and TDP implementation.
- The GRC may undertake site visit, ask for relevant information from Project Authority, contractor, and other government and non-government agencies, etc., in order to resolve the grievances of PAPs.
- Fix a time frame within the stipulated time period of 30 days for resolving the grievance.

Inform PAPs through implementation agency about the status of their case and their decision to PAPs and Project Authority for compliance. Further, at mandal level on every Monday a meeting will be organized. In this meeting all the department heads at Mandal level will be

gathered at grievances of the week will be resolved. In addition, the grievances can be registered from various sources viz. GSWS, 1902 Call Center, Mobile App, Web Application, Collectorate grievance day (Spandana Monday). www.spandana.ap.gov.in. The source of spandana grievances is given below.

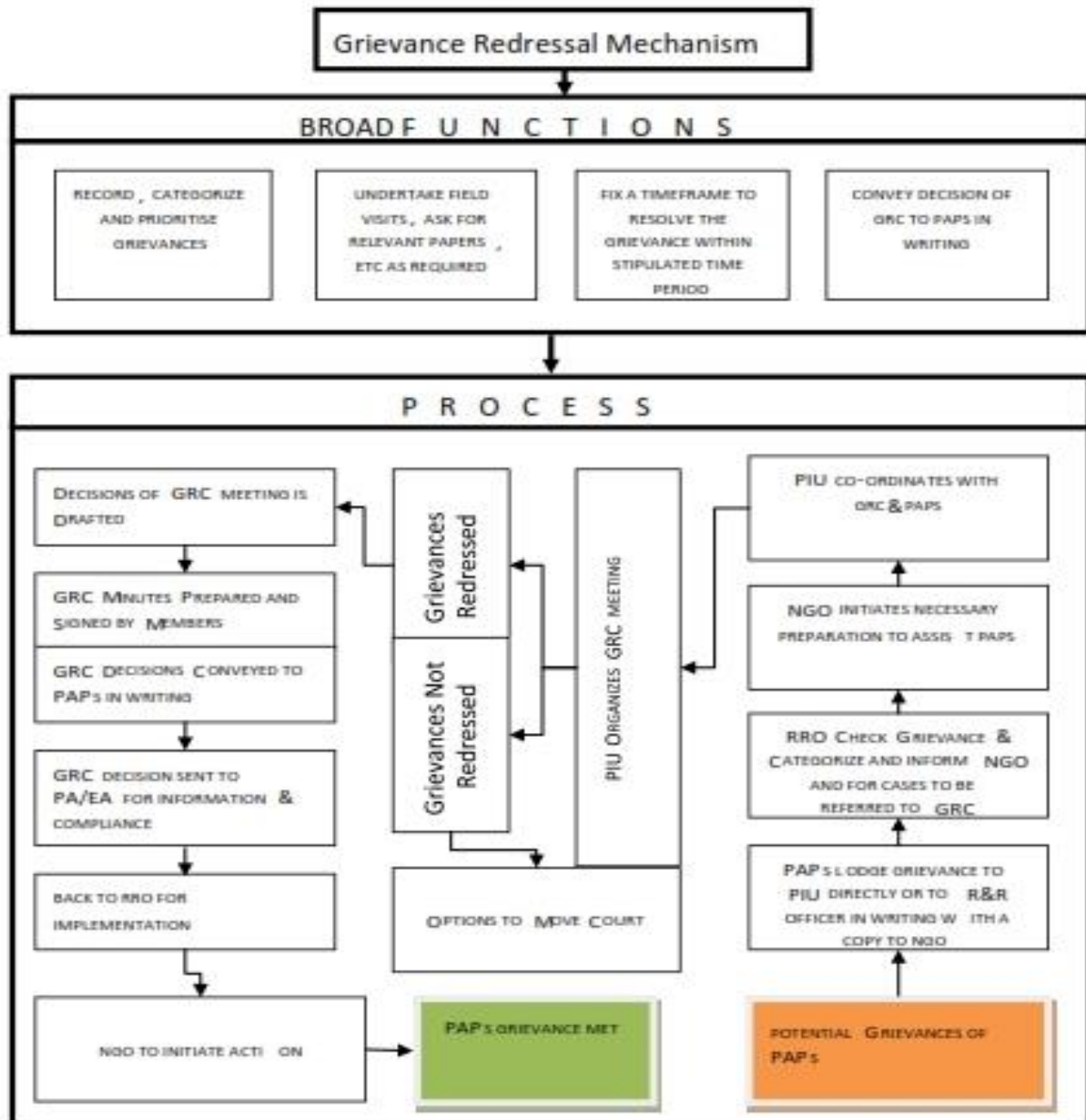


Flow chart

The RRO will persuade the matter with assistance from implementation agency in identifying the suitable persons from the nearby area for the constitution of GRC. Secretarial assistance will be provided by the PIU as and when required. The flow diagram (**Figure 9.1**) shows the entire process of grievance redressal.

⁹Spandana is a state Govt web site for Grievances registration and for status updates

Figure 9-1: Grievance Redressal Mechanism



PAPs will be fully made aware about the GRM for effective, inexpensive and amicable settlement of claims for compensation and assistance, or any other project related issues. Public meeting organised for the stakeholders' consultation will disclose grievance redressal mechanism, establishment of grievance redress committee (GRC) along with names and contact numbers of project GRC members. The disclosure of information will also be made by holding meetings with PAPs, public consultation in each affected village and distributing leaflets containing salient features and procedures of GRM, names and contact numbers of GRC members. The TDP implementing agency will assist the ST PAPs in getting their record of rights updated in case of disputes related to land or set right of any other document related issues. The agency will take additional care for vulnerable PAPs to get redress without delay. The RRO will provide support to the TDP implementing agency and will make all possible efforts for amicable settlement. The agency will document all cases brought to the GRC and maintain the records of the proceedings of the grievance redressal committee meetings.

9.3 SUGGESTION AND COMPLAINT HANDLING MECHANISM

The MoRTH recognizes the importance of this and hence intends to establish a Suggestion and Complaint handling mechanism (SCHM) for the GNHCP. The communication channels to report project related complaints/concerns will be disclosed at all levels of institutions — MoRTH, State and Sub-project levels.

Through the Right to Information Act, 2005 an Act of the Parliament of India provides for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens. The Act applies to all States and Union Territories of India. Under the provisions of the Act, any citizen may request information from a "public authority" (a body of Government or "instrumentality of State") which is required to reply expeditiously or within thirty days. The Act also requires every public authority to computerize their records for wide dissemination and to pro-actively publish certain categories of information so that the citizens need minimum recourse to request for information formally. In other words under the act, citizens have the right to seek information from concerned agencies by following the set procedures. However, it is quite likely that many people may not use the provisions of this Act, only in limited cases covering serious concerns. Being an inter-state project involving several states and large scale of civil works along with R&R and Environment issues, the project is likely to receive many suggestions, complaints, inquiries, etc through the project implementation period. Therefore, MoRTH has agreed to establish SCHM as a good practice to address public concerns pertaining to various issues. SCHM will report all project related LA and R&R of the PAPs for redressal through the concerned PIU or GRC as appropriate. Several communication channels viz., toll free phone number, dedicated email, mechanism for online submission of suggestions/complaints/inquiries, provision of suggestion/complaint box (at site and project office), post and other suitable means shall be set up for suggestion and complaint handling.

10 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10.1 INTRODUCTION

Monitoring and evaluation are important activities of infrastructure development project particularly. The implementation TDP will be monitored along with RAP. Monitoring is periodical checking of planned activities and provides midway inputs, facilitates changes, if necessary and provides feedback to project authority for better management of the TDP activities. Evaluation on the other hand assesses the impact and sustainability of TDP activities. In other words, evaluation is an activity aimed at assessing whether the activities have actually achieved their intended goals and purposes or not. Thus, monitoring and evaluation of TDP implementation are critical in order to measure the project performance and fulfilment of project objectives.

Monitoring and evaluation will constitute the following:

- Implementation progress (physical and financial aspects), monitoring of inputs, and outputs;
- Process documentation (case studies and lessons learnt);
- Impact evaluation based on sample survey and consultations; and
- Thematic studies.

10.2 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR M & E

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) stipulates hiring services of an external agency (third party) for monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation. On this line, the project authority will also engage an external agency to carry out monitoring and evaluation of TDP for a systematic progress evaluation from third party point of view. Internal monitoring of TDP will be carried out by the Social Officer of Project Coordination Unit (PCU) with assistance from R&R officer/ Social expert engaged for TDP exclusively and TDP implementing agency/ NGO. The external monitoring and evaluation will be carried by the third party engaged for the purpose. This will help monitor project activities in a transparent manner. Regular monitoring by undertaking site visits and consultations with PAPs will help identify potential difficulties and problems faced in the implementation and accordingly help take timely corrective measures including deviations, if needed.

