



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(MoRTH)

GREEN NATIONAL HIGHWAYS CORRIDOR PROJECT

(GNHCP)

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

For

**Rehabilitation and Upgradation to two Lane with paved shoulder configurations
of Koyyuru -Paderu Road Section (Km 120+000 to Km 253+09) of NH-516E in
the State of Andhra Pradesh under Green National Highways corridor Project
(GNHCP) with the loan assistance of the World Bank.**

ABBREVIATIONS

DPR	Detailed Project report
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GoAP	Government of Andhra Pradesh
GoI	Government of India
GNHCP	Green National Highways Corridor Project
GVA	Gross Value Addition
IAY	Indira Awaas Yojana
IP	Indigenous people
IPDP	Indigenous Peoples Development Plan
MoRTH	The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
MADA	Modified Area Development Approach
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Produce
OBC	Other Backward Class
PAP's	Project Affected Persons
PDF's	Project Displaced Familiess
PDPs	Project Displaced Persons
PID	Project Information Document
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RAP	ResettlementAction Plan
R&R	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RoW	Right-of-Way
SC/ ST	Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe
SDO	Social Development Officer
WHH	Women Headed Households.
WB	World Bank

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E. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

E1. Introduction

The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRT&H), “the Authority” of Government of India (GoI), intending to provide better connectivity to various existing National Highways, has launched National Green Highways Mission (NGHM) following the promulgation of ‘Green Highways Policy’ in September 2015. Its objectives include developing a systematic framework for integrated green corridor development along NHs and building resilient ecosystems in form of green corridors for combating climate change effects. The green corridors, relevant from both climate mitigation and adaptation perspective are being seen as the solution to fulfill India’s commitment for voluntary reduction of carbon emissions. The GoI plans to carry out plantation along the NHs with participation of the local communities, farmers, NGOs, private sector, government agencies and Forest Departments (state level).

In compliance of NGHM, the MoRT&H is implementing Green National Highways Project (GNHCP) in four states with the assistance of the World Bank. Under the GNHCP, the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, MoRT&H has proposed to develop National Highway 516E, an inter-state highway located in the State of Andhra Pradesh (AP). 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. Out of total stretch in AP, a length of 208.83 km of NH-516E spread in three stretches has been selected for the development under the project and they are i) Bowdara to Vizianagaram road (26.937 km) ii) Paderu to Araku (upto Bhalluguda) (49.37 km) and iii) Koyyuru to Paderu (133.09 km).

E2. Project Purpose

The project is envisaged to augment capacity for safe and efficient movement of traffic in the National Highways (NH-516E) corridor where the intensity of traffic has increased significantly. Improvements of these selected national highways would improve connectivity, facilitate speedy and smooth transportation with less interruption at a lesser transport cost and in less time, induce economic development of existing growth centres, provide impetus for the development of new growth centres, employment generation and as a consequence poverty alleviation in the project areas would take place.

E3. Resettlement Policy Framework

RPF describing the applicable policies and provisions, process for census survey and consultations, entitlement matrix and implementation programme is prepared which is the basis for preparing this RAP. The RPF can be found at:

https://morth.nic.in/sites/default/files/RPF_GNHCP_13072021.pdf

The applicable entitlement framework for compensation and R&R assistance, as available in the RPF, is also provided in subsequent sections of this report for ready reference. The principles, process and provisions described in RPF will be adhered to while implementing this RAP.

E4. Resettlement Action Plan

The objective of this Resettlement Action Plan is to assist the affected people to improve or at least restore their living standards to the pre-impacted level and ensure timely payment of compensation and assistance. This RAP is limited to the impacts arising out of the land acquisition and physical displacement and associated impacts. The document describes the magnitude of impacts, mitigation measures proposed, eligibility criteria for availing compensations, baseline socio-economic characteristics, entitlements based on type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangement for delivering the

entitlements and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring. The budget and time table for implementation are also provided.

E5.Impacts and Land Acquisition

Land acquisition is done in the project locations as per the final alignment designs and the proposed RoW which is considered to be 24 m in the existing road, 30 m at realignment/bypasses and 17 m in the forest locations. In the proposed project road, the land is to be acquired for bypass, realignments, junction improvement, curve improvement and widening.

The socio-economic survey has been conducted during April - July 2021 to assess the loss of structures and land along the proposed road alignment. A total of 37.43 ha land is to be acquired for the project. Of the total land to be acquired for the proposed project, 30.555 ha constitute of private land and government land constitutes about 7.307 ha. This area is spread across 3 packages. The acquisition is relatively more in the 1st and 3rd packages, whereas in package 2, it is only 4.398 ha.

In all the packages, there is quite a high impact on structures. In package-3, more structures are impacted comparatively in the other two packages. As the road passes across many villages, the impact on the structures is relatively high. A sample has been collected from three packages. In package-3, 617 private structures and 43 Common Property Resources' (CPRs) have been furnished. Similarly, package 2 has 450 Pvt Structures and 59 CPRs, and package-1 has 215 and 30 private and CPRs, respectively. The package wise details are given in chapter 5. Among the project affected HHs, displaced families and livelihoods affected families are also observed. The Resettlement Action Plan is prepared for the project, based on the detailed socio-economic survey conducted for sample HHs for three packages. Among the CPRs affected, most of them are schools, temples, bus shelters etc. A summary of the total affected structures is given in

Table E-1

Table E-1: Impact of the project –structures

A. Impact on Private land (HHs)				
Impact Category	Likely Impacts (No's PAH)	Project affected - HHs	Project Displaced Families (HH)	Loss of Livelihoods due to project interventions- HHs
- Residential	1019	869	122	28
- Commercial	211	134	55	22
- Residential + Commercial	52	31	13	9
Sub-Total	1282	1034	190	59
B. Common Property Resources (CPRs)				
Category				Number
Anganavadi				2
ANM Center				1
Bore wells				2
Bus Stops				40
Churchs				3
Schools				29
Temples				34
others				20
Sub-Total				131

Source: Socio – Economic Survey, April – June 2021

The Land Acquisition detail of 39 affected villages in the project stretch are given in **Table E-2** and **Table E-3**

Table E-2: Land Acquisition Type by Area- package wise

Package	No of villages	total Survey Numbers	Pvt land	Govt land	Total Area in Hectare
1	13	97	15.025	2.375	17.4
2	12	101	4.398	0.774	5.172
3	14	333	11.132	4.158	15.29
Grand total	39	531	30.555	7.307	37.862

Source: As per LA Plan May, 2019 and 3G Gazettes 2021. Total 6 mandals, two (2) mandals repetitive.

Private land required for the project shall be acquired by the provisions of the National Highway Act, 1956 and government land required shall be transferred as per established procedures.

Table E-3: Details of private Land Survey numbers - 3 packages

Package No	No of Survey numbers for private land	No of Survey numbers for Govt. land	Total	
Package-1	78	19	97	
Package 2	81	20	101	
Package 3	251	82	333	
Total	410	121	531	
Mandal wise break up				
Package	Mandal	No of Villages	No of Survey Number	No. of HHslikely to be affected
1	G.K Veedhi	2	2	2
	Koyyuru	8	31	49
	Golugonda	3	45	187
	Total	13	78	238
2	Chinthapalli	6	43	79
	GK Veedhi	6	38	44
	Total	12	81	123
3	Chinthapalli	2	85	105
	G Madugula	10	161	249
	Paderu	2	5	8
	Total	14	251	362

The Grama sabha consultations were conducted as per PESA Act, and discussions were held along the project road with the affected tribal families and community elders. The dates of the consultations were informed in advance. The Grama Sabhas were held and resolutions were taken and the resolutions taken have been furnished below. The Golugondamandal is not part of Schedule V villages. A total of 36 villages are schedule V areas out of 39 villages and PESA resolutions were received for all 36 villages.

Table E-4: List of Grama Sabha Resolutions in Schedule- (V)Villages &dates

Pacakage	Mandal	Villages as per 3D	Resolution taken (Yes / No)	Date / remarks
Pk -1	Koyyuru	Chintalapudi, Katragedda,Nandipalem,	Yes	29.10.2020
		Pothavaram, Ramarajupalem,		
		Valasampeta,		
		Ravanapalli, Yerranaidupakula	Yes	30.10.2020
	G.K.Veedhi	Chaparathipalem	yes	4.11.2020
		Rampulu	yes	29.10.2020
	Golgonda	Krishnadevipeta	No.	Not under jurisdiction Schedule-V villages
		Lakshmipur (A.L.Puram)		
		Chidikada		
PK-2	Chinthapalli	Antharala	Yes	4.11.2020
		Chinagedda	Yes	5.11.2020
		Diguvapakulu, Krishna Puram, Lammasingi, Madigunta	Yes	10.11.2020
	G.K.Veedhi	Asarada	yes	17.11.2020
		Nimmalapalem, Chaparathi palem	yes	4.11.2020
		Pedajadumuru, Peddavalasa, Sankada		
PK 3	Chinthapalli	Tjangi, Lammasingi	Yes	4.11.2020
	G.Madugula	Balamanusanka, GangarajuMadugula,	Yes	4.12.2020
		Kistapuram, Kulupadu, Maddulabanda,		
		Madhuramamidi, Pedaurumu,		
		Pina Kiltharu, Singam, Varagupalem,		
	Paderu	Gonduru, Karakaputtu	Yes	17.11.2020
			Yes	

Source: Village resolutions meetings held during Oct& Nov2020

E6.Progressof Land Acquisition Process

As a part of the land acquisition and resettlement process, the Competent Authority of the Land Acquisition (CALA), the Government has issued various gazettes over a period of time. To incorporate some corrections, few additional publications were also given by the MORTH PIU, Araku. PIU has also initiated the hiring of an agency to implement the RAP, the details of the process progress are as follows:

Table E-5: Sequence of the LA and RAP Process Activities

Sl No.	Gazette Notification	Packages	Gazette Date	Division	Gazette S.O. No.
1	3A	I	19.10.2020	Narsipatnam	3674(E)
		I II III	28.10.2020	Paderu	3864(E)
2	3D	I	07.04.2021	Narsipatnam	1464(E)

SI No.	Gazette Notification	Packages	Gazette Date	Division	Gazette S.O. No.
3		I	07.04.2021	Paderu	1465(E)
		II	09.04.2021	Paderu	1541(E)
		III	31.05.2021	Paderu	2081(E)
	Additional 3(A)	I	01.11.2021	Narsipatnam	4553(E)
		I II III	22.011.2021	Paderu	4822(E)

Source: PD – PIU –MoRTH Vishakhapatnam

E7. RAP Budget

A resettlement budget has been estimated taking into account the ongoing market rate and its guidelines for compensation for land; R&R assistance and administrative costs. The estimated Resettlement Budget is **INR 38.98Crores**.

E.8 Grievance Mechanism

The project RP implementation efficient grievance mechanism consisting of GRC will assist the DPs in resolving their queries and complaints. The Centralized Public Grievance Redress And Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) is an online web-enabled system over NICNET developed by NIC, is also used to enable submission of grievances by the aggrieved citizens from anywhere and anytime (24x7) basis to Ministries/Departments/Organizations who scrutinize and take action for speedy and favorable redress of these grievances. Aggrieved persons can also utilize the state government platform, Spandana, which is One-Stop public grievance platform for the citizens of Andhra Pradesh. 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.

1.0 DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1. Project Background

The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRT&H), “the Authority” of Government of India (GoI), with an aim to provide better connectivity to various existing National Highways, has launched National Green Highways Mission (NGHM) following the promulgation of ‘Green Highways Policy’ in September 2015. Its objectives include developing a systematic framework for integrated green corridor development along NHs and building resilient ecosystems in form of green corridors for combating climate change effects. The green corridors, relevant from both climate mitigation and adaptation perspective, are being seen as the solution to fulfill India’s commitment for voluntary reduction of carbon emissions. The GoI plans to carry out plantation along the NHs with participation of the local communities, farmers, NGOs, private sector, government agencies and Forest Departments (state level).

In compliance of NGHM, the MoRT&H is implementing Green National Highways Project (GNHCP) in four states with the assistance of the World Bank. Under the GNHCP, the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, MoRT&H has proposed to develop National Highway 516E, an inter-state highway located in the State Andhra Pradesh (AP). 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. Out of total stretch in AP a length of 208.83 km of NH-516E spread in three stretches has been selected for development under the project: i) Bowdara to Vizianagaram road (26.937 km) ii) Paderu to Araku (up to Bhalluguda) (49.37 km) and iii) Koyyuru to Paderu (133.09km).

Feasibility cum Detailed Project Report (DPR) preparation was entrusted to M/s. Mukesh & Associates Consultant & Engineers in a joint venture with Artefact Projects Ltd., Nagpur (Package no. NH/AP R&B-09) for Koyyuru – Chaprathipalem- Lambasingi -Paderu in the State of Andhra Pradesh, for up-gradation to Two Lanes with paved shoulder / four-lane configurations.

The assigned work was sanctioned with a letter reference APR & BD through their letter Lr. No/600/New NH/Pckg-5/EE (NH&CRF) DEE-6/AEE-3/2015-16, Agreement Number L.S.CR AGREEMENT NO: dated 03.08.2016.

The Project highway location starts from Koyyuru (17°38'9.47"N Latitude, 82°13'58.49"E Longitude) and ends near Paderu (18° 5'58.52"N Latitude, 82°40'20.65"E Longitude) connecting to Rajahmundry to Vizianagaram. The existing length of project highway is 133.09 Km.

1.2 Project Purpose

The project is envisaged to augment capacity for safe and efficient movement of traffic in the National Highways (NH-516E) corridor where the intensity of traffic has increased significantly. Improvements of these selected stretches of national highways would improve connectivity, facilitate speedy and smooth transportation of bulk goods with less interruption at a lesser transport cost and in less time, induce economic development of existing growth centers, provide impetus for the development of new growth centers, employment generation and as a consequence poverty alleviation in the project areas. In this context, some of the major social development objectives of the project comprise the following:

- Everybody concerned is a partner in the development process;
- No one is adversely affected due to the implementation of the project; any adverse impact is to be proportionately mitigated;
- Maximization of the benefits to the people arising from the road rehabilitation and capacity augmentation programme while minimizing the negative social impacts on the affected people by incorporating the social safety measures.

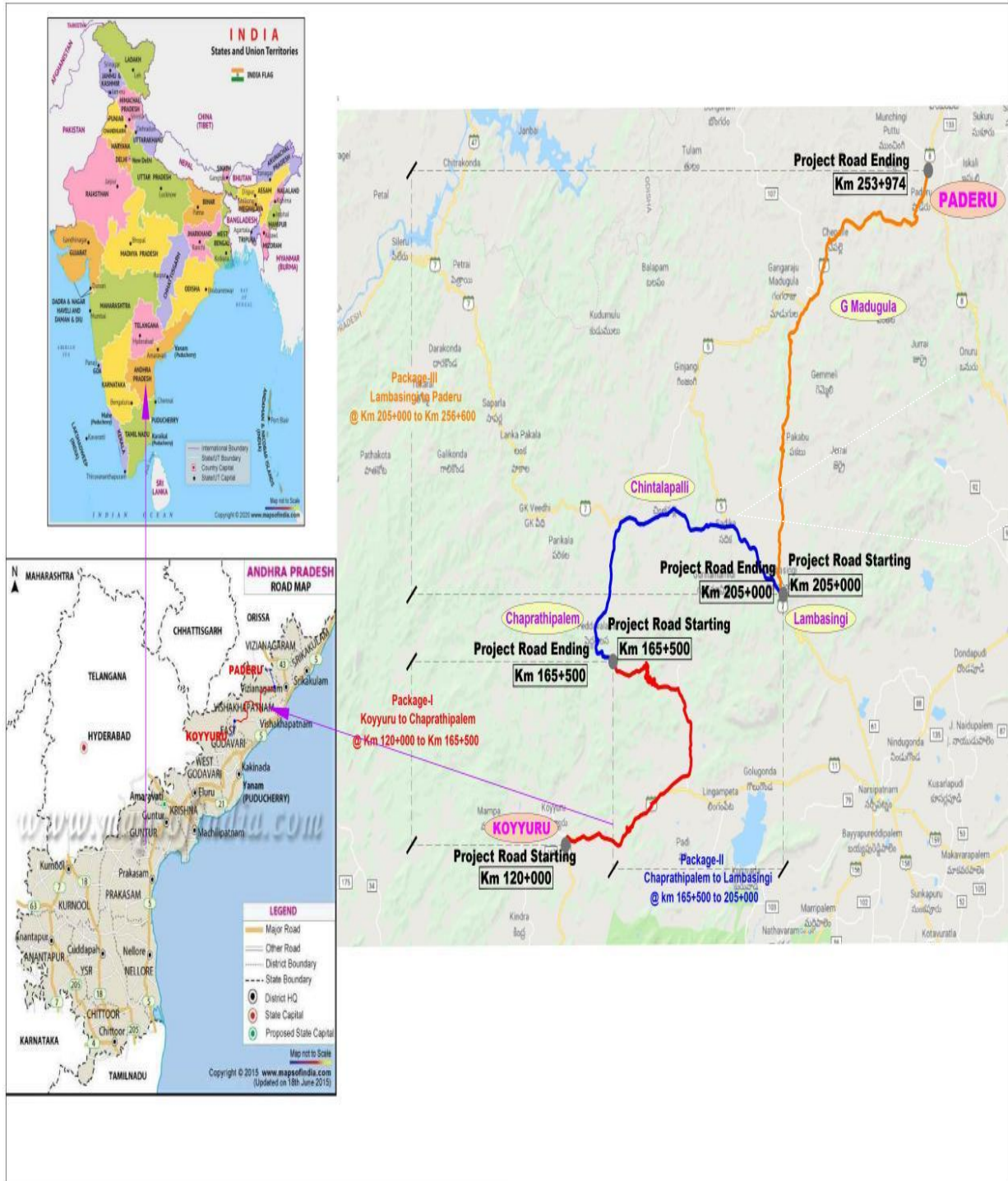
1.3 Project Road description

The Project highway location starts from Koyyuru (17°38'9.47"N Latitude, 82°13'58.49"E Longitude) and ends near Paderu (18° 5'58.52"N Latitude, 82°40'20.65"E Longitude) connecting to Rajahmundry to Vizianagaram. The existing length of project highway is 135.687 Km. While the project stretch traverses through rolling and hilly terrain and have mostly poor geometry except few locations where curve improvement may not be required. The Project road is located in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh.

The project road section from Koyyuru to Paderu passes through rural and semi urban sections. The Major settlements along the project road are K.D Peta, Lammasingi, GangarajuMadugula and Paderu. 70 % of the existing road is in moderate to poor condition. 46.14% project road is single lane, 27.597 % road is intermediate lane to Two Lane, and 26.260 % road is two lane. The proposed project road between Koyyuru -Paderu will facilitate the transportation of agriculture produce from the surrounding areas in Visakhapatnam district to their market places in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa by enabling movement of heavy vehicles in all weather conditions.

NH-516E serves major arterial road for North West part of Andhra Pradesh state and Connects Bharatmala Corridors viz, NH-16 (AH45) at Rajahmundry and NH-26 at Vizianagaram to Jagdalpur at Chhattisgarh state improving the lower weaker sections of the region. The project road section from Koyyuru to Paderu passes through rural and semi urban sections. The existing pavement of the project road is flexible. There are 268 cross drainage structure including major and minor bridges, causeways and pipe culverts which include 01 Major and 21 Minor bridges along the project highway.

Figure 1-1:KeyMapoftheProject



1.4 Importance and Need of the project:-

The project alignment is an amalgamation of SH-38, Panchayat Roads and other roads passing mainly through Koyyuru, Krishnadevipeta, Nallagonda and Chaprathipalem town which forms an important artery for the movement of goods from Rajamundry, Vijayawada moving towards the States of Chennai, Odisha and West Bengal.

Thus the aim of the project is to provide connectivity between important towns with high quality roads which will have a significant impact on the standard of living of people, their livelihoods, assets, communication systems, establishment of agriculture infrastructure etc.in these areas. The project alignment is mainly passing through tribal villages.

The entire project alignment Koyyuru - Paderu road of 133.09km length is divided into three packages:

S. N	Package	Design Chainage (km)	Section	Length(Km)
1	Package I	km 120+000 – km 165+500	Koyyuru – Chaprathipalem	45.500
2	Package II	km 165+500 – km 205+000	Chaprathipalem - Lammasingi	39.500
3	Package III	km 205+000 – km 253+09	Lammasingi -Paderu	48.094
Total Project Length				133.09

At present the existing road has a main connectivity from Narsipatnam to Krishnadevipeta&Koyyuru town. And road is as per State Highway (SH) and Other District Road (ODR) specification. Thus the proposal is to upgrade the existing Highway to National Highway (NH) specifications. In addition to these, number of structures require up gradation/Reconstruction/widening to 2-lane/4 lane with paved shoulder configuration.

It is also found that some sections of project road has improper earthen shoulders and Road top level which is less below to existing ground level. In such sections the road requires to be further raised and reconstructed.

1.4.1 Population Influence on the Region

The project will pass through Vishakapatnam district of AP which has total population of 84580777, out of which Vishakapatnam district has population of 4290589. The project is expected to boost the economic and industrial growth to the area. The **Table 1-1** represent the population of broadly influencing regions on the project road.

Table 1-1. Population of broadly influencing regions on the project road

S. No.	District	Population	No. of HHs
1	Visakhapatnam	4290589	1097042
Andhra Pradesh State		84580777	21022588

Source: District census Handbook, 2011

1.5 Existing Road Conditions

(a) Right-of-Way

The existing RoW on the project corridor varies from minimum of 16 m and maximum of 28 m as per the village revenue maps.

(b) Major Villages/towns on Project Road:

The project road falls in Visakhapatnam District which passes through Koyyuru, K.D Peta, Chintapalli, Lammasingi and Paderu and also provides connectivity to around 71 villages.

(c) Junctions

The list of various types of junctions along the project road as per the proposed corridor is detailed in **Table 1-**

Table 1-2: Improvement proposal of Various Intersections in project road
Major Junction

Sl. No	Name of Intersection	Existing Chainage (Km)	Connecting To	Type of Junction
1	Pothavaram	45/218 of SH-38	Koyyuru	Y
2	Lakshmipur	0/000 of SH-38 of ODR	Narasipatanam	Y
3	Rinthada	42/410 (ODR) & 54/149 (MDR)	Narasipatnam-Chintapalli-Sileru	Y
4	Chintapalli	48/714 (MDR)	Meduru –G.Madugula	T
5	Lothuguda	39/245 (MDR)	Vangasari –Meduru - G.Madugula	Y
6	Lammasingi	26/509(ODR) & 29/420(MDR)	Lothugadda - Narasipatnam	Y
7	Pedavurumu	0/000 (ODR) & 22/337 (MDR)	Lothugadda - Chintapalli	Y
8	Gudivada	0/000 of MDR	K.J.Puram	Y

Minor Junction

S. No	Name of Intersection	Existing Chainage (Km)	Connecting To	Type of Junction	Remarks
1.		38/507 of SH-38	Kakarapadu	VR	Y
2.		29/957 of SH-38	Yerranaidupakalu	VR	Y
3.		04/117 of ODR	Ramarajapalem	VR	T
4.		08/848 of ODR	Teegalametta	VR	T
5.	Peddavalasa	31/558 (ODR)	Jadumuru	VR	T

S. No	Name of Intersection	Existing Chainage (Km)	Connecting To	Type of Junction	Remarks
6.	Yernapalli	36/728 (ODR)	Sankada	VR	Y
7.	Asurada	38/855 (ODR)	Asuradda	VR	T
8.	Antherla	51/800 (MDR)	Antherla	VR	Y
9.	Antherla	49/760 (MDR)	Meduru	VR	T
10.	Chinnagedda	47/279 (MDR)	Bayalukinchangi	VR	T
11.	Diguvapakalu	33/276 (MDR)	Siripuram	VR	T
12.	Diguvapakalu	32/662 (MDR)	Kommangi	VR	Y
13.	Chitralagumpa	32/395 (MDR)	Yerrabanda	VR	T
14.	Chinthaluru&Lammas	20/785 (ODR)	Chinthaluru	VR	+
15.	Kitumula	14/500 (ODR)	Ranchapanukulu	VR	T
16.	Singarbha	21/193 (ODR)	Singarbha	VR	T
17.	Rachakanuku	11/406 (MDR)	Rachakanuku	VR	Y
18.	Vallai&Goddalipadu	7/700 (MDR)	Vallai, Bantruthputtu	VR	Y
19.	Gudivada	0/925 (MDR)	Gudivada	VR	Y

(d) Carriageway:

The present carriageway of the Project Highway is Two-Lane/two lane with paved Shoulders. The type of the existing pavement is flexible as detailed in below **Table 1-3**.

Table 1-3: Existing carriageway Details of Project Road

S.No	Existing Chainage(Km)		Width (m)	Remarks
	From	To		
1.	45/900 (SH38)	41/000	5.50	SH -38
2.	41/000 (SH38)	30/000	7.00	
3.	30/000 (SH38)	27/000	5.5m	
4.	0/000 (ODR)	3/000	5.5m	ODR (Route From K.D.Peta to Rintada)
5.	3/000 (ODR)	26/468	3.50m	
6.	26/468 (ODR)	42/410	3.5	

S.No	Existing Chainage(Km)		Width (m)	Remarks
	From	To		
7.	54/149 (ODR)	29/952	7.0	MDR (Route From Narasipatanam to Sileru)
8.	29/914 (MDR)	29/420 (MDR) & 26/509 (ODR)	7.00	
9.	26/378 (ODR)	14/778 (ODR)	3.50	ODR (Route From GangarajuMadugula to Lammasingi)
10.	14/778 (ODR)	14/282 (ODR)	3.50	
11.	14/282(ODR)	9/760 (ODR)	3.50	
12.	9/760 (ODR)	9/209 (ODR)	3.50	
13.	9/209 (ODR)	1/056 (ODR)	3.50	
14.	1/056 (ODR)	0/000 (MDR)	3.50	MDR (Route From GangarajuMadugula to Paderu)
15.	22/337(MDR)	0/000(MDR)	5.5 to 7.00	

(e) Salient Features of the Existing Project Road:

The existing features of the current project road are summarized in below **Table 1-4**.

Table 1-4: Summary of Existing Features of Project Road

S. No.	Description	Details
1	Road Section	Koyyuru -Paderu
2	Location	Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh
3	Major Villages/Towns	Koyyuru, K.D Peta, ChintapalliLammasingiand Paderu
4	Terrain	Plain,Hilly & Rolling Terrain
5	Land use	The land along the project road is mostly agricultural except at built up areas, where there is nominal barren land.
6	Junctions	08 major junctions, 19 minor junctions
7	Carriage way width(m)	3.5 m to 7.0 m
8	Shoulder width(m)	Single lane, Intermediate lane and two lane
9	Right of way(m)	16 to 28 m
10	Type of soil	Salty clay, Sandy Silty clay and clay
11	Structures	Major Bridge:01
		Minor Bridge:21
		Culverts: 119
		ROB/RU: NIL

S. No.	Description	Details
12	Predominant Tree Species	Neem (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>), Jamun (<i>Syzygium cumini</i>), Tamarind (<i>Tamarindus indica</i>), Bargad (<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>), Mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>)

1.6 Proposed Project Road

MORTH has taken up the development of the NH-516E Koyyur to Paderu 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 within the extent of land
- Reconstruction of the existing venerable 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, Lammasinghi and Borra Caves

1.7 Proposed Improvement

Design improvement in the project road is done taking into consideration the lane configuration, widening scheme, speed, embankment height and the urban or rural setting of the road. 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, IRC SP: 73 - 2015 and shall be minimum 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 below **Table 1-5**.

Table 1-5: Design Speed as per Standards

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

In general, the rolling 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 20 km/h in hilly terrain.

Table -1-6 Improvement proposal of various Intersections in project road

Sl. No	Name of Intersection	Existing Chainage (Km)	Design Chainage (Km)	Connecting To	Type of Junction
1.	Pothavaram	45/243 of SH-38	120+650	Koyyuru	Y
2.	Chidikada	29/288 of SH-38	136+600	K.D.Petta Bypass Starting	Y
3.	Bheemavaram	1/282 of ODR	139+940	K.D.Petta Bypass Ending	Y
4.	Rinthada	42/410 (ODR) & 54/132 (MDR)	181+310	Narasipatnam-Chintapalli-Sileru	Y
5.	Chintapalli	48/694 (MDR)	186+710	Chodupalli	T
6.	Lothuguda	39/2125 (MDR)	196+125	Paderu-Chintapalli	Y
7.	Lammasingi	26/500 of ODR	205+475	Lothugadda - Narasipatnam	Y
8.	Pedavurumu	0/000 of ODR & 22/337 of MDR	231+750	Lothugadda - Chintapalli	Y
9.	Gudivada	0/000 of MDR	253+934	K.J.Puram	Y

Minor Junction

S. No	Existing Chainage	Design Chainage (Km)	Cross Road	Type of Junction	Direction	Remarks
1.	38/507 of SH-38	127+268	VR	Y	RHS	Kakarapadu
2.	28/935 of SH-38	135+936	VR	Y	RHS	Yerranaidupakalu
3.	05/118 of ODR	142+735	VR	T	RHS	Ramarajapalem
4.	08/848 of ODR	147+441	VR	T	RHS	Teegalametta
5.	31/558 (ODR)	170+545	VR	T	LHS	Peddavalasa
6.	36/728 (ODR)	175+700	VR	Y	LHS	Yernapalli
7.	38/855 (ODR)	177+820	VR	T	LHS	Asurada
8.	51/800 (MDR)	183+650	VR	Y	RHS	Antherla
9.	49/823 (MDR)	185+585	VR	T	LHS	Antherla

S. No	Existing Chainage	Design Chainage (Km)	Cross Road	Type of Junction	Direction	Remarks
10.	47/269 (MDR)	188+135	VR	T	LHS	Chinnagedda
11.	33/241 (MDR)	201+935	VR	T	LHS	Diguvapakalu
12.	32/628 (MDR)	202+545	VR	Y	RHS	Diguvapakalu
13.	32/360 (MDR)	202+790	VR	T	RHS	Chitralagumpa
14.	20/785 (ODR)	211+116	VR	+	BOTH	Chinthaluru&Labbangi
15.	14/500 (ODR)	217+335	VR	T	RHS	Kitumula
16.	21/193 (ODR)	232+890	VR	T	LHS	Singarbha
17.	11/406 (MDR)	242+645	VR	Y	LHS	Rachakanuku
18.	7/700 (MDR)	246+635	VR	Y	LHS	Vallai&Goddalipadu
19.	0/925 (MDR)	253+052	VR	Y	RHS	Gudivada

(b) Embankment Height

The embankment height shall be fixed in such a way that the difference between the elevation of top of sub grade and High Flood Level (HFL) is not less than 1.0m. In areas where no flooding is observed, the existing road may be retained.

In many sections, the road top level is almost equal to the adjacent ground level or the embankment height is less than 0.5 m. from adjoining ground. Some locations may need rising to address drainage problem. However, the proposed FRL shall be designed in such a way that nowhere the edge of proposed roadway goes below the ground adjacent to toe of embankment slope. In this respect, special care shall be taken at the locations of super elevated curves.

(c) Bypasses in the Project Road

One (01) bypass has been planned at Km 136+600(Km 29/312 of SH-38) to Km 139+940 at Krishna Devi Peta Bypass with total length of 3.340 km.

(d) Realignments in the Project Road

Realignments & Curve improvement has been proposed of 42.410& 15.201 Km length to improve horizontal alignment of the road geometry and for the safety of the road users. Details in Chainage-wise are given below **Table 1-2**.

Table 1-2: Proposed Realignment & Curve Improvement in Project Road

Abstract of Realignment & Curve Improvement Locations				
Package	Location	Length (m)	Location	Length (m)
I	Curve Improvement	2192	Realignment	16893**
II	Curve Improvement	7980	Realignment	12540**
II	Curve Improvement	5029	Realignment	12977**
Total		15201		42410
** -Include Forest Length.				

(e) Space for Utility and Plantation

In general, the space for utility-cum-plantation shall be 2.0 m as per IRC guidelines. This may, however, be reduced to a minimum of 1.0 m if necessary land is not available or cannot be acquired and if there is no need for afforestation.

(f) Proposed Lane Configuration

Based on the traffic demand forecast and considering a Level of Service (LoS) “B” as the desired LoS, as recommended by IRC. It is apparent that the existing 2-lane roadway needs capacity augmentation to a roadway with 2-lane carriageway plus 1.5 m wide paved shoulder and 2m earthen shoulder on either side.

Apart from capacity increase, paved shoulders play a big role in roadway safety as well as protection of carriageway pavement. Therefore, the existing road is proposed for widening to 2 lane + 1.5 m paved shoulder and 2m earthen shoulder on either side.

1.8 Scope and Objectives of Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan

SIA and RAP are projects specific, which outlines the extent of impact on communities owing to the proposed development project and the mitigation of the potential impacts. It details necessary implementation procedures for rehabilitation and resettlement.

The SIA/RAP study is done for 133.09 km that starts from Koyyuru and ends at Paderu.

The SIA study has been carried out with following objective:

- Ensuring social factors are considered in the decision-making process and in final design
- Ensuring that possible adverse social impacts are either avoided or minimized and brought to acceptable level
- More informed decision making by involving public since the beginning of project, informing the public about the proposal, allowing people to examine the underlying need for a project and giving them opportunity to identify problems and suggesting social friendly locally available solutions to the identified problem.
- Improved integration of projects in their social setting

- A contribution towards achieving goal of sustainable development

The RAP is prepared to ensure that the affected persons are: (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement; (ii) consulted, provided with technically and economically feasible settlement alternatives and offered choices among them; (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for loss of assets caused due to the project; (iv) provided R & Assistance (such as shifting allowance, transition allowance, etc.) during relocation and for a transition period, to restore their livelihood and standard of living; and, (v) provided with skill development assistance such as training, in addition to compensation. The objectives of RAP are:

- To identify adverse impacts and determine mitigation measures
- To present the entitlements and action plan for the affected persons for payment of compensation and assistance for restoring livelihoods, and improving or at least retaining the living standards in the post resettlement period.
- Facilitate the design of a monitoring program to check the adequacy and implementation of mitigation measures.

2.0 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

2.1. Introduction

The approach underlying the assessment of social impacts and developing appropriate mitigation strategies is based on the principles of local participation and consultations with stakeholders, including vulnerable groups. The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study has been carried out with a participatory approach by involving the stakeholders, particularly the project beneficiaries and likely affected persons through a series of consultative processes and techniques with the following objectives.

- Collect information using suitable tools regarding project impacts;
- Differentiate the properties and assets likely to be affected by type of ownership and construction, etc.;
- Assess the extent of loss of properties (land, structure and others) of individual as well as that of community and loss of livelihood;
- Conduct meaningful consultations with likely PAPs, community and other stakeholders;
- Establish a baseline profile of population, social structure, employment, sources of income, access to social services and facilities, etc.

The methods that were adopted during the survey and social analysis and assessment are:

2.2. Socio-economic survey

A socio-economic profile for the project area has been prepared based on the information collected from various secondary sources. Census and socio-economic survey were conducted to generate baseline information on socio-economic conditions of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and to assess the extent of impacts due to proposed upgrading of project road for each structure and properties. The survey was carried out by using a socio-economic survey questionnaire (**Annexure I**). This Resettlement Action Plan has been prepared based on census baseline survey and socio-economic survey. The approach adopted is as follows:

- Zeroing-in on the project impact zone, covering all the villages and other habitations falling within area.
- Conducting base line socio-economic survey, which includes the collection of information from primary and secondary sources for impact zone. Information with respect to the villages in the project impact zone in terms of census village code, name of the mandal in which a particular village falls, number of households, population level¹ and growth of village population during the last decade, Household Information, Social Status Type of Family, Income from Various sources, Vulnerable category of the household, Type of inventory losses, impact category etc.
- Collection of secondary information from different government sources like Census of India, Economic and Statistics department, agriculture department, social welfare & women development department
- Gathering macro level socio-economic information, at Mandal/Tahsil level, with the help of secondary data.
- Identifying critical knowledge/information gaps which impede an objective and reliable

¹ Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Vijayawada, GoAP, 2016 & Census 2011 data.

assessment of the socio-economic impacts of the project.

- Identifying the key stakeholders and potential respondents for collecting the required information.
- Finalization of survey instruments, constitution of a survey team and orientation of field investigators.
- Carrying out field surveys in the sample villages/municipal wards and simultaneously carrying out data accuracy and reliability checks.
- Analysis of primary and secondary information collected from different sources. On the basis of primary data, analysis has been done on potential social and economic impacts, categorization of impacts, risks, potentials impacts and alternatives etc.
- Processing, tabulation and analysis of data with the help of appropriate statistical tools.
- Interpretation of data to arrive at valid conclusions. The process involves documentation of social assessment process and impact information.

2.3. Stakeholder Consultations

To identify social impacts and concerns, consultations were undertaken with primary stakeholders: beneficiaries, poor and vulnerable groups, people who may potentially be impacted adversely by the project, and the implementing agency. Consultations were also carried out with secondary stakeholders: local Community Based Organizations (CBOs), and community representatives as well as government departments' etc. A team comprising of various social development professionals carried out these consultations. Prior to the commencement of consultations extensive training of the field teams by a social scientist on the approach, methodology and tools was carried out.

There are three non tribal villages out of total 39 villages in this project road and accordingly a separate Tribal Development Plan is prepared. The local communities and elected representatives were involved in the consultations. The purpose of consultations is to inform people about the project, take note of their issues, concerns and preferences, and allow them to make meaningful choices. Two types of consultations were conducted – (a) consultations with affected population (b) mandatory Grama Sabha's (village consultations) as per Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act. Consultations provided meaningful contributions from the people with regard to reducing adverse impacts, provision of bypass, safety, etc. Concerns, views and suggestions expressed by the participants during these consultations were integrated into the design aspects wherever feasible. 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 the proceedings of the consultations were given in Telugu. The tools for conducting consultations are shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 2-1 Consultation Tools

Tools	Purpose	Stakeholders
Public meeting, Focus Group Discussion	Discuss the objective of the project	Tribal Community, Other homogeneous groups, civil society organizations, NGOs, local leaders, Government officials

Table 2-1 Consultation Tools

Tools	Purpose	Stakeholders
Public meeting, Focus Group Discussion	Social impact <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Structure • CPR 	Tribal Community, Other homogeneous groups, civil society organizations, NGOs, local leaders, Government officials
Public meeting, Focus Group Discussion	Social Concern <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road Safety • Critical Junctions • Rural Roads • Slow moving vehicles • Fair/Festival Traffic • Environmental improvement 	Tribal Community, Other homogeneous groups, civil society organizations, NGOs, local leaders, Government officials, women groups, Truckers, vulnerable road users etc.
Gramasabha	To obtain the consent from the PAFs and to get the PESA resolution	PESA committee members. Project Affected persons and NGOs etc. Each village has its own committee consisting of Sarpanch, Ward members, MRO (Thasildars) and PAFs.

Community consultations were held along major settlements near to the proposed alignment and with those who are likely to be connected because of implementation of the proposed project. Meetings have been held with affected titleholders, cultivators, shopkeepers etc. at few important junctions along the project stretch.

Focus group discussions were conducted with a cross-section of men and women in the community. The objective of these discussions was to gain an in-depth understanding of project issues and concerns from homogeneous groups of discussants, including people who may be affected from loss of land/livelihood. The consultations focused on: inclusiveness in participation of community members, perceptions and concerns about the positive and negative social impacts of the project, and willingness of community members in providing land.

Separate discussions were held with women so that they could share their experience on issues such as bypass, bus bays, employment, and transportation issues. Their collective perception about project impacts and probable benefits particularly for the women was recorded. (Summary of the consultations held with Women in Project affected villages presented in Chapter 9).