10.3 EVALUATION

The external agency engaged by the Project Authority shall carry out the evaluation at two stages viz., mid-term and after the completion of RAP and TDP implementation. The evaluation will be carried out as per the set Terms of Reference (ToR). The evaluation study would involve both quantitative and qualitative surveys and compare results before and after the implementation of the project. It will focus on assessing whether the overall objectives of the project are being met and will use the defined impact indicators as a basis for evaluation.

10.4 MONITORING INDICATORS

The external monitoring agency would like to use some monitoring indicators for effective monitoring and evaluation of TDP implementation. A few indicators are presented in this context.

10.4.1 Physical Indicators:

- a) Progress of civil construction work vis-à-vis PAP verification and ID card preparation
- b) Progress of Land acquisition schedule and submission /verification of land documents

- c) Identification of relocation site, if any, of CPR. Consult women and ST PAPs for site selection, if required
- d) Compensation payment and subsequent deposit to bank account. Encourage to open joint bank account by both the spouses of the eligible PAHs

10.4.2 Consultation process indicators:

- a) Public consultation meetings organized – frequency, topics, outcome
- b) Community consultation meetings organized – frequency, topics, outcome
- c) Motivating ST PAPs – both women and men – to participate in consultation meetings; gender disaggregated data to be collected and reported in monitoring reports

10.4.3 Capacity and skill development indicators:

- a) No. of PAPs mobilized for skill training, with sex and age wise break up
- b) Type of training, potential benefits, time and allowances involved
- c) Employment with Contractor – on site job, nature of job, benefits, and facilities, any harassment faced, especially by women workers.
- d) Direct contractor on keeping separate record of women and ST PAPs as workers in construction site with details of benefits, facilities provided
- e) Women ST PAPs to be motivated and encouraged to join capacity and skill development programmes

10.4.4 Awareness building indicators

- a) Awareness campaign on HIV/AIDS & STD, women trafficking, on job gender violence
- b) Mitigation measures

10.4.5 Economic indicators

- a) Pre project economic condition in terms of income, asset, standard of living
- b) Post project economic condition on same parameters

10.4.6 Cultural indicators

- a) Traditional major customs in practice
- b) Post project customs adopted/ older customs obliterated
- c) Satisfaction level among IP communities – opinion on project impact

10.5 REPORTING

Monthly Progress Reports on the progress of TDP implementation including mobilization of staff members, opening of site offices etc., of the project would be prepared by RAP IA and submitted to the R&R Officer at sub-project level.

Quarterly Monitoring Reports shall be compiled by the LA cum SDO of Project Coordination Unit (PCU) and submitted to MoRTH for review and onward submission to World Bank

Six monthly reports shall be prepared by the M&E agency by undertaking site visits and review of progress report, consultations, and direct interviews with PAPs.

Evaluation Report shall be prepared by the M&E agency at the end of the project implementation as a part of the project completion report.

ANNEXURES

Annexure I: Constitution of Scheduled Tribes
Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950
(PART III.—Rules and Orders under the Constitution)

Andhra Pradesh

List of Scheduled Tribes

1. Andh, Sadhu Andh
2. Bagata
3. Bhil
4. Chenchu, Chenchwar
5. Dhulia, Paiko, Putiya
6. Gadaba, Bodo Gadaba, GutobGadaba, KallayiGadaba, ParangiGadaba, KatheraGadaba, KapuGadaba
7. Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond, Koitur
8. Goudu
9. Hill Reddi
10. Jatapu
11. Kammara
12. Kattunayakan
13. Kolam, Kolawar, Mannervar
14. Konda Dhora, Kubi
15. Konda Kapu
16. Kondareddi
17. Kondh, Kodi, Kodhu, DesayaKondh, DongriyaKondh, KuttiyaKondh, TikiriaKondh, YenityKondh, Kuvinga
18. Kotia, Benthoriya, Bartika, Dulia, Holva, Sanrona, Sidhopaiko
19. Koya, Goud, DoliKoya, Gutta Koya, KummaraKoya, MusaraKoya, Oddi Koya, PattidiKoya, Rajah, RashaKoya, LingadhariKoya, KottuKoya, BhineKoya, Rajkoya
20. Kulia
21. Mali
22. Manna Dhora
23. MukhaDhora, NookaDhora
24. Nakkala, Kurvikaran
25. Nayak
26. Pardhan
27. Porja, Parangiporja

- 28. ReddiDhora
- 29. Rona, Rena
- 30. Savara, KapuSavara, MaliyaSavara, KhuttoSavara
- 31. Sugali, Lambadi, Banjara
- 32. Valmiki
- 33. Yenadi, ChellaYenadi, KappalaYenadi, ManchiYenadi, ReddiYenadi
- 34. Yerukula, Koracha, Dabba Yerukula, KanchapuriYerukula, UppuYerukula

Annexure II: List of Informal Settlers along PA Road

S: No	Name of the village/hamlet	Revenue Village	Taluk	District	Affected Survey no	Head of the Household
1	Araku	Arkuvalley	Arukuvalley	Visakhapatnam	214/1B2	Korukondadevudumma
2	Noolaboddavara	Chilakalagedda	Ananthagiri		16/2	Devapurapushankarrao
3	Araku	Araku	Dumbriguda		201/1B	Koru kondasubhadramda
4	Bosubeda	Bosubeda	Arakuvalley		63/1A	Thatikondasujay
5	Balluguda	Kosangi	Dumbriguda		4/1B	Sethi hari
6	Baluguda	Baluroda	Dumbriguda		16/2,	Pelamalaibalaji
7	Hukumpeta	Hukumpeta	Hukumpeta		58/4	Ulliraju babu
8	Chilakalegedda	Chilakalagedda	Ananthagiri		40/1 HNO 2-67	Devapurapu sanyasi devudu
9	Pedduru	Araku	Dumbriguda		204/1A	Korukondaeswaramma
10	Kuridi	Kuridi	Dumbriguda		5/53,	Palledikannayya
11	Tennuboddavara	Tennuboddavara	Ananthagiri		23/2.	Devapurapuatchiyyamma
12	Chalalakagadda	Chalalakagadda	Ananthagiri		23/1B	Devapuraupubangaramma
13	Dasarithota	Chalalakagadda	Ananthagiri		40/5	Dandasinaryana
14	Kothaballuguda	Balluguda	Arakuvelly		111	Parasettyvarahalu
15	Kondaveedhi	Yendapallivallasa	Arakuvelly		63/2B	Godivadayerukalamma
16	Yendapallivallasa	Yendapallivallasa	Arakuvelly		65/2B,65/3B,66/1B,66/2B, 67/4	Pattaappalanarasamma
17	Pedduru	Araku	Dumbriguda		209/3B	Korukondadevudu

Annexure III: Socio Economic Survey Questionnaire

Structure No.: Date:

GENERAL IDENTIFICATION:

Location Rural/Semi-urban/Urban

Chainage : Affected Survey no :

Name of the Hamlet :

Name of Revenue Village/Town :

Panchayat /Municipality / city :

Name of the Police Station :

Taluk : District :

Ration Card No: Aadhar No:

Main Occupation of the family

Cultivation 2. Service 3. Business

4. Wage earning 5. Other (Please Specify)

Type of Family :

Joint 2. Nuclear 3. Individual

Social Status:

Religion: Hindu/ Muslim/ Christian/ Jain/ Sikh/ Others (Specify)

Caste :ST/ SC/ OBC/ OC

Services available within house:

Do you have a separate kitchen	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Do you have a toilet	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Do you have a bathroom	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Do you have electricity connection	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Access to drinking water	Public tap – 1 Hand pump – 2
Fuel for cooking	LPG Gas – 1 Gobar Gas – 2
How long have you been staying in this house	

Do you have the following:

TV	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Fridge	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Washing Machine	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Cycle	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Motor cycles	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Car	Yes - 1 / No - 2

Telephone	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Mobile phone	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Cattles	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Buffalo	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Goat / Sheep	Yes - 1 / No - 2

HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION:

S.N	Name of	Relations	Ag	Se	Marit	Educati	Main	Skill	Disabl

*Start with HH

RELATIONSHIP WITH HEAD OF HH:

1. Head of the family 2.Wife 3.Father 4. Mother 5.Son 6. Daughter 7.Brother 8.Sister
9. Son in law 10. Daughter in law 11.Sister in law 12.Grandchild 13. Others

SEX: 1. Male 2. Female

EDUCATION:

- Illiterate 2.New-literate 3.Primary 4.Middle 5. High School 6. Intermediate 7.Graduate
8. Post Graduate 9. Professional 10.Others (specify)

OCCUPATION:

- Service 2.Trade 3.Farming 4. Allied Agriculture 5. Agricultural Laborer
6. Non Agricultural Laborer 7. HH Industry 8. Professionals (Engineer, Doctor, Ayurvedetc)
9. Petty business (mainly kiosks) 10. Unemployed 11.Student 12.Retired 13. House wife
14. Others (Specify)

MARITAL STATUS: 1. Married 2. Unmarried 3.Divorced 4. Separate 5. Widow

6. Widower 7. Deserted

DISABILITY ASPECTS: 1. Blind 2. Chronical Disease 3.Crippled 4.Orphan 5. Others (Specify)

ASSETS OWNED

Agriculture Properties	Unit	Prevailing Market Value
Irrigated / Wet Land	Acre	
Un Irrigated / Dry Land	Acre	
Orchard/Horticulture Land	Acre	
Others	Acre	
Others Properties		
House Plot	Sq. mts	
House	Sq. mts	
Farm House	Sq. mts	
Trees	Sq. mts	
Others immovable assets like well	Sq. mts	

HOUSEHOLD INCOME FROM VARIOUS SOURCES DURING THE LAST YEAR:

S. No	Sources	Annual Income (Rs)
1	Agriculture	
2	Service (Govt/Pvt)	
3	Dairy	
4	Goat/Sheep rearing	
5	Poultry	
6	HH Industry	
7	Farm Wages	
8	Nonfarm wages	
9	Remittances Rentals/interests...etc.)	
10	Others (Specify)	
	TOTAL	

FINANCIAL STATUS

Deposits

Type of deposit	Institution where deposited	Amount deposited
Long Term		
Short Term		

Others (Specify LIC etc)		
--------------------------	--	--

Indebtedness

Purpose of Borrowing	Amount	Source of Borrowing	Amount Returned (in Rs)	Balance (in Rs)
House Hold				
Agriculture				
House construction				
Commercial				
Animal husbandry				
Others				
Total				

Coverage Under Government Schemes

If you have availed any of the Government schemes, give details

Type of Scheme	Availed	If Yes, indicate benefits	Present status of the asset
Name of the scheme			
Others benefits			

**

Continuing and getting returns

2. Continuing & not getting returns

Stopped operation

If the operation of the scheme is reported to have been stopped ask reasons ☹please give some options like death of animal, asset stolen, scheme not feasible in the area, animal sold due to disease, assets taken away as part of recovery of loan, etc.)

EXPENDITURE PATTERN

(Kindly indicate expenditure on different items during last one year)

Item	Expenditure (Rs)
Food	
Clothing	
Health	
Education	
Transport	
Marriage/Festivals	
Rent Farm Activities	
Others (Specify)	

TYPE OF LOSS DUE TO PROJECT:

Structure ii.Land iii. Land & Structure iv. Livelihood

Loss of Structure:

Location of the Structure from centreline Distance from C/L _____

Type	Dimensions of Structure		Affected Portion		Affected Built up Area (Sqm) with ROW		
	Length	Breath	Length	Breath	Single / Double Story		
					Roof	Wall	Floor
Pucca							
Semi							
Katcha							

Loss of Land:

For the land to be lost indicate the ownership and extent of area (in acres/ Sqmtrs):

Owned	Govt	Leased	Trust	Temple	Church	Mosque
Bus stop	Pond	Community Hall	Arch	Hand Pump	Public Tap	Tank
Statue	Govt School		Others (specify)			

Area owned and operated

Type of land	Owned	Leased in	Leased out	Encroached	Total	Area cultivated	Extent of Loss
Irrigated							
Un irrigated Orchard							
Others							
Total							
Extent of Loss							

Productivity

		Area (Ha)		
		Irrigated	Un irrigated	Orchard
Kharif				
Rabi				
Others				

Value of Land

Type of Land	Prevailing Rate of Land (Rs / acre)
Residential Land	
Commercial land	
Irrigated	
Un Irrigated	
Orchard	
Others	

HEALTH STATUS

Was any member of your family affected by any illness in last one year?

If 'Yes' please indicate the details

S. No	Type of Disease	Treatment taken
1		
2		
3		

Allopathic – 1 Homeopathic – 2 Ayurveda – 3 Unani – 4

Other traditional methods – 5 No treatment – 6

Have you heard of HIV/AIDS Yes / No

If Yes, do you know how it spreads and prevention methods Yes / No

If Yes, what was the source of information

Print media 2. Radio 3. TV
Govt. Campaign 5. NGO 6. Other (Specify)

MIGRATION

Do you or any of your family members migrate for work? Yes / No

If 'Yes' how many members and for how many days / months in a year

No. of members_____ No. of Days_____

Where do you migrate?

Within district 2. Outside district 3. Outside the state 4. Other Country

What kind of jobs is undertaken?

Agricultural Labour 2. Non Agricultural Labour

Trade & Business 4. Others (Specify)

How much do you earn? Rs/month:_____

Trend of Migration

Once in a year 2. Twice in a year 3. Every alternative year

Once in a quarter 5. Every month 6. No regular interval

What time of the year do you migrate?

Summer 2. Winter 3. Rainy season 4. No particular season

WOMEN STATUS

Kindly give the time spent by women members in the following activities

S. No	Economic / Non-economic Activities	Avg No. of hours spent per day
1	Cultivation	
2	Allie Activities	
3	Sale of forest products	
4	Trade & business	
5	Agricultural labour	
6	Non Agricultural labour	
7	HH Industries	
8	Services	

S. No	Economic / Non-economic Activities	Avg No. of hours spent per day
9	Household Work including cooking	
10	Taking care of infants/children	
11	Fetching water and collecting fuel wood	
12	Relaxation & Entertainment	
13	Others (Specify)	

** Dairy, Poultry, Piggery, Sheep rearing, Goatry etc.

If, engaged in economic activities total income Rs_____year/month_____

Does your women member have any say in the decision making of household matters?

Yes / No

If 'Yes' indicate their role in the following:

S. No	Issues	Yes	No
1	Financial Matters		
2	Education Matters		
3	Health care of child		
4	Purchase of assets		
5	Day to day activities		
6	On social function and marriages		
7	Others		

PERCEPTION ABOUT THE PROJECT

Are you aware that the state road passing through your area is under development?

Yes / No

If No, explain them about the project. If yes and after explanation, ask the following

What benefits do you foresee from the project?

- Improved mobility
- Greater accessibility to education / health services
- Greater opportunities for economic activities
- Improved employment opportunities
- Higher wages
- Greater access to markets
- Realization of higher prices for the produce

- Increase in the value of the land and structures
- Any others (specify)
- Do you also expect any adverse or negative impacts of the project?
- Yes / No (if No, draw the attention to the potential losses expected and if he response is still No, end the interview)
- If Yes, what are these?
- Loss of land and other assets
- Vulnerability to accidents
- Loss of common civic infrastructure
- Loss of access to common properties
- Increased water logging
- Increased incidence of HIV/AIDS and other diseases
- Women, children and ages are at risk
- Dusting and pollution during construction
- Increased noise pollution
- Any other (specify)

How do you think women will affect or benefit differently from the project?

Annexure IV: Grama Sabha Resolutions Details

(All the 31 villages GP RESOLUTIONS (2 villages GP resolutions are still pending - Issue villages – Barapalle and Hukumpeta villages) along with PHOTOGRAPHS have been attached as Zipped folder)

STATUS OF GP RESOLUTIONS ALONG PA ROAD (33 VILLAGES)				
S. No	Mandal Name	Name of village/town/habitation	Date of GP / PESA Resolution	Summary of GP Resolution
DUMBRIGUDA				
1	Dumbriguda	Pantalachinta	27th July, 2021	<p>In the Grama Sabha, the 3G notification that has been released as part of the proposed Paderu to Araku (upto Bhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh was discussed in the presence of village Tahasildar. Since few of the farmers were losing their land there was an extensive discussion on the compensation package that is being announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh.</p> <p>The consultants, NGO officials and the village revenue officials have explained in detail to the villages the perceived benefits that are to be accrued due to the implementation of the proposed project road widening. The village revenue officials have collected the Bank account details, Aadhar card details and revenue record details of all the villagers along with survey numbers for immediate remittance of the compensation duly following the procedures. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the other villagers as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.</p>
2	Dumbriguda	Antriguda	28th July, 2021	<p>In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (upto Bhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out and also it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the other villagers as signed below</p>

				along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.
3	Dumbriguda	Pedapadu	28th July, 2021	<p>In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the survey numbers and 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation package that is being announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh.</p> <p>The consultants, NGO officials and the village revenue officials have also explained in detail to the villages the perceived benefits that are to be accrued due to the implementation of the proposed project road widening. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.</p>
4	Dumbriguda	Nimmagedda	27th July, 2021	<p>In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the survey numbers and 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation package that is being announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The consultants, NGO officials and the village revenue officials have also explained in detail to the villages the perceived benefits that are to be accrued due to the implementation of the proposed project road widening. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road</p>

				widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.
5	Dumbriguda	Kusumavalasa	28th July, 2021	In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the survey numbers and 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation package that is being announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The consultants, NGO officials and the village revenue officials have also explained in detail to the villages the perceived benefits that are to be accrued due to the implementation of the proposed project road widening. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.
6	Dumbriguda	Kuriudi	27th July, 2021	In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the survey numbers and 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation package that is being announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The consultants, NGO officials and the village revenue officials have also explained in detail to the villages the perceived benefits that are to be accrued due to the implementation of the proposed project road widening. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along

				with the villagers as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.
7	Dumbriguda	Dumbriguda	03rd August, 2021	<p>In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands and those who were losing housing plots due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the survey numbers and 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation package that is being announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Few of the names mentioned that were read out during the convened meeting were wrong and this was brought to the notice of the village revenue official (V.R.O) who has promised to look in to the same and correct the list. In the meeting it was also informed to the villagers that only lower / bottom part of the road is being widened not the upper part. The consultants, NGO officials and the village revenue officials have also explained in detail to the villages the perceived benefits that are to be accrued due to the implementation of the proposed project road widening. Speaking on the occasion, the Dumbriguda village Sarpanch have explained in detailed to the villagers on the benefits to be accrued to the current and future generations, due to this road widening and also assured villagers who were losing the land, of the amount to be remitted to their respective bank accounts and there would not be any problem regarding the same.</p> <p>The villagers were happy due to the fact that due to the construction of the bypass road along this stretch, 5 villages would be benefitted not only in terms of mobility but also in terms of decrease in distance etc. The villagers have requested for the start of the road widening works only for complete compensation has been paid to those villagers who have been losing their houses and petty shops. Villagers have expressed</p>

				<p>their apprehension that they are losing drinking water borewell in the santavalasa village, which was very useful to them and have requested to look into the same. A villager by name Shri. GollariKesavaRao (S/o Shri. Arjun) has communicated during the meeting that survey number - 31-5 is not registered under the villagers losing their and hence requested for registering of the survey number 4-1B (1.00 cents) of Pedapadu village and registering of the survey number 31-5 (0.98 cents) of Dumbriguda village. Speaking on the occasion, Mandal CPM member Shri. Poturaju communicated that all those survey numbers who would be losing their land in road widening should be thoroughly enquired and justice should be done to them regarding the compensation package. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village, they are welcoming the same and have sincerely requested for the compensation package to be remitted their bank accounts at earliest possible and then start the road widening work.</p>
8	Dumbriguda	Gondiguda	28th July, 2021	<p>In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the survey numbers and 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation package that is being announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The consultants, NGO officials and the village revenue officials have also explained in detail to the villages the perceived benefits that are to be accrued due to the implementation of the proposed project road widening. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road</p>

				widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.
9	Dumbriguda	KosangiBalluguda	28th July, 2021	In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the survey numbers and 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation package that is being announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The consultants, NGO officials and the village revenue officials have also explained in detail to the villages the perceived benefits that are to be accrued due to the implementation of the proposed project road widening. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.
10	Dumbriguda	Araku	24th July, 2021	In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation packages that is being announced as a part of the resettlement and rehabilitation measure. The compensation being announced was Rs 8 lakhs per acre in addition to the another 10 lakhs has been requested from the collectors office. In the GP resolution, JE, Mr. Ramesh have discussed extensively on the proposed project road with the villagers and also gave them confidence that the compensation will be given to them at any cost not only for land that they have been losing but also gave assurance to the villagers that compensation will be paid for the trees that are being lost as well. Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Bodari Krishna Rao communicated that 40 lakhs per acre should be paid as compensatory measure since Araku is a tourist location. Speaking on the occasion, sarpanch of Araku village opined that compensation per acre

				should be fixed between Rs 30 lakhs to Rs 40 lakhs since the farmers who have been losing their land permanently and also they are dependent solely on that land for eking out their livelihood. It has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.
11	Dumbriguda	Billaputtu	28th July, 2021	In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation packages that is being announced as a part of the resettlement and rehabilitation measure. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.
12	Dumbriguda	Kinchmanda	05th August, 2021	In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers (Shri. Vantala Milli, S/o Needu, Shri. Bantu Krishna, S/o Lakshmaiah, Konepu Sombra, S/o Pothanna who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation packages that is being announced as a part of the resettlement and rehabilitation measure. IN the process of construction, Government porambok lands are also being lost due to widening of the proposed road. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.

HUKUMPETA				
13	Hukumpeta	Rangaseela	09th August, 2021	In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation packages that is being announced as a part of the resettlement and rehabilitation measure. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same
14	Hukumpeta	Baluroda	09th August, 2021	In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the survey numbers and 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation package that is being announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The consultants, NGO officials and the village revenue officials have also explained in detail to the villages the perceived benefits that are to be accrued due to the implementation of the proposed project road widening. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.

15	Hukumpeta	Masada	02nd August, 2021	In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation packages that is being announced as a part of the resettlement and rehabilitation measure. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.
16	Hukumpeta	Pedagaruvu	02nd August, 2021	In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation packages that is being announced as a part of the resettlement and rehabilitation measure. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.
17	Hukumpeta	Urrada	03rd August, 2021	<p>In the Grama Sabha resolution, it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening. It has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.</p> <p>In this village, there are no Pattadar (Title holders), farmers who are losing land hence, all the villagers during the GP resolution have</p>

				unanimously agreed that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.	
18	Hukumpeta	Gadugupalle	03rd August, 2021	In the Grama Sabha, it is decided to give the consent of the villagers for the laying of the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening passing through their village. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.	
19	Hukumpeta	Barapalle	30th October, 2021 Issue Village	Except one PAF and rest approved and the resolution passed.	4 (Sarpanch, Panchayath Secretary, Tahasildar, Village Revenue officer of the village).
20	Hukumpeta	Hukumpeta	Issue in the Village- resolution is pending.		
21	Hukumpeta	Konthili	08thAugust, 2021	GP resolution received	
22	Hukumpeta	Kontapalli	08thAugust, 2021		
23	Hukumpeta	Muliaputtu	04th August, 2021	In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out and also it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the other villagers (Especially all the pattadar land owners who will be losing their land) as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.	

24	Hukumpeta	Burmanguda	04th August, 2021	<p>In the Grama Sabha, the 3G notification that has been released as part of the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh was discussed in the presence of village sarpanch, secretary and village revenue officer. Since few of the farmers were losing their land, there was an extensive discussion on the compensation package that is being announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh.</p> <p>In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the villagers stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.</p>
25	Hukumpeta	Patimamidi	04th August, 2021	<p>In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the survey numbers and 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation package that is being announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh.</p> <p>The consultants, NGO officials and the village revenue officials have also explained in detail to the villages the perceived benefits that are to be accrued due to the implementation of the proposed project road widening. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.</p>

ARAKU VALLEY

26	Araku Valley	Kantabamsuguda	10th August, 2021	In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the survey
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				<p>numbers and 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation package that is being announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The consultants, NGO officials and the village revenue officials have also explained in detail to the villages the perceived benefits that are to be accrued due to the implementation of the proposed project road widening. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.</p>
27	Araku Valley	Panirangini	06th August, 2021	<p>In the Panchayati and PESA Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the survey numbers and 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation package (as per LARR Act of 2013) that is being announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The consultants, NGO officials and the village revenue officials have also explained in detail to the villages the perceived benefits that are to be accrued due to the implementation of the proposed project road widening. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.</p>
28	Araku Valley	Ravvalaguda	06th August, 2021	<p>In the Panchayati and PESA Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands and those who were losing housing plots due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the survey numbers and 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation package (as per LARR Act of 2013) that is being announced as per the</p>

				<p>existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Speaking on the occasion, the Araku valley village Sarpanch have explained in detailed to the villagers on the benefits to be accrued to the current and future generations, due to this road widening and also assured villagers who were losing the land, of the amount to be remitted to their respective bank accounts and there would not be any problem regarding the same.</p> <p>In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village, they are welcoming the same and have sincerely requested for the compensation package to be remitted their bank accounts at earliest possible and then start the road widening work.</p>
29	Araku Valley	Bosubeda	09th August, 2021	<p>In the Grama Sabha, the 3G notification that has been released as part of the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh was discussed in the presence of village sarpanch, secretary and village revenue officer. Since few of the farmers were losing their land, there was an extensive discussion on the compensation package that is being announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh.</p> <p>In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the villagers stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.</p>
30	Araku Valley	Gadyaguda	09th August, 2021	<p>In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the survey numbers and 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation package that is being announced as per the</p>