2.4. Individual Level Consultations

Individual consultation at this level is to gather opinion and views of the directly or indirectly impacted families. During the social survey, the consultations were carried out with the interview based questionnaire along the project road with PAP's. Stakeholder's engagement techniques for gathering information are presented in

Table 2-2

Table 2-2: Engagement Techniques

Stakeholders Group	Key characteristics	Language	Engagement Technique
Government Officials	Managers, Engineers, Supervisors etc	Official language/Local Language, English	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phone / email / One-on-one interviews • Formal meetings
Neighboring communities	Affected Household of the adjoining locality	Telugu /Local Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus group meetings • Surveys
Vulnerable Groups	Women, children, person with disability, old age& tribal population	Telugu/Local Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus group meetings and informal meetings • Surveys
Employees and Managers	Project Managers, Site Engineers, technicians, supervisors, safety staff, multipurpose staff	Official language / Telugu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phone / email Public consultation meetings • Focus group meetings • Surveys
Village Panchayat members/ local NGO's and Conversation Organization	Community workers, Sarpanch, ANMs etc.	Telugu/Local Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus group meetings

The outcomes of the public consultations were helpful in three major aspects of project design

- Minimizing the impact;
- Analysis of alternatives; and
- Policy preparation.

2.5. Resettlement Policy Framework

RPFdescribing the applicable policies and provisions, process for socio – economic survey and consultations, entitlement matrix and implementation programme is prepared which is the basis for preparing this RAP. The RPF can be found at:

https://morth.nic.in/sites/default/files/RPF_GNHCP_13072021.pdf

The applicable entitlement framework for compensation and R&R assistance, as available in the RPF, is also provided in subsequent sections of this report for ready reference. The principles, process and provisions described in RPF will be adhered to while implementing this RAP.

2.6. Resettlement Action Plan

The objective of this Resettlement Action Plan is to assist the affected people to improve or at least restore their living standards to the pre-impacted level and ensure timely payment of compensation and assistance. This RAP is limited to the impacts arising out of the land acquisition and physical

displacement and associated impacts. The document describes the magnitude of impacts, mitigation measures proposed eligibility criteria for availing compensations, baseline socio-economic characteristics, entitlements based on the type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangement for delivering the entitlements and the mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring. The budget and timetable for implementation are also provided. In addition to RAP, the Tribal Development Plan (TDP) has been prepared to address the key issues of tribal PAPs. The TDP will provide direction tribal impacted to get assistance from the existing Government programmes in addition to compensation.

3. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES AND PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT PLAN

3.1. Need for Minimisation of Impact

Development of infrastructure projects like National Highways/State Highways improvements and up gradation of the existing roads may have adverse impacts on the society. Such adverse impacts are considered as an issue that directly and indirectly affects residents which includes loss of land and structure, loss of livelihood, loss of community property along with the fragmentation of the society. If such negative issues are not addressed properly, the outcome of the project may outweigh the project positive impacts, putting a question mark on the project sustainability.

However, efforts were made to minimize negative impacts through intervention of World Bank policies and Rehabilitation and Resettlement measures by exploring all the feasible options without compromising the safety aspects. The spirit of the policies has been followed while preparing the RAP for this project.

3.2. Design Consideration

Proposed Design Standards for Highways

The project road generally runs in plain hilly & rolling terrain in the state of Andhra Pradesh. As per IRC design manual for 2 lanes 24m in Rural area, 30m in Bypass, 20m in Forest area widening of existing road to 2 lane with paved shoulder has been proposed. The design criteria, method applied for important components of the project are as follows: Geometric Design : IRC Standards and MoRT&H Manuals as well as circulars on National Highways supplemented by AASHTO policy on geometric design.

New Pavement

- IRC 37-2018 for design of flexible pavements
- IRC 58-2015 for design of rigid pavements

Structure Design : Bridge Codes as mentioned in QAP Road Furniture & : Related standards of IRC & MoRT&H publications Road side facilities besides the above, standards and specifications mentioned in IRC:SP:73-2015 shall be followed strictly wherever applicable.

Based on the outcome of the surveys/investigations, design considerations, Road safety audit, social and environment screening of the existing section, the improvement plan for proposed highway has been prepared by the technical design team.

The improvement/up-gradation proposals of existing road to two lane paved shoulder include the provisions geometric improvements, realignments, widening proposals and reconstruction, grade separators, pavement, road junctions, bridges and cross-drainages, special problems and road appurtenances. In some cases new alignments (by-pass) and realignments may also be required. The adopted cross-sectional elements as per the design standards and salient features of the project are presented in below **Table 3-1**.

Table 3-1: Project Improvement plan of NH-516E

S.N	Particulars	Existing	Proposed
1.	Project Stretch	Km 45/900 of SH38 (Route From Narasipatanam to Koyyuru) to Km 0/00 of MDR Route From GangarajuMadugula to Paderu)	Km 120+000 to Km 253+974
2.	Project Length	135.687 km	133.09km
3.	Carriageway	3.3 to 9.9 m	7.0 m + 1.5+Paved Shoulder +2.0 earthen shoulders
			7.0 m + 1.5+Paved Shoulder +2.0 earthen shoulders
4.	ROW (m)	16 to 28 m	24 m existing road and 30 m in bypass and realignment &20.0m to 35.0m in Forest ²
5.	Realignment	-	42.410 Km (Include Forest Length)
6.	Bypass		01 No(Location: K.D.Peta) & Length =3.340Kms
7.	Major Junctions	08 No's	09 No's
8.	Minor Junction	19 No's	19 No's
9.	Major Bridges	01 No's	01 Reconstruction& 01Newproposals(In bypass)
10.	Minor Bridges	21 No's	<p>I. 1 MNB New construction at K.D. Peta Bypass & 2 No's no Improvement due to Bypass.</p> <p>II. 2 MNB New constructions due to realignment &1 no of culvert converted to MNB.</p> <p>7 no's of culvert converted to MNB</p>
11.	Culverts	Pipe =134 No's	<p><u>Pipe Culverts: (120 No's widening,07 No's No improvement & 03No's New construction)</u></p> <p>I. 5 no's Not improved due to bypass& realignment.</p> <p>II. 2 no's Not improved due to realignment.</p> <p>6 no's of pipe culvert converted to MNB</p>
			Additional culvert (Box) –All Packages

²It is confined only package_III.

S.N	Particulars	Existing	Proposed
		Sla Culverts =104 No's	<u>Slab culverts: (86No's widening,17 No's No improvement & 11 New construction)</u> I. 9 no's Not improved due to bypass& Realignment. II. 5 no's Not improved due to Realignment. 1 no of slab culvert converted to MNB & 3 no's Not improved due to Realignment
		Cause way =05 No's	<u>Causeway culverts: (02No's New construction)</u> These 3 causeways are newly construct as box culvert
12.	Toll Plaza	-	<u>Package –I:</u> 143+470(4/852 of ODR) at Ramarajupalem Village <u>Package –III:</u> 215+423(16/466 of ODR) at Kistapuram&Pinakiltaru Village
13.	Rest Area		LHS:142+900(4/283 of ODR) at Valasampeta Village
14.	Truck Lay bay		LHS: Km138+180 at Krishnadevipeta&Lakshmipur Village LHS: Km178+270(39/310 of ODR) at Asurada village Village LHS: Km209+155(22/838 of ODR) at Tajangi Village
15.	Bus shelter		38 No's

By-Passes and Alternative Alignments

Analysis of alternatives involves the systematic study of the possible future conditions in the project area in response to the set of the alignment options. The comparative evaluation to select the final alignment will depend largely on the site constraints and construction methodology.

Some of the key factors to conduct of these studies to locate potential alternative bypass alignments and realignments are as follows:

- Land use and availability of land
- Minimum impact on the existing settlements, Commercial property and public utilities
- Minimizing interface with the religious structure such as temple, mosque, churches and crematories
- Optimum utilization of the existing pavement and RoW at the location of the curve improvement
- Traffic capacity and road safety should be optimized
- Minimize changes to the existing drainage system

Based on the above factors, the following Cross Sections have been adopted

- Widening is done along the existing alignment eccentrically/Concentrically in the rural areas and built-up areas.
- In the absence of the adequate RoW, the deficient curves are improved as per the guidelines of the MoRT&H.
- Efforts made to keep the additional land requirement to bare minimum by accommodating the widening within the existing RoW.
- Number of realignments proposed in compatible with the geometric improvements and operational requirements as per site conditions. one bypasses are proposed to avoid the dense build-up areas at Krishnadevi Peta (K.D.Peta).
- In transition build up area, the widening has been proposed in the existing RoW to restrict future encroachments.

Many sections of the project road are passing through the congested towns. Field verification and surveys have examined the possibility of realignment/ bypass along the project road. As mentioned earlier, the RoW is not sufficient to improve the geometrics due to congestion and poor traffic conditions, bypasses are proposed at Krishnadevi Peta. (Km 136+.600 to Km 139+940 = 3.340 Km) to improve the sub-standards curves and poor geometry.

Analysis of Alternatives

The Project Highway alignment passes through a number of villages, at K.D Petta dense settlement is found abutting the existing road. The widening of road in this section involves razing of existing houses and commercial establishments. The cost of resettlement and rehabilitation in these sections will be very high, as well. In addition to these, movement of local traffic is also very high at these sections. It will hinder the through traffic and the speed will be compromised. Also, this section is full of utilities along the road viz. electrical lines, telephone lines, OFC lines, etc. The shifting of utilities will incur heavy expenditure.

In view of above, the possibility of having bypasses to K.D Petta town was studied and presented below the **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 3-2.Bypass of K.D. Peta town

S.No	Description	Detail
1	Route Alignment	LHS
2	Take off Chainage	136+600
3	End chainage	139+940
4	Existing Alignment Length	3.310 km
5	Proposed Bypass Length	3.340 km
6	Right of way(ROW)	30m
7	Land Acquisition	9.90 Ha
8	Design Speed Adopted	80kmph
9	No. of Curves	04
10	Major at Grade Junction	02 (Bypass Starting & Ending)
11	Minor at Grade Junction	-
12	Minor Bridge	01
13	Major Bridge	01
14	VUP/PUP	-
15	ROB	-
16	Social Impact	Rehabilitation required is minimum
17	Effect of Built-up Area	Nil

S.No	Description	Detail
18	Terrain	Plain
19	Land Use	Agricultural
20	Geometrics	Fair

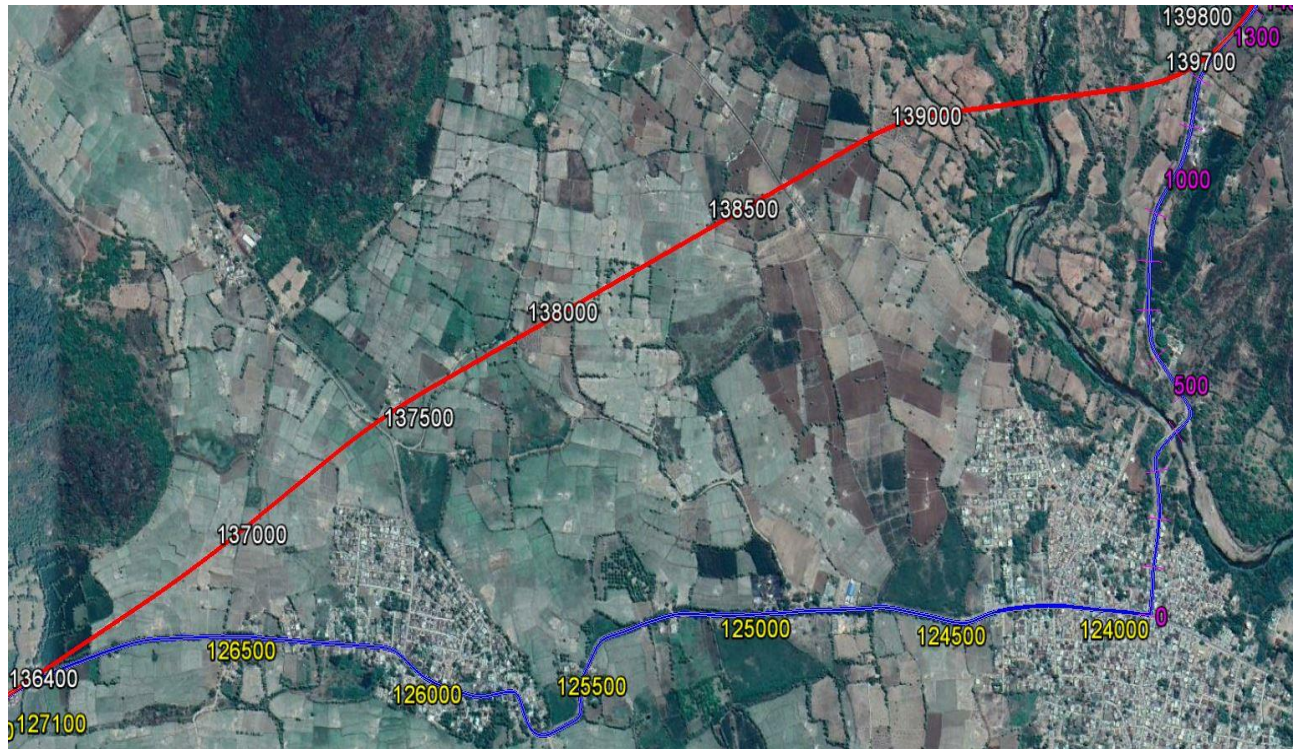


Figure 3-1.KD PETA BYPASS

- Blue line is Existing Centre line
- Red line is Proposed Design Line

Conclusion

Alternative alignments have been studied for the bypasses on the left-hand side and found not feasible as the alignment passes through the densely built-up area and congestions in K.D.Peta. These alignments were found not feasible due to the requirement of widening of the Existing Road as per IRC. The selected option reduces the overall road length compared to the existing length and minimizes the impact on structures

4. CHAPTER-SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT INFLUENCE AREAS

4.1 Socio-Economic Base line:

The base line socio-economic information has been collected and collated from various primary sources like socio-economic condition of the population, impact on private structures (residential, commercial and encroachments), detailed information on impact on community assets like religious structures, educational institutions etc. Surrounding Mandal's of the project corridor and Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh has been considered as the influence area. The existing corridor length of 133.09 km covers Golugonda, Koyyur, G.K.Veedhi, Chintapally, G Madugula and Paderu Mandals.

The proposed project road will improve the accessibility for the inhabitants of the rural areas to education, health, employment, trading opportunities and will consequently alleviate poverty in the surrounding areas in the process. The improvement will help to increase new economic and employment opportunities by providing improved linkages to markets, production centers, other areas of economic opportunities, tourism etc. As a result, people will have wider options in buying and selling their commodities.

The villagers would be able to transport their produce faster and get more profit margins instead of depending solely on local 'markets' and middlemen. Improved connectivity will facilitate travel to mandal/division headquarters and other local government/development agencies. Women will get better benefit as their mobility will be augmented both in terms of access to social services, as well as access to higher levels of schooling. Women's access to higher levels of health care outside the village, particularly during the time of childbearing will also improve considerably. Hence, the proposed Project will bring in economic and social changes in the area, which in turn would bring economic prosperity. The chapter contributes briefly the socio-economic profile of the district, Visakhapatnam and project affected mandals. The project influence area covers three Mandals- Golugonda, Koyyur and G.K.Veedhi an area of 45 km spread in 13 villages, these villages are directly impacted in terms of land acquisition mostly cultivable land, loss of assets due to project intervention.

4.2 Socio-Economic Profile of the Influence Zone:

Influence zone has been considered to study the developments taking place within the region, and note possible improvements in the connectivity to major tourism locations etc., falling within the proposed road. The details covered under the influence zone are demographic, socio economic and cultural details from the secondary source of information from the District Census Handbook 2015 of Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) of post bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh in 2014 and census 2011.

After the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, the geographical area covered is 1,62,760sq km and ranks as the 7th largest State in the country. Situated in a tropical region, the state has the 2nd longest coastline in the country with a length of 974 km. The State has the forest area of 34,572 Sq km as per the forest records, which accounts for 21.58 per cent of the total geographical area. The largest city in Andhra Pradesh is Visakhapatnam and "Telugu" is the major and official language of the State.

Visakhapatnam is the North Eastern coastal district of Andhra Pradesh and is bounded on North partly by the State of Orissa and partly by Vizianagaram district and towards South, the city is surrounded by East Godavari District, on the West by Orissa state and on the East by Bay of Bengal. There are two distinct geographic divisions for this district. The strip of the land along the coast and the interior called the plains division, and the hilly area of the Eastern Ghats adjoining on the North and West is called the Tribal Agency Division (TAD).

The Scheduled Areas in Andhra Pradesh is covered under the provisions of Vth Schedule of the Constitution of India. State scheduled areas extend over 14132.56 Sq. Kms in (5) districts of Srikakulam,

Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari covering (4,444) villages. The total mandals covered by Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) are 35 of total 660 village panchayats. The PESA Act is applicable to 588 Gram Panchayats of the total existent 12919. The Scheduled Tribe population in the State of Andhra Pradesh is 26.31 lakhs as per District Handbook Census, 2015 (DHC). They constitute 5.533 per cent of the total population of the State. There are thirty-five (35) Scheduled Tribes existing, out of which six (6) tribal groups are categorized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups⁴ (PVTGs) like Kondh, Kondareddi, Savara, Gadaba, Chenchu and Porja etc. The PVTGs are characterized by smaller in size and diminishing in number, backwardness and isolation.

The demographic profile of Visakhapatnam district is summarized in below **Table 4-1**.

Table 4-1: Geographical Area and Population of Project District

Sl. No.	District	Area in sq. km.	Population	No. of HHs
1	Visakhapatnam	11161	4290589	1097042
Andhra Pradesh State		1,62,760	84580777	21022588

Source: District Handbook Census, GoAP, 2015.

4.3 Socio-Economic Features of Visakhapatnam District:

4.3.1. Demographic Profile

Demographic profile has an important bearing on the development process. According to the 2011 census, the total population of Visakhapatnam district is 42.90 lakhs. The proportion of urban population in Visakhapatnam district is 47.45 per cent and the number of households is 1097042, of which 52.82 per cent resides in a rural area and the remaining 47.18 per cent resides in urban areas. The average household size is 3.91; Sex ratio is 1006 in total. The proportion of SC population and the ST population in Visakhapatnam district is 14.42 per cent. The basic demographic details are presented in **Table 4-2**.

Table 4-2: Demographic profile of Visakhapatnam District of Andhra Pradesh

Description		Total	Rural	Urban
No. of Households		1097042	579417	517625
Population	Persons	4290589	2254667	2035922
	Males	2138910	1113234	1025676
	Females	2151679	1141433	1010246
Sex ratio (Females per 1000 Males)		1006	1025	985
Proportion of SC Population (per cent)		7.68	6.74	8.72
Proportion of ST Population (per cent)		14.42	25.72	1.89

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2011

³ The data excludes the ST population of the schedule villages of the 7 mandals from Khammam district of the erstwhile joint A.P state (as per the Reorganisation Act, 2014).

⁴ AP Tribal Welfare Department, GoAP

4.3.2. Literacy:

The literacy rate of Visakhapatnam district as per the 2011 census is 59.86percent. It is observed that the literacy rate of males in rural and urban areas is higher compared to the female literacy rate in the district. A variation across the rural and urban areas and the gender gap in literacy for the project district is presented in **Table 4-3**.

Table 4-3: Gender wise Literacy Rate in Visakhapatnam District of Andhra Pradesh

Literacy Rate Per cent	Total	Rural	Urban
Persons	59.86	47.55	73.48
Males	66.52	55.55	78.43
Females	53.23	39.75	68.46
Gender gap in literacy	13.29	15.80	9.98

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2011

4.3.3. Work Participation:

The occupational classification as per the 2011 Census shows the per cent of total workers in the Visakhapatnam district accounts for 44.05 of the total population of the district. The proportion of primary workers to the total population in the Visakhapatnam district is 34.52 per cent. Out of the total primary workers, male workers accounted for 49.08 per cent, and female primary workers are 20.05 per cent. Of the remaining total population, 9.53 per cent are marginal workers. It can be inferred from the below table that in the project district, nearly 55.95 per cent of the total population are non-workers. The details across gender are presented in the following **Table 4-4**

Table 4-4: Per cent of Workers and Non-Workers in Visakhapatnam District of Andhra Pradesh (w.r.t. Total Population)

Description	Total	Male	Female
Work Participation Rate (per cent)	44.05	57.93	30.25
Proportion of Main Workers (per cent)	34.52	49.08	20.05
Proportion of Marginal Workers (per cent)	9.53	8.85	10.20
Proportion of Non Workers (per cent)	55.95	42.07	69.75

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2011

4.3.4. Occupation Profile:

The occupation classification in Visakhapatnam district shows that, out of the total main workers, cultivators comprise (19.23 per cent) and Agricultural Labour constitute 25.42 per cent, Household Industrial workers (2.55 per cent) and other workers are 52.80 per cent. Below **Table 4-5** gives the details of the occupation across gender.