				<p>existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh.</p> <p>The consultants, NGO officials and the village revenue officials have also explained in detail to the villagers the perceived benefits that are to be accrued due to the implementation of the proposed project road widening. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.</p>
31	Araku Valley	New balluguda	09th August, 2021	<p>In the Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the survey numbers and 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation package that is being announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The consultants, NGO officials and the village revenue officials have also explained in detail to the villagers the perceived benefits that are to be accrued due to the implementation of the proposed project road widening. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.</p>
32	Araku Valley	Yandapalliv alasa	06th August, 2021	<p>In the Panchayati and PESA Grama Sabha, the names of the farmers who are losing their lands due to the proposed Paderu to Araku (uptoBhalluguda) section of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh road widening were read out as per the survey numbers and 3G notification along with extensive discussion on the compensation package (as per LARR Act of 2013) that is being announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The consultants, NGO officials and the village revenue officials have also explained in detail</p>

				to the villages the perceived benefits that are to be accrued due to the implementation of the proposed project road widening. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the same.
33	Araku Valley	Chompikott avalasa	This village was wrongly identified for land acquisition. As per MRO records, there is no Pvt land acquisition in this village, only 1 or 2 cents of Govt land acquisition is there.	

**Annexure V: Photographs of Socio Economic Survey & Public Consultations
conducted along PA road**



Public consultation at Dumbriguda Mandal



Land owners participating in Public Consultation meeting at
Dumbriguda



Public consultation at Hukumpet Mandal



Land owners participating in PC meeting at
Hukumpetmandal



Public consultation at Araku Valley Mandal



Land owners participating in PC meeting at
Araku valley mandal



Land Owner's interview being conducted at
village Kuridi



Structures owner's interview being
conducted at village Kinchumanda



Land Owner's interview being conducted at
village Gadugupalli



Structure Owner's interview being
conducted at village Kotnapalli

Annexure VI: Participants List for Public Consultations at Hukumpeta, Paderu and Dumbriguda Mandals

Annexure VI: Participants List for Public Consultations at Hukumpeta, Paderu and Dumbriguda Mandals

MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS (GOVERNMENT OF INDIA)

Public Consultation Participation List

Public Consultation meeting at Hukumpeta			Date: 17/03/2021
Name of the Road: Paderu to Arakavally (NH 516)			
Venue: MDO office, Hukumpeta			
No of Villages covered	18	Mandal: Hukumpeta & Paderu	
Participants present from		No. of villages	
District: Visakhapatnam			
S.No	Name of the Participant	Age/Sex(M/F)	Signature
1.	S. S. S. S. S. S.	48 (M)	S. S. S. S. S.
2.	S. S. S. S. S. S.	45 (F)	S. S. S. S. S.
3.	S. S. S. S. S.	45 (M)	S. S. S. S. S.
4.	S. Chinnababu	31 (M)	S. Chinnababu
5.	P. Venkateswar Rao	36 (M)	P. Venkateswar Rao
6.	U. S. S. V. Prasad	26 (M)	U. S. S. V. Prasad
7.	K. Suresh	38 (M)	K. Suresh
8.	S. Battababu	45 (M)	S. Battababu
9.	K. Mahipatraya	49 (M)	K. Mahipatraya
10.	V. Chandrababu	46 (F)	V. Chandrababu
11.	K. Ravendrapalad	28 (M)	K. Ravendrapalad
12.	P. Krishna Chaitanya	21 (M)	P. Krishna Chaitanya
13.	G. Dilip Kumar	23 (M)	G. Dilip Kumar
14.	K. Gopala Rao	28 (M)	K. Gopala Rao
15.	J. Indira	35 (F)	J. Indira
16.	S. S. S. S. S.	60 (F)	S. S. S. S. S.
17.	S. S. S. S. S.	36 (F)	S. S. S. S. S.

**MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS
(GOVERNMENT OF INDIA)**

18.	S. S. Sathya	52 (F)		S. S. Sathya
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S.No	Name of the Participant	Age/Sex(M/F)	Phone/Mobile No	Signature
19.	P. Ganga Bhonai	31 (F)		P. Ganga Bhonai
20.	O. Bulli Baby	41 (M)		(Signature)
21.	O. Belur Raju	28 (M)		Belur
22.	O. Bhanu Prasad	64 (M)		
23.	T. L. R. Ramesh	32 (M)		T. L. R. Ramesh
24.	S. V. R. Ramesh	66 (M)		
25.	J. R. R. Ramesh	61 (M)		
26.	S. V. R. Ramesh	42 (M)		Ramesh
27.	S. V. R. Ramesh	33 (M)		Ramesh
28.	S. V. R. Ramesh	62 (M)		
29.	S. V. R. Ramesh	32 (M)		S. V. R. Ramesh
30.	S. V. R. Ramesh	61 (M)		K. R. R. Ramesh
31.	S. V. R. Ramesh	23 (M)		P. S. R. Ramesh
32.	S. V. R. Ramesh	29 (M)		S. V. R. Ramesh
33.	P. S. R. Ramesh	34 (F)		
34.	J. R. R. Ramesh	39 (M)		Ally

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(GOVERNMENT OF INDIA)**

	V. Eswarudu	31 (m)	8500365461	V. Eswarudu
36.	V. Srinivasulu Reddy	52 (m)		

**MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS
(GOVERNMENT OF INDIA)**

S.No	Name of the Participant	Age/Sex(M/F)	Phone/Mobile No	Signature
37.	S. Srinivasulu Reddy	55 (M)		
38.	K. Pothu Raju	32 (M)		K. Pothu Raju
39.	S. Srinivasulu Reddy	45 (M)		
40.	G. Sankar Kumar	28 (M)		G. Sankar Kumar
41.	M. Rethalamma	39 (F)		M. Rethalamma
42.	S. Srinivasulu Reddy	52 (M)		
43.	K. Chandra Babu	36 (M)		
44.	P. Anand Kumar	83 (M)		P. Anand Kumar
45.	P. Ram Babu	35 (M)		P. Ram Babu
46.	S. Srinivasulu Reddy	66 (M)		
47.	K. Gangaiah	44 (M)		K. Gangaiah
48.	K. Giri Babu	27 (M)		K. Giri Babu
49.	G. Lakshminarayana	67 (M)		G. Lakshminarayana
50.	S. Venkata Ramana	43 (M)		S. Venkata Ramana
51.	R. Srinivasulu Reddy	47 (M)		R. Srinivasulu Reddy
52.	S. Srinivasulu Reddy	36 (M)		S. Srinivasulu Reddy
53.	G. Srinivasulu Reddy	40 (M)		G. Srinivasulu Reddy
	K. Srinivasulu Reddy	36 (M)		K. Srinivasulu Reddy

55	K. Suresh Babu	39 (m)		K. Suresh Babu
56	K. Suresh Babu	45 (m)		K. Suresh Babu
57	R. Suresh Babu	32 (m)		R. Suresh Babu
58	R. Suresh Babu	28 (m)		R. Suresh Babu
59	P. Suresh Babu	30 (m)		P. Suresh Babu
60		40 (m)		
61	R. Suresh Babu	61 (m)		
62	P. Suresh Babu	64 (m)		
63	P. Suresh Babu	45 (m)		
64	K. Suresh Babu	50 (m)		K. Suresh Babu
65	K. Suresh Babu	34 (m)		K. Suresh Babu
66	P. Suresh Babu	66 (m)		
67	P. Suresh Babu	62 (m)		
68	P. Suresh Babu	36 (F)		
69	P. Suresh Babu	45 (F)		
70	R. Suresh Babu	29 (F)		R. Suresh Babu
71	R. Suresh Babu	47 (F)		R. Suresh Babu
72	P. Suresh Babu	45 (F)		P. Suresh Babu
73	J. Suresh Babu	25 (m)		J. Suresh Babu
74				
75				
76				
77				

PublicConsultation Participation List

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S.No	Name of the Participant	Age/Sex (M/F)	Phone/Mobile No	Signature
19.	L. ASIRI NAZKI	27	[REDACTED]	L. Asiri
20.	S. Balakrishna	35	[REDACTED]	Balakrishna
21.	H. Sreenivas	38	[REDACTED]	H. Sreenivas
22.	K. Gopi	41	[REDACTED]	K. Gopi
23.	M. Srinivas	62	[REDACTED]	M. Srinivas
24.	Srinivas	50	[REDACTED]	Srinivas
25.	A. Gopi	38	[REDACTED]	A. Gopi
26.	Gopinath	39	[REDACTED]	Gopinath
27.	S. Srinivas	58	[REDACTED]	S. Srinivas
28.	M. Baburao	42	[REDACTED]	Baburao
29.	Ch. Kuntla Rao	32	[REDACTED]	Ch. Kuntla Rao
30.	P. Bhemananna	40	[REDACTED]	Bhemananna
31.	B. Lachanna	38	[REDACTED]	Lachanna
32.	P. Gopi	40	[REDACTED]	Gopi
33.	B. Prasad Rao	50	[REDACTED]	Prasad Rao
34.	S. Chandrababu	35	[REDACTED]	S. Chandrababu

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	N. Srinivas Kumar	48	[REDACTED]	N. Srinivas Kumar
36.	K. Chandraiah	35	[REDACTED]	K. Chandraiah
	P. Narayana	55	[REDACTED]	P. Narayana
	P. Prasad Rao	65	[REDACTED]	P. Prasad Rao
6	S. Srinivas	40	[REDACTED]	S. Srinivas
	T. B. Srinivas	35	[REDACTED]	T. B. Srinivas

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37.	P. Satyanarayan	36 (M)		
38.	K. Laicon	36 (M)		
39.	M.D. Habib	30 (M)		
40.	G. Balakrishna	34 (M)		
41.	P. Suresh Babu	33 (M)		
42.	L. Achamma	52 (F)		
43.	G. Srilakshmi	48		
44.	G. Suresh Kumar	39		
45.	P. Radhamma	41		
46.	A.B. Sachamma	37		
47.	G. Jagannathan	40		
48.	K. Suresh Babu	54		
49.	V. Suresh Babu	36		
50.	M. Gopikrishna	32		
51.	N. Chandrasekhar	42		
52.	N.			
53.	A. Ramesh	35		
54.	P. Nagash	35		

Annexure VII: Resettlement Action Plan / Tribal Development Plan (RAP/TDP) Implementation Schedule

Introduction

Implementation of RAP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for private land, compensation for structures, assistance for loss of homestead resulting in physical displacement, loss of livelihood resulting in economic displacement, obtaining options and choices from the Displaced Families, development of resettlement sites, relocation to resettlement sites and additional assistance to vulnerable household. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redressal will be an ongoing process throughout the RAP implementation period but will happen intermittently.

Schedule for Project Implementation

The proposed RAP and TDP implementation activities are divided into three broad phases viz. (i) project preparation phase, (ii) RAP/TDP implementation phase, and (iii) monitoring and reporting phase. The activities envisaged in each of these phases are discussed below.

Project Preparation Phase: The activities to be performed in this phase include: (i) establishment of PIU with a designated officer (SS) in charge of safeguards; (ii) submission of RAP to World Bank for approval (iii) appointment of NGO in PIU and (iv) establishment of GRC. The information dissemination and stakeholder consultations will commence in this stage and continue till the end of the project.

RAP & TDP Implementation Phase: In this phase, key activities will be carried out including: (i) joint verification (ii) valuation of structures (iii) preparation of micro plan (iv) R&R award enquiry (v) approval of final micro plan (vi) identification and development of resettlement site (vii) payment of compensation for land and structure (viii) payment of other rehabilitation assistances (ix) relocation of PDFs to resettlement site and (x) issuing site clearance certificate to enable commencement of civil works.

Monitoring and Reporting Phase: Internal monitoring will commence as soon as RAP /TDP implementation begins and will continue till end of RAP/TDP implementation. External monitoring will also commence from the beginning of RAP and TDP implementation.

RAP & TDP Implementation Schedule

An implementation schedule for land acquisition, payment of compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation activities in the project including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is provided in the work plan given in Table below. The following are the key implementation activities that are presented in the work plan.

- Updating of RAP and TDP based on design changes, if any
- Approval of RAP and TDP and Disclosure to ADB and MoRTH websites
- Appointment of NGOs, Nodal NGO and Package NGOs and External Monitoring consultants
- Constitution, notification and establishment of GRCs
- SIA Notification
- Verification of PAPs and Notification of PAP list
- Issue of Identity cards
- Obtaining options for resettlement and choice of resettlement site

- Operationalisation of MIS for tracking LA and R&R/ TDP Implementation progress
- Structure and land Valuation
- Disclosure of Micro plan (list of eligible PAPs and their entitlements – as per RAP)
- Disclosure of TDP and list of eligible ST PAPs with skill development training options
- LA Award
- R&R Award including assistance for non-title holders
- Relocation of CPRs
- Payment of R&R assistance
- Allotment of house sites or development of Resettlement sites, if required
- Shifting of PAPs to alternative resettlement sites
- Certification of payment of LA and R&R assistance for first milestone
- Certification of payment of LA and R&R assistance for second milestone
- Periodic monitoring and reporting
- Impact Evaluation by external monitor
- Stakeholder meeting with ST PAPs based on free, prior and informed consultation

Coordination during the Implementation Stages: The land acquisition and resettlement implementation will be co-coordinated with the timing of procurement and commencement of civil works. The required co-ordination has contractual implications, and will be linked to procurement and bidding schedules, award of contracts, and release of encumbrance free land to the contractors. The project will provide adequate notification, counseling and assistance to PDF's so that they are able to move or give up their assets without undue hardship before commencement of civil works and after receiving the compensation and R&R assistances.

The construction of resettlement sites should commence well in advance as it would take about 12-months to complete the construction and relocation of the physically displaced. The land acquisition and corresponding payment of compensation and R&R assistance with encumbrance free certification will be available prior to award of contract. The relocation of common property resources will be linked to handing over of encumbrance free land to the contractors.

Proposed RAP and TDP Implementation Schedule is shown below.

Particulars of activity	Proposed RAP and TDP Implementation Schedule													
	2018	2021				2022				2023				2024
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Impact Assessment & SIA Notification	Jul													
Preparation of LAP & strip mapping	Jul													
Baseline survey of affected persons	Jul													
Draft Notification of the 3(A) Land Acquisition	Oct													
Appointment of NGO & External Monitor														
Identification & Verification of PAPs by NGO														
Valuation of structure														
Preparation of Micro Plans for RAP/ TDP by the NGO														
Disclosure of Micro Plans														
Issuance of ID Cards														
Update draft Resettlement Plan to reflect surveys, consultations, design changes, and due diligence results														
Consultations disclosure & awareness generation based on FPIC process														

Development of Resettlement Site														
R&R Award for Titleholders & Non-Titleholders														
Issue notice to affected persons														
Skill training as required for Tribals & Non-Tribals														
Disbursement of LA compensation and R&R assistance														
Relocation of CPRs														
Certification of full payment and completion of all R&R activities														
Handover of land to contractors first & second milestone														
Periodic monitoring and report submission														
External Monitoring of RAP and TDP														

Annexure VIII: Ethnographic Profile of the Tribes

Historical Aspects:

Inscriptions indicate that the district has its origin from Kalinga Kingdom subsequently conquered by the Eastern Chalukyas in the 7th century, A.D. who ruled over it with headquarters at Vengi and it was also under the occupation of various rulers such as reddy Rajahs of Kondaveedu, the Gajapathis of Orissa, the Nawabs of Golkonda and the Moghal Emperor, Aurangzeb through a Subedar. This territory passed on to French occupation in view of succession dispute among Andhra Kings and finally it came under the British Reign. There was no Geographical grafting till 1936 in which year, consequent on the formation of Orissa State the Taluks namely Bissiom, Cuttak, Jayapore, Koraput, Malkangiri, Naurangapur, Pottangi and Ryagada in their entirety and parts of Gunpur, Paduva and Parvathipur Taluks were transferred to Orissa state. The Vishakhapatnam District was reconstituted with the remaining area and residuary portions of Ganjam district namely Sompeta, Tekkali and Srikakulam Taluks in entirety and portion of Palakamamidi, Ichapuram, Berahmpur, retained in Madras presidency. With the passage of time, the reconstituted District was found administratively unwieldy and therefore it was bifurcated into Srikakulam and Vishakhapatnam districts in the year 1950. The residuary district of Vishakhapatnam was further bifurcated and the Taluks of Vizianagaram, Gajapathinagaram, Srungavarapukota and Bheemunipatnam Taluk were transferred to the newly created Vizianagaram District in the year 1979.

Etymology:

The name Vishakhapatnam owes its origin to a tradition that some centuries ago a king of Andhra dynasty encamped on the site of the present headquarters, the town of Vishakhapatnam on his pilgrimage to Banaras. Being pleased with the place, the king built a shrine in honour of his family deity called Visakeswara to the South of the Lawson's Bay, and the district derived its name from the family deity as Visakheswarapuram which subsequently changed to Vishakhapatnam. The encroachment of waves and currents of the sea is supposed to have swept away the shrine off shore.