Table 4-5: Occupation profile of Visakhapatnam District of Andhra Pradesh (w.r.t. Total Main Workers)

Occupation	Total	Male	Female
Cultivators	19.23	17.33	23.84
Agricultural labourers	25.42	20.11	38.36
Household Industries	2.55	2.28	3.20
Other workers	52.80	60.28	34.60

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2011

4.4 Economic Profile of the District

The industry and Service sectors play a significant role in the economy of the Visakhapatnam district. The agriculture sector contributes about 12.46 per cent of the total GDP of the state.

The total contribution from the Agriculture & Allied sector to the total economy in terms of Gross Value Addition (GVA) is 14.45 per cent, from the Industry sector 36.24 per cent and the Services sector 49.32 per cent. Hence the contribution of the industrial and service sector is more than the agriculture sector. The GVA of Visakhapatnam holds 2nd place with Rs.81, 993crores in the year2017-18.The GVA Growth Rate of the district has shown tremendous growth of 9.27 per cent during the year 2017-18, adding Rs.5 640 crores to the state's economy that makes it one of the fastest growing and developing districts of the country. In the year 2017-18per capita income has risen to Rs.1, 78,166 which was Rs.1, 56,203 in the year (2016-17) that all together records a growth of14.06 per cent in **Figure 4-1and Figure 4-2**

Figure 4-1: Map of Andhra Pradesh



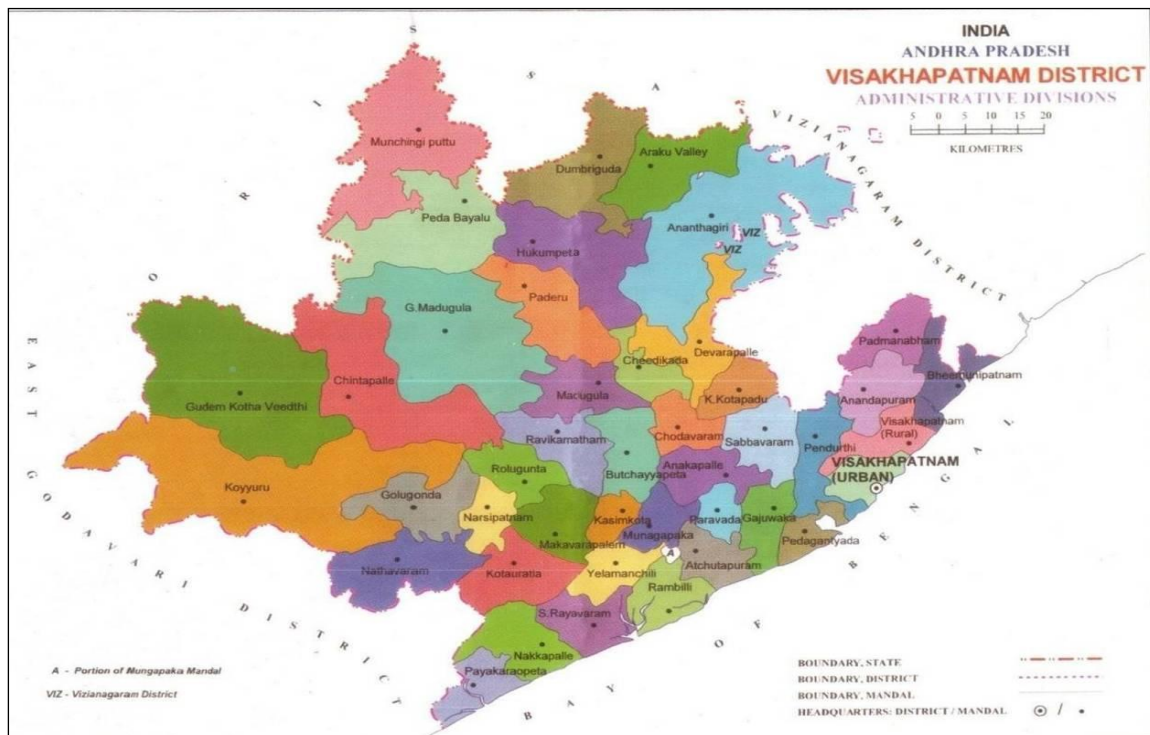


Figure 4-2: of Visakhapatnam District with Mandals (sub districts)

Table 4-6: An Overview of Vishakhapatnam

Socio – Economic Profile of Project Influence Area	
An Overview of Visakhapatnam	
Indicators	As of March, 2011
Area (Sq. km)	11161
Location -Latitude longitude	17°69'N, 83°22'E
No of MandalPrajaParishads	39
No of Revenue Mandals	46
No of Gram Panchayats	925
No of Gram Panchayats	3035
Population	1,728,128 (17.28 Lakhs)
Rural population (%)	52.55
Urban population (%)	47.45
SC population (%)	7.7
ST population (%)	14.4
Sex ratio (females+ 1000 males)	978
Overall literacy (%)	81.79
Female literacy (%)	76.22
Contribution to Gross State Domestic Product	
Agriculture (%)	8.60
Industry (%)	29.55
Services (%)	61.84
Roads –NH5 (Km)	17.25
State high ways (Km)	354.63
Rural road/ Agriculture Marketing Board Roads (Km)	5247.64

Socio – Economic Profile of Project Influence Area	
An Overview of Visakhapatnam	
Indicators	As of March, 2011
Annual rainfall (average mm)	1202
Total Land (Ha)	11116100
Agriculture land (Ha)	376000
Forest land (Ha)	441166
Non Agriculture land (Ha)	106854
Per capita income (at current prices)- Rs.	124162 p.a.
Source: www.Censusindia.co,in and apedb.gov.in	

4.5 Project Influence Area (PIA)

The project influence area covers three mandals of which one mandal, Golugonda falls in Narsipatnam division and while Koyyurand G.K. Veedhi pertains to Paderu division of Visakhapatnam district. There are 13 mandals under the administration of Narsipatnam revenue division. Paderu is the headquarters of the Mandal and the division is situated about 110 Kms from Visakhapatnam. Paderu is a broad picturesque and rich valley with an altitude of over 900 District Survey Report - 2018 DMG, GoAP 26 meters above the sea level. The entire Paderu is inhabited by schedule tribes with different sects and is surrounded by a good number of hill streams. The presiding deity here is Modakondamma and important religious observation celebrated every year attracts a large number of people.

KoyyuruMandal is having the largest rural area of 874.20 Sq., Sri Raja SagiSuryanarayanaRajuThandava Reservoir Project is constructed across River Thandava (Bodderu) during 1965 to 1975 with Latitude 17°-45'-50" North & Longitude 82°-15'-20" East to provide Irrigation facilities to an ayacut of 51465 Acres. Out of which 32689 Acres covered in 3 mandals namely Nathavaram, Narsipatnam&Kotauratla in Visakhapatnam District and 18776 Acres in 3 mandals namely Kotananduru, Tuni&Rowthulapudi of East Godavari Districts.The project is Situated near G.K.Gudem (v) near Golugonda (M) of Visakhapatnam District and is about 28 Km from Narsipatnam Municipality.The details of theMandalsare presented in belowTable 4-7.

Table 4-7: Mandals at a Glance

S: No	Indicators	Profile of the Mandals					
		Golugond a	Koyyur	G.K. Veedi	Chintapally	G Madugala	Paderu
1	Latitude	17°41'42.50"N	17° 40' 0.1 2" N	17° 52' 0.12" N	17° - 52' - 11" N	18.0180° N	18.08 06° N
2	Longitude	82°33'52.23"E	82° 13' 59.88" E	82° 12' 0" E	82° -21' - 04" E	82.4983° E	82.66 45° E
3	Area (sq. km)	232.47	1089.2	1126.84	674	556	454
4	Households (No.)	14298	13570	14944	17142	13119	14689
5	Population (No.)	52852	50639	63174	71640	53884	58983
6	Male (No &%)	26353 (49.86)	25047 (49.46)	30486 (48.25)	35217 (49.15)	26966 (50.04)	28644 (48.56)
7	Female (No &%)	26499 (50.14)	25592 (50.53)	32688 (51.74)	36243 (50.59)	26918 (49.95)	30339 (51.43)
8	SC (%)	10.96	2	0.9	0.83	0.17	0.95
9	ST (%)	14.15	81.3	90	90.31	92.73	82.55
10	Population density	227	81	67	106	97	130

S: No	Indicators		Profile of the Mandals					
			Golugond a	Koyyur	G.K. Veedi	Chintapally	G Madugala	Paderu
	(per sq. km.)							
11	Sex Ratio		1006	1022	1072	1034	998	1059
	(femalesper 1000 males)							
	Average Literacy Rate		49.18	48.83	43.08	42.63	38.52	60.01
12	Male Literacy (%)		57.13	58	59	53.72	50.03	71.03
	Female Literacy(%)		41.28	42	41.31	31.94	26.99	49.73
13	Main Workers (No)		28,391	14859	29610	41051	25740	22662
	(Male) – (No &%)		15,821 (55)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Female) (No&%)		12,570 (45)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20	Main	Cultivation (No &%)	3,416 (6.71)	4669 (9.22)	19054 (30.16)	16262 (22.70)	21054 (39.07)	13755 (23.32)
	Work ers	Agriculture Labour – (No&%)	18,478 (34.96)	16430 (32.4)	12246 (19.38)	20938 (29.23)	8816 (16.36)	11552 (19.59)
	(%)	HH Industries - (No &%)	758 (1.43)	300 (0.59)	823 (1.30)	1362 (1.9)	855 (1.59)	932(1. 58)
21	Other than HH Industries (No &%)		5389(10. 29)	8154 (16.19)	4727 (7.48)	4088 (5.71)	3180 (5.90)	5222 (8.85)
22	Marginal workers (No &%)		7496 (14.18)	14694 (29.02)	7240 (11.41)	11599 (16.19)	8165 (15.15)	8797 (14.91)
23	Non workers(No &%)		24461 (46.28)	21080 (41.64)	26324 (41.60)	28990 (40.47)	19979 (37.08)	27522 (46.66)
24	Total workers(No)		23391	29553	33705	42650	33905	31461

Source: Hand book of statistics, Vishakhapatnam, 2016

4.6 Mandal profiles

4.6.1 Golugonda

Golugonda is a Mandal located in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh. It is one of 43 Mandals of Visakhapatnam district. There are 36 villages in Golugonda Mandal. Golugonda is surrounded by Nathavaram Mandal towards South, Narsipatnam Mandal towards East, Rolugunta Mandal towards East, Kotauratla Mandal towards East. According to 2011 census, total Golugonda population is 52,852, of which 26,353 are male and 26,499 are female. Expected Population of Golugonda Mandal in 2020/2021 is between 51,266 and 65,536. Literate people are 25,993 out of 15,055 are male and 10,938 are female. Total workers are 28,391 who depend on multi skills out of which 15,821 are men and 12,570 are women. Total 3,416 Cultivators are dependents on agriculture farming out of 2,513 are men and 903 are women. 12,973 people work in agricultural land as a labour in Golugonda, men are 7,379 and 5,594 are women.

The sex-ratio of Golugonda Mandal is around 1006 compared to 993 which is average of Andhra Pradesh state. The literacy rate of Golugonda Mandal is 49.18% out of which 57.13% males are literate

and 41.28% females are literate. The total area of Golugonda is 232.47 sq.km with population density of 227 per sq.km.

There are 14.15% Scheduled Caste (SC) and 10.96% Scheduled Tribe (ST) of total population in Golugonda Mandal. The main crops grown are cotton, rice, maize etc.

4.6.2 Koyyur

Koyyuru is a Mandal located in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh. It is one of 43 Mandals of Visakhapatnam district. There are 162 villages in Koyyuru Mandal.

As per the Census India 2011, Koyyuru Mandal has 13570 households, population of 50639 of which 25047 are males and 25592 are females. The sex-ratio of Koyyuru Mandal is around 1022 compared to 993 which is average of Andhra Pradesh state. The literacy rate of Koyyuru Mandal is 43.42% out of which 50.62% males are literate and 36.37% females are literate. The total area of Koyyuru is 1051.27 sq.km with population density of 48 per sq.km.

There are 1.08% Scheduled Caste (SC) and 81.39% Scheduled Tribe (ST) of total population in Koyyuru Mandal. Koyyuru consists of 241 Villages and 33 Panchayats. Gollivalasa is the smallest Village and Adakula is the biggest Village. It is in the 24 m elevation (altitude) . PapiKondalu (Papi Hills) , Kakinada , Rajahmundry , Ananthagiri , Araku Valley (ArakuLoya).

4.6.3 GudemKothaVeedhi (GK Veedhi)

GudemKothaVeedhi is a Mandal in Visakhapatnam District. Narsipatnam City, Malkangiri City , Tuni City, Pithapuram City are the nearby Cities to GudemKothaVeedhi. The mandal consists of 299 Villages and 16 Panchayats . Kakulagedda is the smallest Village and Rinthada is the biggest Village. It is in the 24 m elevation (altitude).

Ananthagiri, Araku Valley (ArakuLoya) , PapiKondalu (Papi Hills) , Kakinada , Visakhapatnam (Vizag) are the nearby Important tourist destinations to see. Total population of GudemKothaVeedhi Mandal is 56,150 living in 12,275 Houses, Spread across total 299 villages and 16 panchayats . Males are 27,889 and Females are 28,261 Total 4,746 persons live in town and 51,404 live in Rural area.

Both the Mandals Koyyur and GK Veedhi constitute 80% of tribal households in Paderu division region earn about half of their incomes from agriculture which is facing a number of challenges. The important among these include

- high incidence of land alienation,
- poor access to institutional credit,
- lower levels of investment,
- absence of efficient market environment for competitive price discovery, and
- a lack of an effective extension system.

Innovative strategies are needed to gain leverage from the organic trait of their farm produce. Similarly, proactive initiatives are required to build the farmers' institutions and pool their collective strength so that they can deal with markets, institutions, and development functionaries

4.6.4 Chintapalli:

Golugonda is a Mandal located in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh. It is one of 43 Mandals of Visakhapatnam district. There are 244 villages and 1 town in Chintapalli Mandal. It has an average elevation of 839 meters (2755 feet). It is 132 km from Visakhapatnam and 19 km from Andhra's "Kashmir", Lammasingi. The highest point in Eastern Ghats is also in Chintapalli. The total area of Chintapallimandal is 674 sq.km with population density of 106 per sq.km. According to 2011 census,

Total Chintapalli population is 71,640 people, of which 35,217 are male and 36,423 are female. Literate people are 26,411, of which 16,334 are male and 10,077 are female. Total workers are 42,650 depending on multi skills.

As per the Census India 2011, Chintapalli Mandal has 17142 households. The sex-ratio of Chintapalli Mandal is around 1034 compared to 993 which is average of Andhra Pradesh state. The literacy rate of Chintapalli Mandal is 42.63% out of which 53.72% males are literate and 31.94% females are literate. There are 0.83% Scheduled Caste (SC) and 90.31% Scheduled Tribe (ST) of total population in Chintapalli Mandal. The main crops grown are Black pepper, coffee, and rajma etc.

4.6.5 G. Madugala:

G. Madugala is a Mandal located in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh. It is one of 43 Mandals of Visakhapatnam district. There are 292 villages in G. Madugala Mandal. It has an average elevation of 1097 metres (3602 ft). The total area of G. Madugalamandal is 556 sq.km with population density of 97 per sq.km. According to 2011 census, Total population of G. Madugala is 53884 people, of which 26966 are male and 26,918 are female. Literate people are 17960, of which 11,672 are male and 6288 are female. Total workers are 33905 in mandal.

As per the Census India 2011, G. Madugala Mandal has 13119 households. The sex-ratio of G. Madugala Mandal is around 998 compared to 993 which is average of Andhra Pradesh state. The literacy rate of G. Madugala Mandal is 38.52% out of which 50.03% males are literate and 26.99% females are literate. There are 0.17% Scheduled Caste (SC) and 92.73% Scheduled Tribe (ST) of total population in G. Madugala Mandal. The main crops grown are turmeric, pipla, coffee, pepper and cashew etc.

4.6.6 Paderu:

Paderu is a Mandal located in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh. It is one of 43 Mandals of Visakhapatnam district. There are 198 inhabited villages and 270 hamlets in Paderu Mandal. The total area of G. Madugalamandal is 454 sq.km with population density of 130 per sq.km. According to 2011 census, Total population of Paderu is 58983 people, of which 28644 are male and 30,339 are female. Literate people are 31274, of which 17,867 are male and 13407 are female. Total workers are 31461 in mandal. 31274 17867 13407

As per the Census India 2011, Paderu Mandal has 14689 households. The sex-ratio of Mandal is around 1059 compared to 993 which is average of Andhra Pradesh state. The literacy rate of Paderu Mandal is 60.01% out of which 71.03% males are literate and 49.73% females are literate.

There are 0.95% Scheduled Caste (SC) and 82.55% Scheduled Tribe (ST) of total population in Paderu Mandal. The main crops grown are Paddy, Bengal gram, Green gram, Korra and Black gram etc.

4.7 Occupational Distribution:

The tribal population in the region earns major income through agricultural produce. About 70 to 80 per cent of the tribal farm holdings in these villages fall under the category of the small and marginal land holdings. The average farm size is about two-thirds of an acre. The main crop in the area is paddy followed by cereals and millets (Ragi, Sama, Maize, Rajma). The total working population of the district in comparison with that of the state of Andhra Pradesh is 18.89 per cent, of which 5.76 per cent are agricultural workers and the rest 13.10 per cent constitutes for non-agricultural work force. A large number of the tribal households depend on other allied or subsidiary occupations for eking out their livelihood. Unskilled manual labour is taken up by large number of tribals. They even migrate to the neighboring urban areas for work.

Main source of income of the majority of the tribal population is the collection and sale of firewood and other minor forest produce. This forest produce is collected from the surrounding forests of the villages. The tribes collect Hill Brooms, Honey, Adda leaf, Tamarind, Myrobalan, Mahuva seed and other minor products of forest produce. The district's working population is 44.04 per cent which is close to the project area's working population of 43.46 per cent. Whereas the women working population is 20.00 per cent.

In the project road, among the total population 64.45 per cent(23850) are non-working and remaining constitutes the working population i.e. 35.54 per cent(13152). And out of the working population 60.54 per cent(7693) are main workers and 39.45 per cent(5189) are marginal workers.

5 LAND ACQUISITION AND IMPACTS

5.1 Introduction

The baseline socio-economic information has been collected from various primary sources like socio-economic condition of the population, impact on private structures (residential, commercial and encroachments). In addition, detailed information on impact on community assets has also been collected (religious structure, educational institutions etc).

The surrounding Mandals of the project corridor and Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh have been considered as the influence area.

The improvement/up-gradation of 133.09km of this project road will have direct and indirect impacts. The direct losses likely to be experienced by the people are loss of residential structures, loss of commercial structures, loss of agricultural land, loss of fruit-bearing and non-fruit bearing trees, loss of common property etc. In India traffic congestion along the state highways and other roads is a common phenomenon, and this project road is not an exception.

Nevertheless, the social benefits arising due to the project shall trigger improved accessibility to various services such as easy access to markets, health facilities, schools, workplaces etc. It will increase the income of the local people and elevate their standard of living. In this project road, the impact is both on structures, and on the landowners and the project road has no non-titleholders that include squatters and encroachers. The land intake is due to proposed bypasses, realignments and curve improvements. It will be greatly useful for the villages located in remote places of GK Veedhi and Koyyuru.