Bagatha:

Bagatha is a Telugu speaking tribe inhabited mainly in Vishakhapatnam, East Godavari and Vizianagaram Districts of Andhra Pradesh. They are also present in Odisha. They stand at the highest rank in the local social hierarchy. They are further divided into unilateral agnatic kin groups called Gothrams or Vamsams such as Korra (Sun), Killo or Bagh (Tiger), Gollari (Monkey), Pangli (Kite) etc., and the members of each gotram presume that they have descended from a common ancestor. These gotrams are further divided into surnames called 'intiperlu'.

The socially approved modes of acquiring mates are marriage by negotiation, marriage by capture, marriage by mutual love and elopement and marriage by service. Marriage by negotiation is widely practiced and marriage is performed in the groom's house. The practice of paying bride price is in vogue in the community. Monogamy is common form of marriage while polygamy is rarely practiced. Levirate and Sororate are in vogue. Widow re-marriage is permitted and Divorce is socially accepted.

Nuclear families are very predominant over the joint families. They are patriarchal, patrilineal and patrilocal. In the absence of son, daughter inherits the property. They perform various life cycle rituals from birth to death. They celebrate purificatory ceremony on the fifth or seventh day after the delivery. On attaining puberty the girl is kept secluded for six days in a corner of the house and on the seventh day they perform purificatory ceremony. They cremate the dead. They are abstained from eating beef and pork.

The main occupation of bagatha is agriculture while agricultural labour and collection of Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) are their subsidiary occupations. Village level council of Bagathas is called Borobai and community level council is called panchbai. The former consists of twelve members and the latter five. Most of their disputes are settled by this village council.

They worship gods and goddesses like SankuDevatha (Village deity), JakaraDevatha (goddess of rain and crops), Bali Devatha, Nandi Devatha and Durga etc. They attribute everything good or bad to these deities. They celebrate festivals like korraKothapanduga, Kandi Kothapanduga, Sama kothapanduga and Mamidikothapandugaetc before consuming them.

Konda Dora:

Konda Doras are found in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna, with very high population in Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram. They call themselves as Kubing or Kondargi in their dialect. They are divided into different clans such as Korra, Killo, Swabi, Pangi, Paralek, Mandelek, Kimudu, Ontalu, Bidaka, Somelunger, Surrek, Goolorigune, Olijukula, etc.

The traditional ways of acquiring mates are marriage by capture, marriage by elopement, marriage by negotiation and marriage by service. They customarily practice Levirate type of marriage. Polygamy is in vogue. Divorce is socially permitted.

They used to undertake only shifting cultivation. Now, they also do settled agriculture. Those in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and East Godavari no longer speak their dialect. They speak Telugu. Those in Visakhapatnam speak both Telugu and Adivasi Odiya. They eat both beef and pork.

They worship gods and goddesses like BodaDevatha, SankuDevatha, NisaniDevatha and JakaraDevatha. They celebrate festivals like Chaitra Panduga, BalliPanduga, Korra and Sama KothaPanduga, ChikkuduKothaPanduga, Pusapandoi (ceremonial eating of adda nuts) and KadaPandoi (seed charming festival).

Their traditional panchayath is headed by a chief called 'Guruvakadu'. The decision of chief is final in all the cases dealt by him. They perform community dance called 'Demsa' during vetting festival and on marriage occasions. They use musical instruments like tudumu, dappu, kiridi and pirodi.

Valmiki:

Valmiki are spread in Visakhapatnam and East Godavari. They are also seen in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and West Godavari. They claim to be the descendents of the sage Valmiki who wrote Ramayana. They practice Podu cultivation. Some of them also work as farm labourers.

They speak in a dialect of Telugu and use Telugu script. Some of them also speak a form of Odiya.

Kotia:

Kotias are concentrated in Visakhapatnam, with significant number of them settled in Srikakulam. The Kotia tribe is divided into sub groups like Benthoriya, Bartika, Dulia, Holya, Sanrona and Siddhapaiko. Kotia tribe is divided into various totemic clans like Matsya (Fish), Naga (Snake), Geedh (Eagle), Gorapitta (a bird) and each clan is further divided into different surnames. They speak a corrupt form of Odiya language.

Traditionally this community people used to acquire mates through Bodobiba (marriage by negotiation), Udaliyajibar (marriage by mutual love and elopement), Dangdigikbar (marriage by capture) and Gorjuvai (marriage by service). Their society accepts both Levirate and Sororate. They also permit for divorce and widow remarriages.

They do agriculture and raise crops like ragi, jowar, maize, paddy and vegetables like cabbage, brinjal, tomato, potato, beans, chillies, ladies finger, ginger etc. They collect forest produce like adda leaves, tamarind, broom sticks, mohua flowers and earn their livelihood by selling them to GCC (Girijan Cooperative CoRAPoration).

The traditional council of kotias is called as 'nayaklok'. It consists of Nayak (chief) and Barika (Messenger). They settle disputes in issues like theft, divorce, land, quarrels etc.

They worship gods and goddesses like peddademudu, sankudemudu, nandidemudu, jakaridemudu and Ganga devatha. They celebrate festivals like Pus purab, SoyuthPurab, Nandi purab, Ashadajathara, Gairam panduga, Peddademudupanduga, Bheema demudupanduga etc.

Nookadora or Mukhadora:

The Nookadoras are also called as Mukhadora, Racha Reddy, Mukha Raja or Nooka raja and Sabarlu. MukhaDoras are found in Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam, with considerable number living in Srikakulam and East Godavari. The tribe is divided into several exogamous clans like Korra, Gammela, Kakara, Kinchoyi, Sugra, etc. the name of the clan is prefixed to their names. The elders of the community wear sacred thread and tulasi beads.

The major ways of acquiring mates are marriage by negotiation, marriage by elopement, marriage by capture and marriage by service. The polygamous marriages are very common among mukhadoras. The society permits for levirate and sarorate.

They are considered at a social status just below that of Bhagatha. They do agriculture and collect forest produce. They speak Telugu and Adivasi Odiya. They are abstained from eating beef and pork.

They worship Bodo devatha, Jakaradevatha, Sankudevatha, Nishanidevatha and Ganga devatha. The most important festival celebrated by Mukhadora is Chaitra festival.

Kammara:

Kammaras are concentrated in Visakhapatnam and East Godavari. A significant population of them is spread over all the districts of Andhra Pradesh. They are also called Konda Kammaras and Ojas. Kammara tribe is divided into various totemic clans like Korra (Sun), Killo (Tiger), Bhalu (Bear), Samardi (Flower) and Pangi (Kite) to regulate marital relations among them.

They are traditionally blacksmiths and carpenters. They make agricultural tools for farmers and receive in kind in return. Some of them are giving up their traditional occupation and undertaking agriculture as their livelihood. They speak Telugu.

The socially approved forms of marriage among Kammaras are Marriage by mutual love and elopement, marriage by capture, marriage by service and marriage by negotiation. Both levirate and sororate are in vogue. Kammaras eat Beef and Pork.

Kammaras worship Nisahanidevatha, Sankudevatha, Jakiridevatha and Gangamma. They perform festivals like Chaitrapurab, GangammaPanduga and new fruit crop eating ceremonies such as Mamidikotha, Kandikotha, Chikkudotha and KorraKotha, Samakotha. They perform Dimsa folk dance along with other tribal groups.

They have traditional tribal council of their own, which regulates the social life of Kammaras and to settle the disputes. Kammaras have been living in symbiosis with other tribes of the area.

Khonds / Kodhus:

Khonds are seen in the dense hill tracts of Visakhapatnam. A significant number of them are seen in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and East Godavari. They are also seen in Bihar, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. They are also known as 'Samantha', 'Kodu', 'Jatapu', 'Jatapu Dora', 'Kodi', 'Kodhu', 'Kondu' and 'Kuinga'. The Khonds call themselves in their own dialect as 'Kuinga' or 'Kui Dora'. They speak Kui language which is a Dravidian language written with Odiya script.

The Khonds are divided into sub-tribes; (1) Dongria Khond, (2) Desya Khond, (3) Kuttiya Khond (4) Tikiria Khond and (5) Yeneti Khond. Each sub tribe is divided into a number of clans. Each clan has a distinct name and matrimonial alliances are permitted basing on clan names.

Monogamy is the rule. Polygamy is rare. Both levirate and sororate are in existence. Marriages by exchange, mutual love and elopement and by service are socially approved ways of acquiring mates. Consumption of beef and pork is not traditionally forbidden. They have their own dialect called 'Kui' or 'Kuvi'.

The Khonds have a traditional council consisting of four or five members headed by a man called 'Havanta', whose office is hereditary. The members of the council are selected. The main functions of the council are settlement of disputes on marriage, land and other property.