5.2 Land Acquisition Estimates

Based on field verification and assessment of revenue maps, it is found that the land width in the project section varies between 7m and 24m. It is assessed that 37.86 ha is to be acquired for the project. The private land constitutes 30.555 and government land comprises 7.30 ha. The Land Acquisition detail of the affected villages in the project stretch is given in **Table 5-1**.

Table 5-1: Land Acquisition Type by Area – package and Mandal wise

Package	Mandal	No of villages	Number of Survey Numbers	Pvt land	Govt land	Total Area in Hectare
1	G.K Veedhi	2	2	0.04	0	0.04
	Golugonda	3	47	9.52	0.25	9.77
	Koyyuru	8	48	5.465	2.125	7.59
	Total	13	97	15.025	2.375	17.4
2	Chinthapalli	6	57	2.867	0.774	3.641
	GK Veedhi	6	44	1.531	0	1.531
	Total	12	101	4.398	0.774	5.172
3	Chinthapalli	2	113	2.607	1.108	3.715
	G Madugula	10	210	8.27	3.05	11.32
	Paderu	2	10	0.255	0	0.255
	Total	14	333	11.132	4.158	15.29
Grand total		39	531	30.555	7.307	37.862

Private land required for the project shall be acquired by the provisions of the National Highway Act, 1956 and government land required shall be transferred as per established procedures. The abstract of 3 D gazettes of each package is given in the **Annexure -4**

5.2.1 Land Acquisition Process Progress

As part of the land acquisition and resettlement process, the Competent Authority of the Land Acquisition (CALA), the Government of AP has been issuing various gazettes over a period of time. To incorporate some corrections, additional publications were also given by the MORTH PIU Araku. MoRTH PIU has also initiated the hiring of an agency to implement the RAP, the details of the progress made so far are as follows. **Error! Reference source not found.:** Various Gazette Notifications issued by GoAP for NH – 516E (KPRoad)

Table 5-2 Various Gazette Notifications issued by GoAP for NH – 516E

SI No.	Gazette Notification	Packages	Gazette Date	Division	Gazette S.O. No.
1	3A	I	19.10.2020	Narsipatnam	3674(E)
		I, II, III	28.10.2020	Paderu	3864(E)
2	3D	I	07.04.2021	Narsipatnam	1464(E)
		I	07.04.2021	Paderu	1465(E)
		II	09.04.2021	Paderu	1541(E)
		III	31.05.2021	Paderu	2081(E)
3	Additional 3(A)	I	01.11.2021	Narsipatnam	4553(E)
		I, II ,III	22.01.2021	Paderu	4822(E)

Source: MoRTH office – Vishakapatnam.

5.3 Impact on Structures

As per the survey, across three (3) packages, 1414 structures are likely to be impacted due to project intervention. The 1414 structures include 1282 private structures and 132 CPRs. Most of the CPRs affected are religious temples, schools, GCS, and GTWSs. Of 1282 structures, 211 are commercial, 52 residential plus commercial and the remaining are residential. **Table 5-3** gives categories of various structures likely to get affected.

Table 5-3: Package wise Impact of the project on structures

Impact Category	Likely Impact			
	PK-1	PK-2	PK-3	Total
Residential	147	346	526	1019
Commercial	58	101	52	211
Residential + Commercial	10	3	39	52
Total	215	450	617	1282

Table 5-3a.3 Common Property Resources (CPRs) in 3 packages

Category	Count
Anganavadi	2
ANM Center	1
Bore wells	2
Bus Stop	40
Church	3
Schools	29
Temple	34
others	20
Total	131

Source: Socio Economic Survey—April -July 2021

5.4 Impact on Structure by Typology

Of the total 1282 private affected structures, in package-1, twenty(20) per cent are pucca structures, the semi pucca structures are 26%, whereas the Kutcha category is relatively higher in per cent i.e. 53%. In packages- 2 and 3, the semi pukka structures account to 61 and 62 per cent respectively, and Kucha structures account for about 23 and 22 per cent in packages 2 and 3, respectively. Details as briefed in **Table 5-4**

Table 5-4: Type and Area of Structures Affected along 3 packages

Type	PK -1 %	PK -2 %	PK 3 %
Pucca	20	15	15
Semi pucca	26	61	62
Kutcha	53	23	22
Total	100	100	100

5.5 Details of Households displaced and loss of livelihoods

The total displaced families across 3 packages are 190. The displaced HHs who are likely to lose livelihoods are 59 number. In the displaced category, 64% are likely to lose their residential structures and 29% of the persons will lose commercial structures and the remaining seven (7) per cent will lose residential +commercial structures. The livelihoods are likely to get impacted due to the loss of 47% of residential structures. 37 % and 7 % of the HHs lose commercial and residential cum commercial structures respectively. Of the 68 displaced PAF/Ps, 45 PAF/Ps are belongs to ST community; out of the 45 PAF/P impacts on commercial structures are 44 and under commercial cum residential categories 9. The impacted Kiosks are 8.The details are given in **Table 5-5**

Table 5-5: Type and Area of Structures Affected in displaced and livelihoods category

Impact Category	Project Displaced Families (HH)	%	Loss of Livelihoods due to project interventions- HHs	%
- Residential	122	64	28	47

Impact Category	Project Displaced Families (HH)	%	Loss of Livelihoods due to project interventions- HHs	%
- Commercial	55	29	22	37
- Residential + Commercial	13	7	9	15
Total	190	100	59	100

5.6 Impact on land

Category-wise extent of loss of land along the project stretch observed is tabulated in table 5 and 7; a total of 37.862, ha is to be acquired for the project. Of the total, 30.55 ha is categorised as private land and government land constitutes 7.307 ha. The analysis shows that more land owners lose a small portion of the land; the abstract of 5-6table indicates that 66% of land owners lose 16% of the land in the category of 0.01 -0.10 acres. Contrary to this, around 3 per cent of the land owners lose 30 per cent of the land. The details are given in table 5-6A and 5-6B. The **Table 5-6A**, gives consolidated details, and **Table 5-6B** provides package-wise details; the area analysed in acres as landholding is too tiny to analyse in hectares - units.

Table 5-6: Categorization of Extent of Land Affected along three (3) packages (area in acres)

A. Abstract

Category	0.01 - 0.10	0.11 - 0.25	0.26 - 0.50	0.51 - 0.60	0.61 - 1.00	1 acre Above
% of Area	16	17	16	4	17	30
% of survey numbers affected	66	18	8	1	4	3

B. Package wise details

S.No	Category	PK-1			PK-2			PK-3		
		Survey No.s	Area	%	Survey No.s	Area	%	Survey No.s	Area	%
1	0.01 - 0.10	31	1.66	31.96	64	2.70	63.37	254	10.54	76.28
2	0.11 - 0.25	24	3.77	24.74	22	3.94	21.78	50	8.02	15.02
3	0.26 - 0.50	12	4.60	12.37	12	4.38	11.88	18	6.02	5.41
4	0.51 - 0.60	5	2.81	5.15	0	0.00	0.00	2	1.11	0.60
5	0.61 - 1.00	13	10.38	13.40	3	2.11	2.97	4	3.35	1.20
6	1 Above	12	19.75	12.37	0	0.00	0.00	5	8.88	1.50
	Total	97	42.97	100	101	13.13	100	333	37.92	100

Source: As per LA / 3GGazette. MoRTH vide S.O. 3745 (E) & 1529 (E) and 1961 (E) Published in the Gazette issue No.3318 dt.21.10.2020 & 1418 Dt.09.04.2021 dt.24.05.2021 part II-Section 3- sub- section (ii)

5.7 Village Wise Land Affected Households:

Of the total project-affected villages, only four (4) villages in packages -1 & 2 are likely to impact more than ten (10) families. In contrast, in package – 3, the impact is relatively high, more than 50 families

are likely to have an impact in 3 villages, and the impact in six villages is on more than ten (10) families. The details are given in table **Table 5-7**.

Table 5-7:Village wise Affected Land Families (per cent)

Package -1			Package -2		
S.No	Name of the Village	No. of families	S. No	Name of the Village	No. of families
1	Cheedikade	34	1	Antharla	29
2	Chinthalapudi	4	2	Asarada	6
3	Katragedda	6	3	Chaparathipalem	19
4	Krishnadevipeta	10	4	Chinagedda	1
5	L.R. Puram	26	5	Deguvapakalu	9
6	Nadimpalem	3	6	Krishna Puram	9
7	Pothavaram	4	7	Madigunta	21
8	Pothuru (Old K D Peta)	2	8	Nimmalapalem	4
9	Ramaraju Palem	13	9	Pedajadumuru	14
10	Rampula	1	10	Pedavalasa	2
11	Ravanapalli	3			
12	Valasampeta	10			
Package -3					
1	Balamnusanka	7			
2	G Madugula	14			
3	Kistapuram	32			
4	Kulupadu	75			
5	Lammasingi	51			
6	Maddulabanda	25			
7	Madhuramamidi	20			
8	Pedaurumu	12			
9	Tajangi	94			
10	Varagupalem	42			

5.8 Impacts In Schedule –(V) Areas

All the villages of three packages fall under the Schedule V jurisdiction except 3 villages in Golugondamandal. The project-affected Mandals (i.e.Koyyuru, Golugond, GK veedhi, Chitapally, G Madugula and Paderu) are under the ITDA Paderu division. In the project intervention 60% of tribal PAPs are likely loose their structures, and in the project intervention impact on tribal land will more i.e 91% of ST PAPs are losing land.

A separate Tribal Development Plan (TDP) is prepared for the impacted tribes under the project. The programs already available under various government schemes under Tribal Development Programmes and other institutions in Andhra Pradesh will be utilized, which can be linked with project-specific interventions proposed in the TDP in consultation with PAFs and key stakeholders.

As a part of the implementation arrangement, an NGO/consulting agency has been engaged to conduct a needs assessment survey, appraise existing traditional skills and its prospect, identify

eligible PAPs, identify training institutes and Government training programs for scheduled tribes, organize vocational and skill development pieces of training and facilitate pieces of training for the identified ST PAPs.

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

6. BASELINE SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES

6.1. Introduction

The socio-economic assessment was undertaken for the proposed Koyyuru and Paderu road for the project land affected 603 families and for the project impacted 1282 structures of 3 packages. The SES was conducted along the proposed road from April to July 2021. The total population covered under 1885 households (603 Land Owners is 2371 (1202 male and 1169 female), and 1282 Structures owners are 4442 (2186 male and 2256 female) is 6813 with an average family size of 3.4. The following paragraphs depict the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the surveyed tribal people households of the project road section along the proposed Koyyur -Paderu road.

6.2 Socio Economic Survey of Affected Families- Structures.

The surveyed structure affected household findings shows that the average household size is 3.4, of which under pk – III, 51 per cent and 49 per cent are categorized under female and male, respectively. Similarly, under pk I and II about 52 and 50 per cent of the population are females and 48 and 50 per cent of the population is under males. Since most of the area covering all three packages is under the valley region, one can enjoy the scenic beauty of nature. There are informal settlers along the proposed project road; most of them are as non-locals. As per the survey, the overall literacy is close to seventy per cent (69.91 per cent) of the Project Affected Persons and the per cent of the literates is more than the state average. Out of the total affected population under PK - 1, nearly 22.18 per cent of the persons have completed their primary school level, 14.40 per cent have secondary school level of education, 9.34 per cent of the persons studied intermediate, and 8.69 per cent of the persons are graduates. 7.39 per cent of the persons have completed middle school, 0.13 per cent (one person) is a Doctorate, 1.69 per cent of the persons are professionals, and 0.26 per cent of persons are postgraduates. At the same time, Illiterates comprise close to thirty per cent (30.09 per cent) in the region.

In Package II, the Project affected area is about eight per cent of the Project Affected Persons. Regarding the level of education, it is found that 15.10 per cent of the persons have completed their primary school level, and 9.63 per cent of the persons studied up to mid-level. 20.70 per cent of the persons have completed high school, 12.06 per cent of the persons have completed plus two, 3.6 per cent are professionals, and 1.43 per cent are postgraduates. At the same time, Illiterates comprised about 22 per cent of the region.

Similarly, when the literacy level of the PAPs under PK III is observed, it may be noted that more than 74.69 per cent per cents of the Project Affected Persons are literate. Out of the total affected population under PK - III, nearly 17.90 per cent of the persons have completed their primary school level, 17.36 per cent have done secondary school level of education, 12.12 per cent of the persons studied up to plus two (2), 10.33 per cent of the persons are graduates, 1.99 per cent of the persons are professionals, 2.04 per cent of the persons are postgraduates. Illiterates comprise close to 22.74 per cent in the region. Concerning the composition of the religion of PAP, the collected SES data revealed that in Package -1, 99 per cent of these HHs belong to the Hindu religion, Package-II, it is 95 per cent, while 97 per cent is in Package II respectively. The other religions practised in the region are Muslims, comprising very few houses that are 1 per cent, 5 per cent and 3 per cent respectively across the entire PK I, II and III. As the Project area is under Schedule V, the ST population across all three packages (I, II and III) is predominant. The data indicates that in Package 1, the ST population is 81 per cent, 45 per cent in Package 2,

whereas in package 3, it is 64 per cent.. The next dense population is under the OBC category, accounting for about 15, 8 and 24 per cent, respectively, under Package –I, II and III respectively. While it can be inferred that SC is the least populous community across the three packages, i.e. pk I, II and III, respectively.

The type of family of the PAFs analysis shows that nearly 10 per cent of average households are joint families, and 90 per cent of the homes are nuclear families. There is a variation among the packages; in package-1, the joint families are 24 per cent, in package-2, it is 7 per cent whereas in the 3rd package it is very less, i.e. 2 per cent only. The reasons attributed for the existence of more nuclear families in tribal areas due to the awareness and better implementation of the good number of Government programs and schemes that are initiated for sustainable development of tribal areas like subsidized rural housing programmes, rations, crop loans, etc. which is a major precursor for the people along the tribal belt to prefer nuclear families over joint families which also make them eligible to receive the Government aided programs/funds.

It can be inferred that close to 106 households (49 per cent) have been residing for more than 50 years in package No-1, followed by 49 households (23 per cent) living from 21 – 50 Years, 26 families (12.09 per cent) residing from 10 – 20 Years. In PK II and III, respectively, it can be inferred that 104 households (23 per cent) under PK II and 106 households (17 per cent) under PK III have been residing for more than 50 years and above. The families living between 21 -50 years in all the three packages show 23 per cent, 37 per cent and 28 per cent. While residing between 10-20 years, it is found in three Packages that it is 12 per cent, 15 per cent and 25 per cent respectively under all the three packages. The remaining families have been residing for less than ten years. The data shows that the families living between 21 -50 years is more in number. The long years of staying in the same place will affect the families seriously as over the years the asset established and sustained livelihood which will be disturbed and hard for survival. The details are given in **Table 6-1**

Table 6-1: Socio-cultural characteristics of the structure affected households

Item	Description	PK-1		PK-2		PK-3	
		No	per cent	No	per cent	No	per cent
Population	Male	369	48	800	50	1017	49
	Female	402	52	809	50	1045	51
	Total	771	100	1609	100	2062	100
Literacy	Illiterate	232	30.09	354	22.00	469	22.74
	Literate	37	4.80	51	3.17	53	2.57
	Primary	171	22.18	243	15.10	369	17.90
	Middle	57	7.39	155	9.63	214	10.38
	High	111	14.40	333	20.70	358	17.36
	10+2	72	9.34	194	12.06	250	12.12
	Graduate	67	8.69	138	8.58	213	10.33
	Post Graduate	2	0.26	23	1.43	42	2.04
	Doctorate	1	0.13	0	0.00	1	0.05
	Professional	13	1.69	58	3.60	41	1.99
	Others	8	1.04	60	3.73	52	2.52
	Total	771	100.00	1609	100.00	2062	100.00

Item	Description	PK-1		PK-2		PK-3	
		No	per cent	No	per cent	No	per cent
Religious Group	Hindu	212	99	428	95	597	97
	Muslim	3	1	22	5	20	3
	Total	215	100	450	100	617	100
Social Group	General	3	1	15	3	26	4
	OBC	32	15	34	8	145	24
	SC	6	3	13	3	6	1
	ST	174	81	202	45	397	64
	Other	0	0	186	41	43	7
	Total	215	100	450	100	617	100
Family Type	Joint	51	24	32	7	14	2
	Nuclear	164	76	418	93	603	98
	Total	215	100	450	100	617	100
Years of stay	Up to 10 Year	34	16	113	25	183	30
	10 – 20 Years	26	12	67	15	154	25
	21 – 50 Years	49	23	166	37	174	28
	50 and above	106	49	104	23	106	17
	Total	215	100	450	100	617	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey- April- July, 2021.

6.3. Economic Profile.

Occupation plays a crucial role in an individual's livelihood and a household for survival. In PAF, in packages 1 and 3, the per cent of farming, agriculture & allied activities is as high as 10-34 per cent, whereas, in package 2, in agriculture, the portion of PAFs is significantly on the lower side. In package No. 2, most of the PAP/Fs depend on Agriculture labour to 31 per cent. The key reason for a higher per cent in the agricultural labour category is due to the concentration of non-locals and landless; the situation is quite predominant, especially at village Lothugadda Junction. In this village, 94per cent of PAFs are settlers under package 2. The subsequent vital occupations are trade and petty business, accounting for as high as 13per cent in package -2

When the Income level of PAFs is seen, it can be inferred that the average annual income level of all PAFs is below Rs 50,000 in package No.1. On observation of the income level of PAFs under Package II, it can be inferred that the average annual income level of most of the PAFs is between Rs.50000 to Rs. 1 lakh (58 per cent) followed by 25 per cent of the HHs falling under the income category of Rs.1 lakh- Rs.1.5 lakh. Similarly, under Package III, it can be inferred that the average annual income level of most of the PAFs is between Rs. 0.5 lakh to Rs. 1lakh (66 per cent) followed by 16 per cent of the HHs falling under the income category of Rs. 1 lakh – Rs.1.5 lakh.

The expenditure pattern for the affected households shows a trend that is not similar across the three packages. In package number 1, the expenditure pattern recorded was on the lower side, i.e. 95 per cent are in the bracket of below Rs.30000 whereas in packages 2 and 3 which were showing a similar trend, had more per cent of the people spending between Rs.50000 to Rs.1 lakh and Rs.1 lakh to Rs.2lakh. The following table has details. **Table 6-2**

Table 6-2: Socio-cultural characteristics of the Structure affected households

Item	Description	PK-1		PK-2		PK-3	
		No	per cent	No	per cent	No	per cent
Occupation	Service	13	1.69	21	1.31	63	3.06
	Trade/Business	4	0.52	196	12.18	219	10.62
	Farming	10	1.3	53	3.29	202	9.8
	Allied Agriculture	257	33.33	1	0.06	5	0.24
	Agricultural Laborer	186	24.12	513	31.88	249	12.08
	Non- agriculture Labor	18	2.33	34	2.11	30	1.45
	HH industry	0	0	0	0	2	0.1
	Professional	9	1.17	26	1.62	14	0.68
	Petty Business	0	0	83	5.16	73	3.54
	Un Employed	0	0	14	0.87	39	1.89
	Students	255	33.07	420	26.1	596	28.9
	Retired	0	0	11	0.68	28	1.36
	House Wife	16	2.08	186	11.56	405	19.64
	Other (Specify)	3	0.39	51	3.17	137	6.64
Income Level	Below 50000	215	100	7	2	79	13
	50001 – 1 lakh	0	0	263	58	407	66
	1 lakh – 1.5 lakh	0	0	113	25	97	16
	1.5 lakh – 2 lakh	0	0	37	8	8	1
	Above 2 lakh	0	0	30	7	26	4
	Total	215	100	450	100	617	100
Expenditure Pattern	Below-30000	205	95	16	4	7	1

Item	Description	PK-1		PK-2		PK-3	
		No	per cent	No	per cent	No	per cent
	30001-50000	10	5	50	11	33	5
	50001-1 lakh	0	0	139	31	243	39
	1 lakh - 2 lakh	0	0	147	33	248	40
	Above 2 lakh	0	0	98	22	86	14
	Total	215	100	450	100	617	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey- April- July , 2021

6.4 Savings, Indebtedness and Loan

The savings and indebtedness in package 1 showed lower figures in contrast to those in package 2 and 3, which indicated better figures ,i.e 63 per cent and 43 per cent respectively. More number of respondents opted for commercial and house construction loans. The details are given in

Table 6-3.

Table 6-3: Financials

Item	Description	PK-1		PK-2		PK-3	
		No	per cent	No	per cent	No	Per cent
Savings & Indebtedness	Yes		3	285	63	265	43
	No	208	97	165	37	352	57
Break up of Source of borrowing for Indebtedness							
Purpose Of Borrowing	Source of Borrowing						
Agriculture	Bank, private Finance	0	0	15	3	28	5
Animal husbandry	Bank, private Finance	0	0	7	2	8	1
Commercial	Bank, private Finance	0	0	100	22	96	16
House Hold Expenditure	Bank, private Finance	0	0	3	1	14	2
Others (House construction)	Bank, private Finance	0	0	43	10	41	7
Total		0	0	168	37	187	30

Source: Socio Economic Survey- April- July, 2021

6.5. Health Status

Data on health status of PAHs indicates that only seven (3per cent) families have recorded some form of illness. No major illness has been reported during the period of census survey. Data on health status

of PAHs under Package II and III category indicates that 9 and 21 per cent recorded some form of illness respectively in **Table 6-4**

Table 6-4: Health Status of PAFs

	Details	Package No1		Package No2		Package No3	
		No.	per cent	No	per cent	No	Per cent
Health Status of PAHs	Illness	7	3	39	9	130	21
	No illness	208	97	411	91	487	79
	Total	215	100	450	100	617	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey-April- July, 2021

6.6 Vulnerable Families:

Vulnerable families constitute that portion of the population that are denied the opportunity to fully explore and utilize their abilities and thus enjoy a quality of life. Besides, these families experience a higher risk of poverty, social exclusion, discrimination and violence than the general population, including, but not limited to, ethnic minorities, migrants, people with disabilities, isolated elderly people and children. These people are left behind in today's advancing economy and need special attention and care. In the study, the considered vulnerable groups are those who are below the poverty line (BPL), women-headed households (WHH), schedule caste (SC), schedule tribes (ST), divyang (persons with disabilities).

Of the total 1885 households, there are 266 HHs are observed to be as vulnerable families. To assess the vulnerability, four (4) categories have been considered i.e. Women Headed Household (WHH), BPL families, single women and disabled. The Entitlement matrix for this project has specific provisions for vulnerable groups, and additional assistance will be provided to the households belonging to the vulnerable category. Most vulnerable groups are in the category of BPL and WHH families under the economically poor section, followed by disabled and single women with 4.5 per cent and 3.29 per cent, respectively. Most of the vulnerable HH are under the ST community only. In the land category, this vulnerability is less compared to the structure HHs. Most of the structure HHs are settled from outside the region, it was found that the settlers are having relation to the local community. The details are given in **Table 6-5**

Table 6-5: Vulnerable Category

Category	SC	ST	Others	Total	Per cent
WHH	11	61	22	94	35
Single Women	3	18	8	29	11
Divyang (disabled)	6	17	1	24	9
BPL(other than above 3 categories)	5	88	26	119	45
Total	25	184	57	266	100
Per cent	9	69	21	100	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey-April- July, 2021

6.7 Informal Settlers and encroachers along the Project Road

It can be inferred that along the proposed project road, there are a large number of settlers and in particular most of the settlers are observed to be concentrated across the package 2 and 3 roads only and in package 1 only 8 settlers are observed and they are from in nearby villages. Where as in package 2 and 3, since both the locations are predominantly tourist locations, in this jurisdiction the settlers are also quite high in number i.e 237 and 243 in package 2 and 3 respectively. These settlers are from non tribal areas.

All the settlers are informal settlers (non-title holders⁵) and are noticed in the project affected villages. Most of these settlers have purchased shops, houses and huts etc on informal agreements but have not registered in their name though they are paying electricity bills to the Government.

Table 6-6 Village wise settlers

Package -1	No. of HH	Package _2	No. of HH	Package 3	No. of HH
Kakarapadu	3	Chinnagedda	1	Chinnagadda	1
Nadimpalem	5	Chintapalli	18	Lammasingi	21
Grand Total	8	Chitralagoppu	18	Lammasingi junction	6
		Diguvapakalu	1	Tajangi	36
		Lothugedda Junction	102	Bandaveedhi	53
		Madigunta	8	G. Madugula	98
		Pentapadu	8	K kodapalli	4
		Rajupakulu	9	Kadagadda	3
		Asarada	4	Kodapalli	1
		Nimmalapalem	9	Krishna puram	4
		Peddavalasa	31	Kulapadu	3
		Rinthada	13	Matyapuram	3
		Sankada	15	Pinakithari	4
		Grand Total	237	Vanjari	2
				Badimala	4
				Grand Total	243

Source: Socio Economic Survey-April- July, 2021

Table 6-7 Encroachers

Village	No. of Households
Rampula	2
Chinthalapudi	1
Kakarapadu	5
Nadimpalem	5

⁵Non title holders are the PAFs purchased land with the informal agreement and they are the owners but not registered land on their name legally.

Pittachlama	1
Ravanapalli	1
Thotaluru	1
Grand Total	16

Source: Socio Economic Survey-April- July, 2021

It can be inferred from the above table that 16 households along the proposed project stretch of Package – 1 are observed to be falling under the category of encroachers. Along pk 2 and 3, no such encroachers are to be observed, but non-title holders exist along these two (2) packages.

6.8. Socio Economic Survey of Affected Families-Land

The status of PAF whose lands have been affected, the survey details shows under Package I, Sex composition of the project affected households presents a case of higher male population accounting to about 51 per cent than the female population (49 per cent). Similarly, sex composition of the project affected households presents the same case of higher male population (52.88 per cents) than the female population (47.12 per cents) in the project affected area in Package II. In Package III, it is 50 per cent each.

Under package – 1, Age group composition of the project affected households in the range of 0-15 year's accounts for a maximum of 20 per cent and about 61 per cent of population is in the age group of 16-51 years, rest of the population's age is above 51 years (19 per cent). When the age group composition under pk II and III is inferred, it can be noted that 15 per cent and 20 per cent accounts for about 0-15 years age group followed by 64 per cent and 67 per cent of the population categorized under 16-51 years age group respectively and the remaining population is categorized as (22 per cent and 14 per cent respectively) falling under above 51 years of age group.

As per the findings of the socio-economic survey, 100 per cent of the affected households belonged to the Hindu religion in Package I, II and III respectively.

Regarding the type of family, it is found that 34 per cent of the households in package land and 26 per cent households in package 2 are categorized under joint families, while only one per cent of HHs in package 3 is under the joint family category. The per cent of the nuclear family is 66 per cent in package 1, 74 per cent in Package 2 and 99 per cent in Package 3, respectively.

Most all the families belonged to Scheduled Tribes (ST) in Package-2 and Package-3, respectively, while the Package-1 area has about 37 per cent of the ST population, followed by 53 per cent of the Other Backward class (OBC) population. SC population accounts for about 5 per cent of the package-I category. Usually, the data related to residing in one place indicates the comforts of remaining in their most familiar place, maintaining their community connections, personal possessions, assets etc. When this data is analyzed under three packages, the data shows that 96 per cent of families have been residing for more than 50 years and above, in Package 3 followed by 47 per cent in package II and 27 per cent in package I. While the PAF residing from 21 – 50 Years in package 1 is about 41 per cent under package 2, it is about 27 per cent. While 19 per cent of the population is noticed to have been residing for about 10-20 years followed by 14 per cent for 10 years and below under Package-I. The same when inferred for pk 2 and 3, it is observed that close to 30 per cent and 3 per cent of the families are being inferred to be residing for about 21-50 years under pk 2 and 3 respectively. And about 5 per cent and 18 per cent of the families have been reported to be under 10-20 years and up to 10 years of the residing category under pk 2 respectively.

The literacy of the affected families shows that 42 per cent are illiterate in package III, followed by 34 per cent in Package II, while 23 per cent in package I. The next level of education amongst the HHs found in 19 per cent of high school education in the package I, followed by 12 per cent in the package-II and 10 in package -III. The intermediate education is pursued by 15 per cent of package III area, followed by 11 per cent in package 11 and 10 per cent in the package I. In the case of graduates, 12 per cent are from Package II and 10 per cent from Package I.

Table 6-8: Socio-cultural characteristics of the land affected households

Item	Description	PK-1		PK-2		PK-3	
		No	per cent	No	per cent	No	Per cent
Population	Male	275	51	211	53	716	50
	Female	266	49	188	47	715	50
	Total	541	100	399	100	1431	100
Age Group composition	0-4	14	3	15	4	67	5
	5-15	89	16	42	11	213	15
	16-30	142	26	115	29	451	32
	31-51	191	35	139	35	501	35
	Above 51	105	19	88	22	199	14
	Total	541	100	399	100	1431	100
Religious Group	Hindu	117	100	114	100	372	100
	Muslim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	117	100	114	100	372	100
Family Type	Joint	40	34	30	26	4	1
	Nuclear	77	66	84	74	368	99
	Total	117	100	114	100	372	100
Social Group	General	7	6	0	0	0	0
	OBC	62	53	0	0	0	0
	SC	5	4	0	0	1	0
	ST	43	37	114	100	371	100
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	117	100	114	100	372	100
Years of stay	Up to 10 Year	16	14	20	18	0	0
	10 – 20 Years	22	19	6	5	1	0
	21 – 50 Years	48	41	34	30	13	3
	50 and above	31	27	54	47	358	96
	Total	117	100	114	100	372	100
Literacy Levels	Illiterate	124	23	135	34	600	42
	Literate	34	6	14	4	11	1
	Primary	89	16	49	12	216	15
	Middle	41	8	22	6	102	7
	High	103	19	48	12	139	10

Item	Description	PK-1		PK-2		PK-3	
		No	per cent	No	per cent	No	Per cent
	10+2	56	10	44	11	220	15
	Graduate	53	10	48	12	81	6
	Post Graduate	18	3	6	2	42	3
	Doctorate	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Professional	15	3	20	5	8	1
	Others	8	1	13	3	12	1
	Total	541	100	399	100	1431	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey-April- July, 2021

6.9. Economic Profile

With regard to the economic participation among PAFs, it is predominantly the farm sector that occupies major portion and represents about 59 per cent of families under package III are in farm sector, followed by 39 per cent in package I and 37% in package II. Next major occupation is agriculture labour 27 per cent are from package II, while in package 1 and III, it is about 12 and 10 per cent respectively. Very few families have business as their major occupation. In four (4) per cent of the persons are engaged in service (including private and government employees) in pk I and 2 respectively, while only 1 per cent of the population in Package-3 is engaged in service (including both private and government employees). The per cent of professionals, retired, house wives, unemployment and petty business people is limited in number, the details of which are presented in **Table 6-9**.

When the Income level of PAFs is noticed, it can be inferred that the average annual income level of PAFs is below Rs 50,000 in 57 per cent of PAF in package I, and 14 per cent in package II. In case of income level which is more than Rs.50000– Rs. 1 lakh it is found in 23 per cent of package II HH, 20 per cent in package I and 19 % in package III. The income levels in between Rs.1 lakh and Rs.1.5 lakh is found in 37 per cent of package II PAFs, and 17 per cent in package III. The income levels who are having 1.5 lakh to Rs.2 lakhs, in package III it is 59 per cent, 12 per cent in pk 2 and 4 per cent in pk 3 of families. Income levels of about 14 per cent of HH are above 2 lakhs category under pk 2, 13 per cent under pk 1 and about 4 per cent under pk 1 HH.

When the expenditure pattern is observed, it can be inferred that between Rs. 50000 –Rs. 1 lakh, 41 per cent of PAF are in package II, 40 per cent in package III and 20 per cent in package I respectively. In case of expenditure levels in between Rs.1 lakh to Rs.2 lakhs it is found in 54 per cent of PAF are in package III, their income levels are also too high and expenditure levels is also the same. 40 per cent in package II and 10 per cent in package I are the HH notes under same category as above.

Table 6-9.Occupational pattern and income profile of affected households

Parameter	Category	Package 1		Package 2		Package 3	
		No.	per cent	No.	per cent	No.	Per cent
	Service	24	4	17	4	19	1

		Package 1		Package 2		Package 3	
Parameter	Category	No.	per cent	No.	per cent	No.	Per cent
Occupational Background	Trade/Business	3	1	6	2	13	1
	Farming	213	39	148	37	841	59
	Allied Agriculture	3	1	4	1	18	1
	Agricultural Laborer	66	12	108	27	144	10
	Non- agriculture Labor	13	2	2	1	2	0
	HH industry	0	0	0	0	3	0
	Professional	6	1	23	6	0	0
	Petty Business	3	1	2	1	0	0
	Un Employed	2	0	4	1	0	0
	Students	170	31	70	18	334	23
	Retired	8	1	2	1	2	0
	House Wife	29	5	3	1	37	3
	Other (Specify)	1	0	10	3	18	1
	Total	541	100	399	100	1431	100
Income Level	Below 50000	67	57	16	14	4	1
	50001 – 1 lakh	23	20	26	23	69	19
	1 lakh – 1.5 lakh	7	6	42	37	64	17
	1.5 lakh – 2 lakh	5	4	14	12	219	59
	Above 2 lakh	15	13	16	14	16	4
	Total	117	100	114	100	372	100
Expenditure Pattern	Below-30000	32	27	12	11	6	2
	30001-50000	47	40	3	3	11	3
	50001-1 lakh	23	20	47	41	150	40
	1 lakh - 2 lakh	12	10	46	40	200	54
	Above 2 lakh	3	3	6	5	5	1
	Total	117	100	114	100	372	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey-April- July, 2021

6.10. Household Assets

For inferring the consumption standard of the households, their possession of various consumer durables was recorded in the survey. All the families have minimum standards of living as the assets owned indicate so. Out of the total surveyed households under Package I , 80 per cent possess TV, 21 per cent possess Fridge and 94 per cent possess cell phones. 3 per cent own washing machine, 40 per cent own cycle and 56 per cent own motor cycle. The per cent of households having mobile phone ranges between 87 per cent and 100 per cent respectively. In remaining packages, similar trend prevails with respect to the possession of TVs, Cell phones, fridge, motor cycles etc. The HHs possessing refrigerators vary from package to package, it is 17 per cent in package 2 and 3 per cent in package 3. As the package 3 areas are situated in low temperatures, its usage is less. Similarly cycle usage is more in package -1 and less in 2 and 3 package. The reason is that the package 1 area has a

plain terrain, whereas packages 2 and 3 possess a hilly terrain. Other details are given in the **Table -6-10**

Table 6-10 Number of HH's with Assets

S. No	Assets	Package 1		Package 2		Package 3	
		No.	per cent	No.	per cent	No.	per cent
Household Assets	TV	94	80	82	72	275	74
	Fridge	24	21	19	17	11	3
	Washing Machine	4	3	7	6	2	1
	Cycle	47	40	9	8	17	5
	Motor Cycle	65	56	34	30	48	13
	Car	0	0	3	3	1	0
	Telephone (Land Line)	5	4	1	1	0	0
	Mobile (cell Phone)	110	94	99	87	372	100
	Cattles	28	24	34	30	34	9
	Buffalos	20	17	1	1	3	1
	Goats	7	6	5	4	5	1
	Sheep	1	1	3	3	1	0.3

Source: Socio Economic Survey-April - July 2021

6.11. Health Status of PAHs

Data on health status of PAHs indicate that less than 2 per cent of population in Package 1 and 3 has some sorts of illness, where as in package 2 it was as high as 7 per cent. The main diseases reported in the area were Diabetes, Thyroid, Cardio problem, Blood Pressure and Fever. The details are given in the **Table 6-1**

Table 6-11: Health Status of PAFs

Parameter	Category	PK-1		PK-2		Pk-3	
		No	per cent	No	Per cent	No	Per cent
Health Status of PAHs	Illness	2	2	8	7	6	1
	No illness	115	98	106	93	366	59
	Total	117	100	114	100	372	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey-April - July 2021

6.12 Migration details of PAHs:

As regards the migration pattern of the PAFs has been observed, it can be inferred that 94 per cent of the Households preferred not to migrate to any place. Only a meager 6 per cent in Package 1 and 1 per cent in Package-3 opt for migration. 3.4 per cent of the total sample families interviewed preferred to migrate out of their villages in search of livelihood. In a few instances, farmers even

migrate within the district, which attribute to less than 1 per cent in Package-1, 2 and 3 respectively. 3.42 per cent in Package-2 and in Package-3, 0.54 per cent migrate to other nearby districts for paddy cultivation and banana/sugarcane cultivation. Usually the migration happens mostly during rainy / summer season. The details of the occupation of the project affected families are given in **table 6-12**

Table 6-12 Migration details of the PAHs

Item	Description	PK-1		PK-2		PK-3	
		No	per cent	No	per cent	No	Per cent
Migrate for work	Yes	7	5.98	1	0.88	5	1.34
	No	110	94.02	113	99.12	367	98.66
	Total	117	100.00	114	100.00	372	100.00
Place of Migration	Within District	1	0.85	1	0.88	3	0.81
	Outside District	4	3.42	0	0.00	2	0.54
	Outside the State	1	0.85	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Other Country	1	0.85	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Total	7	5.98	1	0.88	5	1.34
Income details	0 to 5000	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	5000 to 10000	3	2.56	1	0.88	5	1.34
	11000 to 50000	4	3.42	0	0.00	0	0.00
	50000 to 100000	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Total	7	5.98	1	0.88	5	1.34
Occupation details	Agricultural Labour	5	4.27	1	0.88	2	0.54
	Non Agricultural Labour	2	1.71	0	0.00	2	0.54
	Trade & Business	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Others (Crafts work etc)	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.27
	Total	7	5.98	1	0.88	5	1.34
Trend of the migration	Once in a year	5	4.27	1	0.88	2	0.54
	Twice in a year	1	0.85	0	0.00	2	0.54
	No regular interval	1	0.85	0	0.00	1	0.27
	Total	7	5.98	1	0.88	5	1.34
	Summer	5	4.27	1	0.88	3	0.81
	Winter	1	0.85	0	0.00	0	0.00
	No particular season	1	0.85	0	0.00	2	0.54
	Total	7	5.98	1	0.88	5	1.34

Source: Socio Economic Survey-April - July 2021

6.13 GENDER ANALYSIS

The occupation and other characteristics of the Women Headed Households (WHH) along the Project road has been collected. Major portion of the occupation is agriculture labour, agriculture (farming) and students. The details are furnished in Table 6-13.

N-340 HHs- 1361 family members

Table- 6-13- Occupation and other characteristics details

Item	Description	%	Item	Description	%
Age Group composition	0-4	2	Occupational Background	Service	2
	5-15	15		Trade/Business	9
	16-30	31		Farming	17
	31-51	36		Allied Agriculture	3
	Above 51	17		Agricultural Laborer	24
	Total	100		Non- agriculture Labor	2
Literacy Levels	Illiterate	30		HH industry	0
	Literate	3		Professional	1
	Primary	15		Petty Business	2
	Middle	9		Un Employed	1
	High	16		Students	26
	10+2	12		Retired	1
	Graduate	9		House Wife	9
	Post Graduate	1		Other (Specify)	3
	Doctorate	0		Total	100
	Professional	2			
	Others	2			
	Total	100			

It can be inferred from the above table that amongst the WHH, most of them (67 per cent) are under the age group of 16-51 years followed by 17 per cent of them categorised under 0-15 years and above 51 years age group respectively. It is observed that 30 per cent of the WHH are illiterates followed by 16 per cent, 15 per cent and 12 per cent of them have completed their secondary, primary school and intermediate level of education respectively. The 9 per cent of them are as graduates with 2 per cent having done their professional education and only per cent accounting under post graduation completion along the proposed project corridor. Most of the WHH are engaged in agricultural labour (24 per cent), 17 per cent of them are under farming, 9 per cent of them are under trade / business etc.

6.14 HIV/AIDS:

There is no HIV/ AIDS case reported during the survey and all the households are aware about HIV/AIDS. Most of the respondents revealed that the source of information as from print media, Television, NGO, Govt. Campaign etc.