The Khonds mainly subsist on cultivation. They are experts in Podu cultivation. They grow millets like ragi, Sama and korra and oil seeds like Niger, castor and pulses like red gram in podu fields. They are adept in hunting and fishing also. They are wellversed in the preparation of handicrafts like basket, mat weaving, oil extraction etc.

They celebrate festivals called 'Hira parbu (seed charming) 'Mahaparbu (new mango fruit eating), Kumdaparbu (consuming maize and pumpkin products) etc.

Khonds perform a folk dance called 'Mayura' (peacock dance) which is an imitation of movements of peacock on every festive and marriage occasions.

Gadaba:

Gadabas are found in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari. They are also seen in Odisha. The Gadaba tribe is divided into different sub divisions viz, Bodo or Gutob, Katheri, Kolloyi etc., each sub division is endogamous and divided into various exogamous clans. The modes of acquiring mates among Gadabas are marriage by negotiation, by mutual love and elopement, by capture and by service. Family is nuclear. Widow re-marriage and divorce are permitted.

Gadaba women manufacture their own colourful sarees on their primitive looms out of fiber collected from wild plants. It is customary practice for a girl to weave her own saree for her marriage. In the past a girl is not eligible for marriage unless she knows the art of weaving of sarees and she has to weave her own sarees. But this art is becoming extinct and they are purchasing only mill made sarees.

Gadabas are cultivators and agricultural labourers. Those who inhabit the hilly areas practice shifting cultivation and they cultivate Ragi, Red gram, Niger in their Podu lands. They collect Non-Timber Forest Produce for household consumption and sale.

They worship Sankudevudu, Peddadevudu, Modakondamma, Jakaridevatha, Ippapolamma etc., and they celebrate festivals like, Eetelapanduga, Ashadapanduga (Korrakotha), Kothamasa and MaridammaPanduga. In addition to the above festivals, they worship the spirits of their ancestors.

Gadabas have their own traditional council headed by a traditional village headman known as "Naiko". His office is hereditary. He is assisted by 'Challan', (messenger) and 'Barika' (Village servant). In the religious activities, 'Desari' or "Pujari" preside over all the religious ceremonies. Gadabas are recognized as Primitive Tribal Group.

They practise shamanistic rituals. They still erect menhirs (monoliths) to commemorate the dead. This is a megalithic tradition. The women wear neck-rings weighing 500-700 g. which are removed only after death. This tribe is popular for its dance form 'Dhimsa'. They speak Austro-Asiatic and Dravidian languages. Ollari and Kondekor are different dialects spoken by them. They have their own language, Gutub.

Porja:

Porjas are seen in Visakhapatnam. A considerable number of them are also seen in Vizianagaram and East Godavari. They are also found in Assam and Odisha. They are recognized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group. They have their own dialect - Adivasi Oriya. In addition to their own dialect, they speak Telugu as well.

Porja tribe is divided into different endogamous sub-divisions or sub-groups. They are ParangiPorja, JhodiaPorja, GadabaPorja, BanangPorja, PanguPorja, KolloiPorja and DidoiPorja. Each endogamous sub-group is further divided into the following totemic clans

which are popularly known as 'bowsu' in local parlance. They are Killo (tiger), Kimudu (Bear), Korra (millet), Rambhi (bird), Pangi (kite), Ontala (snake), Gollori (monkey). The clan names are pre-fixed to the individual names. The woman gets the clan name of her husband after marriage.

The Porja family is generally nuclear. These people are patrilineal, patriarchal and patrilocal. Cross-cousin marriages are permissible among them. They marry after attaining adulthood. Monogamy is prevalent. Polygamy is rare. Divorce is permissible among them. Widow re-marriages are socially accepted. Marriage by negotiation, marriage by elopement, marriage by capture and marriage by service are socially accepted ways of acquiring mates. But marriage by negotiation is held as the most prestigious and is common. The marriage ceremony takes place at groom's house and is always accompanied by a feast and a dance. As soon as the marriage is over, the son separates himself from the family of origin and sets up his family of procreation.

Porjas worship "Bododevatha", "Sankudevatha" or "Nishanidevatha", "Jakaradevatha", "Nandi devatha", etc., in addition to the spirits of their ancestors, on every festive occasion, the ancestor worship is paramount in Porja religious life and they offer sacred food and fowls are sacrificed to the spirits of ancestors. They celebrate festivals like "GiliabParbu (hunting festival)", "Poduja" (sowing festival)", "Gotnakiya (ploughing festival)", "Amflishuva (new mango eating festival)", "Bandaponpuras, Nandi Purab", "Volpoda", "Bali devathapanduga", etc.

Porjas perform a folk dance called Jhodianat or Nandinat at the time of Nandi devatha festival. It is also known as Jillinat because the songs which are sung during this dance performance are full of expressions of love and romance. Jilli in Porja dialect means love and romance. The entire movements of dance resemble the movements of Dimsa dance but swift movements which are found in Dimsa are not found in Jhodia nat.

There is a headman for each group in a village and a leader called 'Naidu' for each village; the offices of which are hereditary and these office bearers bear the responsibility of maintaining social order within the community.

The inter-village disputes and disputes among the community people are settled by their traditional village council.

Most of the Porjas who are living in the interior places are largely subsisting on podu cultivation and collection of minor forest produce. They practice podu cultivation on hill slopes and use primitive implements like hoe cum digging stick, hand axe and sickle. They also practice plough cultivation on flat fields and irrigated terraces. Those who doesn't possess land works as agricultural labourer. The Porjas are non-vegetarians and consume beef and pork.

The dead are either cremated or buried, according to convenience. The pollution caused by death is observed for ten days and ancestor worship is observed.

Goudu:

The Goudus are pastoral tribe mainly lives in the agency tracts. The Goudu is divided into twelve endogamous sub divisions which are further divided into exogamous clans like Korra (Sun), Pangi (Kite), Killo (tiger), Vanthala (snake) and Samardhi (flower).

The main occupation of Goudu is agriculture and they also rear cattle. The popular ways of acquiring mates are: Marriage by negotiation, capture, love and elopement and service. Levirate type of marriage is also in vogue.

The Goudus have their traditional council called as 'kula panchayath' which maintains peace and harmony by settling disputes and it imposes fine on the offenders.

Manna Dora:

The social organization of Manna Dhoras is based on exogamous, patrilineal descent group called 'Kulam', 'Bamso' and 'gotram'. The major Kulams are (1) Killo, (2) Matya, (3) Gollori or Hanuman, (4) Rambhi, (5) Pangi, (6) Korra and (7) Naga. Though Kulam is exogamous, all the clans do not stand in marriageable relationship. Some of the Clans are considered to be brother clans. Nestam or Goth band bar, the traditional bond friendship is in vogue among Manna Dhoras.

Marriages by capture, by service and by elopement are also socially accepted modes of acquiring mates; marriage by negotiation is the most common mode of acquiring mate. Levirate and sororate are in practice. The consumption of beef and pork is not traditionally forbidden.

Most of them speak Telugu. But those who are living along the border areas of Orissa speak Oriya also.

They worship "Jakaradevatha", "Ganga devudu", "Sankudevatha" etc., and main festivals they celebrate are "Nishani festival", "Jakara festival", "Nandi devudu festival", "Bodo devatha festival" and "Ganga devudu festival". Besides these, they perform all "Kotha festivals".

Manna dhoras have their own traditional council called "Kula Panchayat" which consists of headman (Kula pedda) and a few members to resolve disputes among them.

Rona/Rana/Rena:

Rana is an odiya speaking tribe. Cross-cousin marriages are common and levirate and sororate are also allowed in the community. Elopement and negotiation are the modes of acquiring spouses. Bride price is paid in kind. Remarriage is allowed for widow and divorcee. Nuclear families are common. They follow the rule of patrilineal descent and patrilocal residence. Divorce is permissible.

Main occupation of Rona is settled agriculture. They work as wage labourers. Their traditional community council is headed by a 'Naidu'. They worship village gods like "Peddadevudu", "Nandidevudu", "Gangadevudu", "Jatradevudu" and ancestral spirits. They celebrate the festivals of ItukalaPanduga, KorraKotha, and JodlaPanduga besides Hindu festivals like Sivarathri, Ugadi and Diwali.

Dhulia:

This tribe traces its origin to 'Dhuli' meaning dust. They claim that they are the original inhabitants of the land, similar to the notion of 'sons of soil'. They are seen in Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and Chittoor. They have totemic exogamous clan organisation, each clan is represented by an animal.

Nuclear family is the dominant family structure. Their village goddess is NishaniDevatha, represented generally by a boulder under a tree. The village meeting place also is generally kept near to this goddess's abode. The community is dependent on agriculture. They also work as farm-labourers and collect forest produce.