6.15 Conclusion:

The Socio-Economic survey analysis of the project affected 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.

7 POLICY, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

7.1 Introduction

The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the project have been guided by the existing legislation and policies of the Government of India (GOI), the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. Prior to the preparation of the RAP, a detailed analysis of the existing national and state policies was undertaken as part of RPF6 and the section below provides details of the various national and state level legislations studied and their applicability for the project. This RAP is prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country.

7.2 Important legal provisions to safeguard tribal interests

7.2.1. 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-tribals 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.

7.2.2. 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.

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

This is an act to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded; to provide for a framework for recording the

⁶https://morth.nic.in/sites/default/files/RPF_GNHCP_13072021.pdf

forest rights so vested and the nature of evidence required for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land.

7.2.4. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCT in LARR), 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.

The aims and objectives of the Act include: (i) to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabha's established under the constitution of India, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialization, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families; (ii) provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition; (iii) make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement; (iv) ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Section 27 of the Act defines the method by which market value of the land shall be computed under the proposed law. Schedule I outlines the proposed minimum compensation based on a multiple of market value. Schedule II through VI outline the resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements to land owners and livelihood losers, which shall be in addition to the minimum compensation per Schedule I.

The Chapter II and III of the RFCT in LARR Act - 2013 regarding determination of social impact assessment and public purpose and special provision to safeguard food security shall not apply to the project such as (a) vital to national security or defense of India and every part thereof, including preparation for defense or defense production; (b) rural infrastructure including electrification; (c) affordable housing and housing for the poor people; (d) industrial corridors ; and (e) infrastructure and social infrastructure projects including projects under public private partnership where the ownership of land continues to vest with the Government.

The five-year period set by the principal Act in Section 24 under sub-section (2), for lapse of 1894 Act shall exclude the cases where acquisition process is held up on account of any stay or injunction issued by any court or the period specified in the award of a Tribunal for taking possession.

The five-year period set by the principal Act for any land acquired and unused is now will be a period specified for the setting up of any project or five years, whichever is later.

7.2.5. R&R Principles for the Project

Based on the above analysis of government provisions, the following resettlement principles are adopted for this Project:

- Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks. Measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts include the following: (i) explore alternative alignments or locations which are less impacting, (ii) ensure the appropriate technology is used to reduce land requirements, (iii) modify the designs, cross sections, and geometrics of components to minimize the ROW and ensure involuntary resettlement is avoided or minimized.
- Carry out meaningful consultations with stakeholders, Project Affected Persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of displaced persons. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons 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 preparation phase.
- Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through; (i) 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, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) 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; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.

- 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.
- Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for all compensation, relocation and rehabilitation measures, except land.
- Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on the entitlements of displaced persons, 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 World Bank prior to contract award.
- 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 displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders.
- 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.
- Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of displaced persons, 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.

7.3 Procedure for Land Acquisition under the Project

The land acquisition in this project context will be as per the National Highway Act, 1956 and later amendments or as per MoRT&H circular date 28th December, 2017.

The process for land acquisition under NH Act, 1956 is as follows:

- i. Submission of requisition for particular land is needed for a “public purpose” along with other required document to concerned District Authority. For issue of preliminary notification as known as ‘intention notification’.
- ii. Preliminary Notification, section (3A) – intention of Central Govt. to acquire land and commencement of secondary level of consultations with the PAP's.
- iii. Completion of SIA study culminating in SIA report.
- iv. To Conduct public hearing for SIA and RAP
- v. Preparation and disclosure of the R&R schemes
- vi. Updating of land records by LA Authority

- vii. Issue of 3B notification for power to entry for survey
- viii. Notification of 3C for Hearing of objection under NH act.
- ix. Declaration that land is required for public purpose u/s 3D.
- x. Power to take possession under section 3E of the Act.
- xi. Power to enter the land where land has vested in the Central Government u/s 3F
- xii. Determination of the compensation as per schedule II & III of the land acquisition act of 2013 and NH Act 1965 u/s 3G.
- xiii. Payment of full amount of compensation u/s 3F
- xiv. Taking possession of land acquired.
- xv. Infrastructural component of R&R package to be provided.

7.4 The process of Land Acquisition as per MoRT&H circular date 28th December, 2017

The project States HP, AP, UP & Rajasthan can follow the direct land purchase policies and procedures of the respective States. As per this circular the land can be purchased directly following the acts, policies and procedures prevailing in the respective project States.

7.5 World Bank's Safeguard Policies

a) Indigenous People (OP 4.10)

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 inclusive.

b) Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)

Involuntary resettlement under development projects, if unmitigated, often gives rise to severe economic, social, and environmental risks: production systems are dismantled; people face impoverishment when their productive assets or income sources are lost; people are relocated to environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community institutions and social networks are weakened; kin groups are dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help are diminished or lost. This policy includes safeguards to address and mitigate these impoverishment risks.

The policies and requirements which are most relevant in the context of this project are provided in the below **Table 7-1**.

Table 7-1: Applicability of Key Legislation Policies relating to social aspects

Applicable Indian Legislations/Guidelines / International Guidelines	Agency Responsible	Remarks
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 28 th 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 MoEFCC	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	MoPR ITDA	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 MoEFCC	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

Applicable Indian Legislations/Guidelines / International Guidelines	Agency Responsible	Remarks
World Bank guidelines/policies O.P 4.12 Involuntary Settlement O.P 4.10 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.P 4.12 & O.P 4.10.
The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.	R&R Commissioner – Vijayawada & District Magistrate – Visakhapatnam & MoRT&H	

8 ENTITLEMENTS AND ASSISTANCE

8.1. Introduction

The project will have three types of displaced persons i.e., (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons and the RP describes provision for all type of PAPs. The project also addresses the entitlements of project affected persons, whose livelihoods are affected on account of the project.

8.2. Cut-off-Date for Entitlement

In case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under section 3(A) of the NH Act 1956 will be treated as the cut-off date for titleholders. For non-titleholders, the date of Census and Social Survey which is **1st April, 2021** is treated as the cut-off date. PAP's who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation and assistance. Non-titleholders will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not be required to pay any fine or suffer any sanction.

8.3. Project Entitlements

In accordance with the R&R measures outlined in the previous chapter, all displaced households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the displaced persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The PAP's will be entitled to the following five types of compensation and assistance packages:

- Compensation for the loss of land, crops/ trees at their replacement cost;
- Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial/mix) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income and income restoration assistance;
- Assistance for shifting and compensation for loss of livelihood/involuntary displacement and
- Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community resources/facilities.

Loss of land will be compensated at replacement cost plus refund of transaction cost (land registration cost, stamp duties etc.) incurred for purchase of replacement land. Displaced Persons with traditional title/occupancy rights will also be eligible for full compensation for land at replacement value. If the residual plot (s) is (are) not viable, i.e., the PAP's becomes a marginal farmer, three options are to be given to the DP, subject to his acceptance which are (i) The PAP's remains on the plot, and the

compensation and assistance paid to the tune of required amount of land to be acquired, (ii) Compensation and assistance are to be provided for the entire plot including residual part, if the owner of such land wishes that his residual plot should also be acquired by the Executive Agency, it will acquire the residual plot and pay the compensation for it and (iii) If the PAP's is from vulnerable group, compensation for the entire land by means of land for land will be provided if PAP's wishes so, provided that land of equal productive value is available. The replacement of land option will be considered by the District Collector while acquiring land where ever feasible alternate land is available. All fees, stamp duties, taxes and other charges applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and rehabilitation process, are to be borne by the executive agency. Each family losing land will be entitled for following assistances.

- One time resettlement allowance of Rs. 60,000.
- One time assistance option from: (i) Annuity policies that shall pay not less than two thousand rupees per month Per family for twenty years with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index; or (ii) one-time payment of Rs. 600,000. (iii) There is no provision for job.
- Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) families will receive additional one-time Rs. 60,000 as subsistence allowance.

Loss of Structures will be compensated at replacement value with other assistance to both titleholders and non-titleholders. The details of entitlement will be as:

- Compensation for structure at the replacement cost to be calculated as per latest prevailing basic schedules of rates (BSR) without depreciation. In rural area, the displaced family will be provided with the option of constructed house as per *Indira Awaas Yojana* (IAY) specifications in lieu of cash compensation.
- In urban area, the displaced family will be provided with the option of constructed house of minimum 50 sq. m. plinth area in lieu of cash compensation. Fees, taxes, and other charges related to replacement structure.
- Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value.
- One-time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 60,000
- One-time financial assistance of Rs. 28,000 to the families losing cattle sheds for reconstruction
- One time shifting assistance of Rs. 60,000 towards transportation costs etc.
- Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) will receive additional one-time Rs. 60,000 as subsistence allowance.

(i) Loss of livelihood due to loss of primary source of income will be compensated through rehabilitation assistances. There are various categories of entitled persons under this category they

are (i) titleholders losing income through business, (ii) titleholders losing income through agriculture, (iii) non-titleholders losing primary source of income. Details of entitlements for the above categories are described below:

- One time financial assistance of minimum Rs. 28,000.
- Skill up-gradation training to PAP's opted for (one member of the affected family) income restoration.
- Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation.
- Monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year (total Rs. 38,000) from the date of award
- If the displaced families belong to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) they will receive an additional one-time assistance of Rs. 60,000 as subsistence allowance.

(ii) Loss of trees and crops will be compensated by cash compensation. The entitlements to the PAP's losing trees and crops will be:

- (i) Advance notice to harvest crops, fruits, and timbers.
- (ii) Compensation for standing crops in case of such loss, based on an annual crop cycle at market value
- (iii) Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price, and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees at annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years; to be determined in consultation with the Forest Department for timber trees and the Horticulture Department for other trees/crops.

(iii) Additional assistance to vulnerable households (Vulnerable households include BPL, SC, ST, WHH, disabled and elderly) will be paid with special assistance as detailed below.

- One-time lump sum assistance of Rs. 28,000 to vulnerable households. This will be paid above and over the other.
- Receive preference in income restoration training program under the project.
- Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation.
- Access to basic utilities and public services.

(iv) Loss of community infrastructure/common property resources will be compensated either by cash at replacement cost to the community (registered trust, society or village committee as appropriate) or reconstruction of the community structure in consultation with the affected community.

(v) Temporary Impacts on agricultural land due to plant site for contractor etc., will be eligible for cash compensation for loss of income potential including:

- Any land required by the Project on a temporary basis will be compensated in consultation with the landholders.
- Rent at market value for the period of occupation
- Compensation for assets at replacement cost
- Restoration of land to previous or better quality
- Location of construction camps will be fixed by contractors in consultation with Government and local community.
- 60 days advance notice regarding construction activities including duration and type of temporary loss of livelihood.
- Cash assistance based on the minimum wage/average earnings per month for the loss of income/livelihood for the period of disruption, and contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the Environment Management Plan (EMP).
- Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity.

(vi) Any unanticipated impacts due to the project will be documented during the implementation phase and will be mitigated based on provision made in the Entitlement Matrix of this RAP.

8.4. Entitlement Matrix

An Entitlement Matrix has been developed, that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; and is in compliance with National/ State Laws and disclosed as part of GNHCP RPF. The entitlement matrix given in below Error! Reference source not found.

Table 8-1: Entitlement Matrix

Sl.	Impact	Entitled Unit	Entitlement Details
A. Loss of Private Agricultural, Home-Stead & Commercial Land			
1	Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise) within the Corridor of Impact (COI)	Affected family (Land owner/Titleholder family and families with traditional land right/occupiers)	<p>For all land acquired NH Act; or Direct Purchase or acquisition of missing land parcels/plot (MORTH circular dated 28th December 2017), Compensation/lease amount shall be calculated and payable in accordance with Sections 26 to 30 and Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partial Impact on Land: In case only part of any land plot is affected, and its owner desires the whole plot be acquired on grounds that the plot has become uneconomic or has been severed due to LA (under Section 94 and Note C), the competent authority can award compensation for remaining part of the plot or award 25% of actual value up to of the remaining land holding as additional compensation, allowing the owner to retain the remaining land plot, if agreeable. <p>For all land acquired under NH Act; or direct purchase or acquisition of missing land parcels/plot (MoRT&H circular date 28th December, 2017), Rehabilitation and Resettlement Assistance shall be as follows (Schedule II of Act 2013):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If as a result of land acquisition, the Affected family becomes landless or is reduced to the status of a “small” or “marginal” farmer, assistance amount of Rs. 6 lakhs <p>OR</p> <p>annuity policies that shall pay not less than two thousand rupees per month Per family for twenty years with appropriate indexation to the</p>

Sl.	Impact	Entitled Unit	Entitlement Details
			<p>Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each land owner shall be given a one-time "Resettlement Allowance" of Rs. 60,000/- only. Refund of stamp duty and registration charges incurred for replacement land to be paid by the project; replacement land must be bought within a year from the date of payment of compensation to project affected persons
B. Loss of Private Structures (Residential/Commercial)			
2	Structure within the Corridor of Impact (Col)	Title Holder/ Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation in accordance with Sections 26 to 30 and Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013 Right to salvage material from affected structures Three months advance notice to vacate structure For those losing cattle shed, a one-time assistance of Rs. 28,000/- would be payable For each affected family of an artisan or self-employed or own non-agricultural land, that is displaced and must relocate, a one-time assistance of Rs. 28,000/- would be payable; and One-time subsistence grant of Rs. 40,000/- for each affected family who are displaced and require to relocate; One-time financial assistance of Rs. 60,000/- for each affected family towards shifting/transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle Refund of stamp duty and registration charges for purchase of new alternative houses/shops at prevailing rates on the market value as determined. Alternative houses/shops must be bought within a year from the date of payment of compensation

Sl.	Impact	Entitled Unit	Entitlement Details
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case of partial impact, 25% additional award to be paid on compensation award for the affected part of the structure to enable damage repair where the owner/occupier of his/her own will, interested to retain the remaining part of the structure, provided the unimpaired continuous use of the such structure is possible without hazards.
3	Structure within the Corridor of Impact (Col)	Tenants/ Lease Holders	<p>i. Registered lessees will be entitled to an apportionment of the compensation payable to structure owner as per applicable local laws.</p> <p>ii. One-time financial assistance of Rs. 60,000/- as transportation and relocation assistance.</p> <p>iii. Three month's notice to vacate structures.</p>
C. Loss of Trees and Crops			
4	Standing Trees, Crops within the Corridor of Impact (Col)	Owners and beneficiaries (Registered/ Un-registered tenants, contract cultivators, leaseholders & sharecroppers	<p>i. Cash compensation as estimated under Section 29(3) of Act to be paid at the rate estimated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Forest Department for timber trees The State Agriculture Extension Department for crops The Horticulture Department for fruit/flower bearing trees. <p>ii. Three months advance notice to project affected persons to harvest fruits, standing crops and removal of trees, or compensation in lieu as determined above.</p> <p>Registered tenants, contract cultivators & leaseholders & sharecroppers will be eligible for compensation for trees and crops as per the agreement document between the owner and the beneficiaries.</p>

Sl.	Impact	Entitled Unit	Entitlement Details
			Un-registered tenants, contract cultivators, leaseholders & sharecroppers will be eligible for compensation for trees and crops as per mutual understanding between the owner and the beneficiaries
D. Loss of Residential/ Commercial Structures to Non-Title Holders			
5	Structures within the Corridor of Impact (Col) or Govt. land	Owners of Structures or Occupants of structures (Encroachers, Squatters) identified as per Project Census Survey	<p>For loss of House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Compensation at PWD BSR without depreciation for structure ii. One-time resettlement allowance Rs 28000 iii. Shifting/transportation assistance of Rs. 60,000/- iv. Encroachers shall be given three months' notice to vacate occupied land or cash assistance at replacement cost for loss of structures. v. Right to salvage the affected materials <p>For loss of shop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Compensation at PWD BSR without depreciation for structure ii. One-time subsistence grant of Rs. 40,000/- iii. One-time rehabilitation grant of Rs. 28,000/- iv. Shifting/transportation assistance of Rs. 60,000/- v. Encroachers shall be given three months' notice to vacate occupied land or cash assistance at replacement cost for loss of structures. vi. Right to salvage the affected materials
F. Additional Support to Vulnerable Group			
6	Families within the Corridor of	Vulnerable affected families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. One-time Resettlement Allowance of Rs. 60,000/-

Sl.	Impact	Entitled Unit	Entitlement Details
	Impact (Col)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Training for skill development. This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food. iii. Additional Subsistence Grant of Rs. 60,000/- for displaced families belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe category iv. Displaced vulnerable households will be linked to the government welfare schemes, if found eligible and not having availed the scheme benefit till date.
G. Loss of Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resources			
7	Structures & other resources (e.g. land, water, access to structures etc.) within the Corridor of Impact (Col)	Affected communities and groups	Reconstruction of community structure and common property resources, will be done in consultation with community
H. Temporary Impact During Construction			
8	Land and assets temporarily impacted during construction	Owners of land and assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Compensation for temporary impact during conversion e.g. diversion of normal traffic, damage to adjacent parcel of land/assets (crops, trees, structures, etc.) due to movement of heavy machinery and plant site ii. Contractor shall bear the cost of compensation of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery during construction or establishment of construction plant.

Sl.	Impact	Entitled Unit	Entitlement Details
			iii. All temporary use of land outside ROW, would be done based on written approval/ prior approval land owner and contractor

- There shall be no income tax deductions in line with Sec 96 of the RFCTLARR Act. In the event any deductions are made toward taxes, such amounts will have reimbursed.
- All compensation and assistance will be paid to PAPs at least 1 month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets.
- Compensation for Trees: Compensation for trees will be based on their market value. Loss of timber bearing trees will be compensated at their replacement cost and compensation for the loss of crops, fruit bearing trees will be decided in consultation with the Departments of Forest, Agriculture and Horticulture. In line with the provision of RFTFCTLARR Act 2013, 100% solatium will be added to the assessed value of the trees. Prior to taking possession of the land or properties, the compensation will be fully paid and affected persons will have the opportunity to harvest crops/trees within 15 days from the date of payment of compensation.
- Even after payment of compensation, displaced PAPs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that PAPs can take away the materials so salvaged within 15 days of their demolition; otherwise, the same will be disposed by the project authority without giving any further notice. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed of through open auction by the concerned Revenue Department/ Forest Department.
- Updating Units of Entitlement: All units of entitlement and assistances will be revised by MoRTH once in every two years based on Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPIAL) and communicated to all Project Implementation Units (PIUs) for making payment as per the revised rates. The updating will be done in the month of March and will become effective from the 1st day of April of that year.

8.5. Comparison between World Bank Policy and RFCT LARR ACT

Comparison between World Bank Policy Requirements and RFCTLARR Act 2013 is presented in below Table 8-2.

Table 8-2: Comparison of World Bank Policy and RFCTLARR Act 2013

S. No	World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLA RR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the RPF
Policy Objectives				
1	Avoid involuntary resettlement (IR) wherever feasible	✓	Social Impact assessment (SIA) should include: (i) whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare minimum extent needed for the project; (ii) whether land acquisition at an alternate place has been considered and found not feasible	
2	If IR is unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring viable alternate project design	X		Para 15 principles of RPF addresses this requirement AS PER OP 4.12.
3	Where resettlement cannot be avoided, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as a development programme by providing sufficient resources to enable DPs to share in project benefits.	✓	The cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading [Ref: Preamble of the RFCTLARR ACT]	

S. No	World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLA RR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the RPF
4	DPs should be meaningfully consulted and provided opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.	✓	Whenever a SIA is required, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the SIA Report.	
5	DPs should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living, or at least restore them, to pre-displacement levels or to pre-project levels	✓	The cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto [Ref: Preamble of the RFCTLARR ACT]	-
Impacts Covered				
6	Involuntary taking of land resulting in relocation or loss of shelter	✓		
7	Involuntary taking of land resulting in loss of assets or access to assets	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the definition of affected family, it includes 'a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired' [Ref: Sec 3 sub-section c (i)]	

S. No	World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLA RR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the RPF
8	Involuntary taking of land resulting in loss of income sources or means of livelihood, if the affected persons must move to another place	✓	The definition of affected family includes 'a family which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, tenants including any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct right, share-croppers or artisans or who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land; and further, a distinction is made between affected family and displaced family in the definition (i.e.) a displaced family means any family, who because acquisition of land has to be relocated and resettled from the affected area to the resettlement area [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c (ii) and k]	
9	Involuntary restriction of access to of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.	✓	In the definition of affected family in includes 'family whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is dependent on forests or water bodies and includes gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk and boatmen and such livelihood is affected due to acquisition	

S. No	World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLA RR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the RPF
			of land' [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c (vi)]	
Policy Applicability				
10	The policy applies to all components of the project that result in IR, regardless of the source of financing.	✓	The provisions of this Act relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, shall apply, when the appropriate Government acquires land for its own use, hold and control, including for Public Sector Undertakings and for public purpose (defined) However, for PPP projects and private companies requiring land for public purpose (defined), then prior consent of affected families is required. [Ref: Section 2 sub-section 1 and 2]	
11	It also applies to other activities resulting in IR that are: (i) directly and significantly related to the Bank-assisted project; (ii) necessary to achieve its objectives as set forth in the project documents; and (iii) carried out, or planned to be carried out,	✓	Same as above	

S. No	World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLA RR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the RPF
	contemporaneously with the project.			
Eligibility Criteria				
12	Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country)	✓	In the definition of affected family, it includes 'a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired' [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c (i)]	
13	Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets--provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan	✓	In the definition of affected family, it includes 'the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights recognized under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 due to acquisition of land'; and also includes 'a member of the family who has been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition'. [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c(iii) and (v)]	
14	Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.	X		In para 16 of the RPF, under eligibility criteria, this is addressed.

S. No	World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLA RR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the RPF
15	Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.	X		In para 26 C of the RPF, the cut-off date has been defined.
Required Measures				
16	Ensure DPs are informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement	✓	Whenever a SIA is required, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the SIA Report. [Ref: Section 5]	
17	Ensure DPs are consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives	✓	Same as above	
18	Ensure DPs are provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for	X	Not explicitly stated	In Para 27, addresses this requirement.

S. No	World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLA RR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the RPF
	losses of assets attributable directly to the project.			
19	If there is physical relocation, provide DPs with (i) assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and (ii) residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.	✓	The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award shall include all the following: (c) of house site and house to be allotted, in case of displaced families; (d) of land allotted to the displaced families; (e) of one-time subsistence allowance and transportation allowance in case of displaced families; [Ref: Section 31 sub-section 2(c), (d) and (e)]	
20	Particular attention to be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation	✓(partly)	The act provides for special provisions and assistance for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe in scheduled area. [Ref: Section 41] Further the act recognizes widows, divorcees and women deserted by families as separate families [Ref: Section sub-section (m)] The act does not recognize other vulnerable category and SC/ST from non-scheduled areas.	Special provision for vulnerable have been provided in Entitlement matrix.

S. No	World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLA RR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the RPF
21	Provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. In particular, taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons.	X		Para 24 of RPF stipulated that all compensation and assistance will be paid to DPs at least 1 month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets
22	Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.	✓	Land for land is recommended in irrigation projects and in projects where SC/ST is involved equivalent land. [Ref: Second Schedule S.No.2]	Land for land has not been offered in this project as acquisition is linear. Choice of taking full or part compensation by those PAPs who are losing agriculture land is included in

S. No	World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLA RR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the RPF
23	Cash compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets.	✓ (partly)	Not explicitly stated, but the method of valuation of land and considering the higher among the 2-methods, the multiplying factor and the 100 solatium with 12% interest will be near equivalent to replacement cost for land. For structure, tree and crops, valuation by appropriate authority will be near equivalent to replacement value, but is silent about depreciation. [Ref: Section 26 sub-section 1 and 2, Section 29 and Section 30]	EM provides for the replacement cost for land and assets
24	Displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement	✓	The appropriate Government shall ensure that the Social Impact Assessment study report and the Social Impact Management Plan, are prepared and made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed, and uploaded on	

S. No	World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLA RR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the RPF
25	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established for these groups.	✓	For the purpose of providing speedy disposal of disputes relating to land acquisition. Compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, establish, by notification. one or more Authorities to be known as "the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority" [Ref: Section 51 sub-section 1]	The RPF provides for a project level GRC to resolve grievances as one step internal dispute resolution mechanism prior to approaching courts.
26	In new resettlement sites or host communities, infrastructure and public services are provided as necessary to improve, restore, or maintain accessibility and levels of service for the displaced persons and host communities.	✓	In every resettlement area as defined under this Act, the Collector shall ensure the provision of all infrastructural facilities and basic minimum amenities specified in the Third Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act. [Ref: Section 32]	

9 CHAPTER - PUBLIC INFORMATION AND CONSULTATIONS

9.1. Introduction

Project affected people were informed about the proposed road development and potential impacts during consultations. Public consultation has been carried out in this project with the objectives of minimizing probable adverse impacts of the project and to achieve speedy implementation of the project through bringing in awareness among the community on the benefits of the project.

9.1.1 Classification of Stakeholders

Stakeholder analysis typically classifies stakeholders or all those who have an interest in the project, into three categories:

- Primary stakeholders are those who are directly or indirectly affected by a project, such as the project beneficiaries and the people who are likely to be adversely affected by a project.
- Secondary stakeholders are those who are involved in the delivery of the project outputs, such as the government, the implementing agency, the executing agency (e.g., contractors, consultants), if any and NGOs, etc.
- External stakeholders are those who are “outside” the ambit of the project activities, but who can influence the outcome of the project, such as the media, politicians, religious leaders and other opinion leaders.

For this project, affected people, influential person, village Sarpanch and Panchayat members, members of the affected villages, local women were considered as Primary stakeholders.

9.1.2 Consultation Process

The process of stakeholder consultation included:

- Identification of the relevant stakeholders including all those individuals, groups and organizations potentially affected by or interested in the project;
- Pre informing the stakeholders about the consultation dates and location
- During the consultation process, imparting information about the project interventions and its potential impacts;
- Recording of their concerns and aspirations through discussions;
- Responding to their queries in a neutral manner.

9.1.3 Stakeholders’ consultation

Public consultations meetings were conducted in mandalhead quarters at 2 locations as part of the SIA & RAP. Majority of the stakeholders are keen on improvement of the proposed project road with suitable compensation. They agreed that proposed project will have both positive and adverse impact on the community and assets, especially those who are along the project road. But at the same time, they were aware that road development will also improve the connectivity of the villages to the major district headquarters. They anticipated construction activities will generate employment opportunities for the local people. During public consultation, it was informed that proposed project will have impacts on residential and commercial structures as well as religious and community structures, along the road. Details of number and type of consultation conducted along the road are presented in **Table 9-1** and mandal wise key issues follows.

9.1.4 Public Consultations

Consultations were carried out with community affected on the project road to get their views and suggestions regarding the proposed project. Local people were very interested and showed their support for proposed project and were also expressive about their concerns regarding payment of compensation for assets attached to land and timely completion of the project. The details of the consultation are given in below Table 9-1

Table 9-1 Details of Public Consultations held at six Mandals

Mandal	Total Participants	Venue of the Meeting	Date of the Meeting
Golugonda	75	Kalyana mandapam, Sri Ramulavari temple premises	28.01.2021
Koyyuru	25	Thahasildar Office	28.01.2021
G. Madugula	66	Thahasildar Office.	27.01.2021
G KothaVeedhi	31	Thahasildar Office.	08.01.2021
Chintapalli	119	MDO Meeting Hall	08.01.2021
Padeuru	15	RDO office. Paderu	29.12.2020

Key issues arose during the public consultation

Paderu

- Fear of loss of land and difficulty in buying the land in the current scenario.
- The PAFs are dependent primarily on these lands for their livelihood.
- Most of the PAFs are apprehensive of the compensation not received so far for the previous road widening project for which they have given their land.
- During the previous road laying project, some of the irrigation channels/ feeder channels are not protected, as a result, farmers are not getting their lands irrigated.
- Sufficient measures need to be put in place to avoid such inconvenience for agricultural farming activities..
- Culverts need to be protected and the repair works to be taken up simultaneously if any.
- Last year for the land that was acquired for the road widening project, no compensation has been paid so far to the farmers.

Chintapalli

- For non-tribal residents (settlers), how will the compensation be paid for residential land?
- Compensation needs to be provided for the crop loss of coffee trees and pepper plants by considering the time for planning to harvest.
- Diversion needs to be considered in the corridor of Lambasing to Tasagu road.
- How to land compensation will be calculated as there are no registrations in the tribal areas? Prospective PAFs seeking clarification on it
- Road width needs to reduce at the residential areas.
- More number of women participated and they requested to avoid the formation of the road across the residential areas to avoid loss of residential structures.
- Revising the alignment in Lamasingi village is a major request from the villagers

G.K. Veedi

- Sufficient measures need to be put in place to avoid such inconvenience for agricultural farming activities..

- Culverts need to be protected and the repairs works are to be taken up simultaneously if any.
- Last year for the land that was acquired for the road widening project, no compensation has been paid so far to the farmers.
- How to land compensation will be calculated as there are no registrations in the tribal areas? Prospective PAFs seeking clarification on it
- Road width needs to reduce in the residential areas

Madugula

- Last year for the land that was acquired for road widening project, no compensation has been paid so far to the farmers.
- How will land compensation be calculated as there is no registrations in the tribal areas? Prospective PAFs seeking clarification on it
- How to update their land ownership details if not updated before.

Koyyuru

- Requested the tahsildar, Koyyuru to take note of his concerns about losing his land and livelihood. Since his family is solely dependent on the land produced for their livelihood, requested the government to fix applicable market rates as compensation for this land.
- concern of losing his agricultural land including geedimamidithota and trees to which Thahasildar, explained in detail about the land acquisition procedures and compensation procedures as per the land acquisition act, 2013.
- Likely Impacted persons expressed their reservations about losing land and livelihood because of this project and sought compensation details.
- Expressed his concern of losing his agricultural land including Geedimamidithota and trees to which Thahasildar explained in detail the land Acquisition procedures and Compensation procedures as per Land Acquisition Act, 2013.
- Enquired with Thahasildar if the compensaton is paid only to the Patta lands or for non – Patta lands as well.
- Requested the authorities to employ one person in his family since his family is losing land and livelihood both
- Must provide a Solution for the land loss on both sides with a small piece of leftover land.

Golgonda

- Since the proposed NH 516 E road is passing right through the mid of his land, requested the authorities to provide employment to one person in his family since his family is losing both land and livelihood.
- Requested to explain in detail the Land Acquisition procedures and the process of compensation payment. Thasildhar explained land Acquisition process and Compensation procedures as per Land Acquisition Act, 2013.
- Since the proposed, NH 516 E road passes right through the mid of his land, which s currently of no use. Requested the authorities to provide employment to one person in his family since his family is losing land and livelihood.
- Potential lan looser expressed reservations that a private party has approached him to sell his land for Rs. 70 lakhs per 1 acre. He enquired with the authorities whether the same compensation amount would be paid to him if the Government acquired his land. Thahasildhar explained the land Acquisition process and Compensation procedures per the land acquisition Act 2013.
- Raised query if any unemployment allowance is paid to the PAFs? How much rate is fixed by Govt? As compensation per acre of the land acquired? In how many instalments would compensation be

remitted to the real land losers? To this, a senior person in K.D.Peta explained the land Acquisition process and Compensation procedures per the Land Acquisition Act, 2013.

- Enquired that his land is in a court case and if his land is to be acquired for the project, would he be eligible for the compensation as per Government norms.

The letters for public consultation, proceedings and photos are given in annexure-6

9.2 Consultation with Women

Focus group discussions were conducted with women group to take their suggestions and concerns related to the implementation of this project. It was noted during the discussions that women in the study area consistently lagging behind in terms of access to education, health care, jobs etc.

During consultation with women group, issues related to safety of their children, resettlement of their residential structure, gender-based benefits and constraints of the project, were discussed. As many households do not have tap water facility in the area, so women and girls need to cross the road to fetch water as many times the water resources are on the other side of the road. Safety of children is also a concern considering the increase in the number of vehicles due to better road connectivity. Cattle also cross the road and there are issues related to their safety as well. They suggested avoiding demolition of the structure because they have been settled there from a long time and proposed considering bypasses to avoid any impact on the settlements.

During consultation it was also recorded that no one complained about any gender-based violence issue.

In general, women welcomed the road project as it will help the villagers to easily avail the medical facility near, Golugonda, Narsipatnam and Anakapally towns. The details of Focus Group Discussions / consultations are given in **Table 9-2**

Table 9-2 Details of consultation with women

Date	09.04.2021
Location	Gram Panchayat office D. Puram
Issues discussed	Views and Suggestions
Compensation	Women have expressed compensation in any form cannot substitute their land as it is very fertile, since four generations the land has provided them livelihood, employment, income, food security and fodder security, besides control and access to land. Now all these are lost, it is difficult to cope up. The compensation paid, will it fetch the same land. The thoughts of women are concerned of the family rather being commercial.
Related to revenue record	Few women headed members though the land titles and pass book are in her name. But the records are showing still husbands name. The respondents expressed the list should be changed as per the revised documents and during compensation finalisation exclusive meetings to be conducted to women headed families. They need handholding support as most of them are illiterate too.
Remarks	The women have expressed that they are not aware of how much of their land is going under land acquisition. The field level revenue officials should conduct a meeting to clarify their doubts.

	Ownership details of the affected land would be verified during RAP implementation. NGO will be appointed to undertake this activity and accordingly compensation will be paid.
Date	10.04.2021
Location	Laxmipuram
Issues discussed	Views and Suggestions
Compensation	<p>Women having horticulture have issues how they will compensate the land value which is having 10 to 15 years old trees like cashew, coconut, mango betel nut. How the compensation will be arranged?</p> <p>Women headed household have voiced that there should be special consideration for those whose total land are covered under the project. Requested to consider their educated children, may be given Government/private jobs as regular source of livelihood as compensation .</p> <p>Women respondents informed that compensation should preferably paid in the name of women, if paid to men the amount may be misused.</p> <p>Women are not aware of land area covered under the project.</p>
Avoid by pass Bridges	<p>One of women responded informed that NH road passing by their villages there are better opportunities to establish commercial complex and business centres. These centres help in giving livelihood and regular source of income. So suggested to avoid construction of bypass bridges. The site location for by pass bridges should be placed far from the village.</p> <p>Household losing houses, suggested that compensation should include plot value and the cost of house construction as per the latest market rates.</p> <p>The house is a safe and secured place for women and children. Now few houses are covered under the project. The women have expressed that government should allocate a place within the village and compensate the cost of construction of the building.</p>
Employment	Local women are involved in agriculture and household work and a few women go in MGNREGA and demanded for employment during construction
SHG	Gramikhysangam (village organisation) are working in village but VOs not participate construction activities. Even these VOs can be involved in future construction activity.
Remarks	<p>Local labour and women labour will be preferred during construction.</p> <p>Contractures can be entrust the small works like water supply, women labour mobilization activities to SHGs</p>

9.3 Consultations with Land Owners

Consultations were carried out with affected land owners to get their views and suggestions regarding proposed project. Most of the land owner showed their support for proposed project but also expressed their concern regarding payment of compensation and timely completion of the project. The detail of the consultation is given in **Table 9-3**.

Table 9-3: Details of consultation with land owner

1	Date	07.04.2021
	Location	Near Sarpanch house, Chidikeeda
	Issues discussed	Views and Suggestions
A	Compensation	The land value has increased 10 times during last 5 years; the land in the area is very fertile with irrigation sources. Most of the lands are accessible to main road. Farmers have expressed that compensation should be paid based on market rates and not the Government registration rates. Recently outsiders wanted to purchase land road side, one acre valued Rs.70 lakhs, because it was the only source of income and livelihood, the farmers did not sell, and now government wants to take away the lands for development purpose. Now farmers expressed their concern that they are at the losing proposition.
B	Related to revenue record	<p>The family land is divided among sons and entitlements are in the name of children, but the list shows fathers name only. The respondents expressed the list should be changed as per the revised documents and during compensation there will be lot of confusion. Suggested to rectify.</p> <p>Few respondents approached Sarpanch expressed that their father distributed the lands to their sons and cultivating and enjoying the benefits from the land. However the ownership rights are with the father. Requested that the compensation should be paid individually.</p> <p>It was also noticed that few farmers name are not in the list of land acquisition, though there is indication of laying stones in respective land by government.</p> <p>Before finalisation of the list of names under land acquisition, a thorough verification of records comparing with Adangal, Digital and individual patta pass book should be carried out with peoples participation.</p>
c	Remarks	<p>Compensation will be given based on RFCTLARR, Act 2013 and State rules 2016</p> <p>Ownership details of the affected land would be verified during RAP implementation. NGO will be appointed to undertake this activity and accordingly compensation will be paid.</p>
2	Date	09.04.2021
	Location	K.D. Peta
	Issues discussed	Views and Suggestions
A	Related to revenue record	The farmers have expressed that they are not aware of how much of their land is going under land acquisition. The field level revenue officials should conduct a meeting to clarify their doubts.

		<p>Farmers wanted, competent authority to cross check each piece of land and provide compensation to the land owner</p> <p>Tenant farmers have been cultivating over a period of ten year. Compensation to whom it will paid is not understood.</p>
b	Compensation	<p>Compensation should be calculated on market rate. The rates should be defined as per the land value and location - irrigated, rain fed lands, distance from the main the road.</p> <p>Those farmers having horticulture will be losing crop like cashew, coconut, mango betel nut expressed the trees are 10 to 15 years old. How will the compensation will be arranged? .</p>
	Avoid by pass Bridges	<p>One of women responded informed that NH road passing by their villages there are better opportunities to establish commercial complex and business centres. These centres help in giving livelihood and regular source of income. So suggested to avoid construction of bypass bridges. The site location for by pass bridges should be placed far from the village.</p>
	Remarks	<p>Compensation will be given based on RFCTLARR, Act 2013 and State LA rules 2016.</p>
3	Date	10.04.2021
	Location	Koyyur
	Issues discussed	Views and Suggestions
A	Compensation	<p>Compensation should be calculated based on existing market rate.</p> <p>Land owner showed their concern compensation rates of government and market rate having a huge difference.</p> <p>Household losing houses, suggested that compensation should include plot value and the cost of house construction as per the latest market rates.</p> <p>The house owners showed concern under the house acquisition what resettlement arrangements are made. The shelter for family members is a big question mark, they have to get a suitable place and to construct the house will take few months. Suggesting temporary arrangement for safety, security to women and children should be provided.</p>
B	Related to revenue record	<p>Landholders showed their concern regarding the ownership status as reflected in revenue records. Still the record shows the land in the name Father, though the land is divided among all the sons. The name of owner in the land records it is not updated.</p>
C	Migration	<p>Considering the migration of small farmer to other district during off season for need of work, local people demanded that local labour should be provided with employment opportunities during construction stage.</p>
D	Property Inheritance	<p>Farmers expressed even during toughest times did not sell the land because it is main source of livelihood and ancestral property which has</p>

		to be passed on to next generation. Now due to the project we will not be able to give any land to children, they will become landless.
	Remarks	<p>Compensation will be given based on RFCTLARR, Act 2013 and Rajasthan rules 2016.</p> <p>Ownership details of the affected land would be verified during RAP implementation. NGO will be appointed to undertake this activity and accordingly compensation will be paid.</p> <p>Local labour will be preferred during construction.</p> <p>Land owners need to be educated to transfer the land on enjoyers name, it can done by organising one or two awareness programmes.</p>

9.4 Village Panchayat

Panchayat welcomed the project and expected that the construction of the road. During the SIA and RAP preparation, consultations were conducted.

9.5 Gramasabha resolutions

The lists of Grama Sabha meetings held and resolutions obtained are given in table 9-4. The procedure for obtaining the GB resolutions furnished in annexure- 5.

Table 9-4: Grama Sabha Resolution

Pacakage	Mandal	Villages as per 3D	Resolution taken (Yes / No)	Date
Pk -1	Koyyuru	Chintalapudi	Yes	29.10.2020
		Katragedda	Yes	29.10.2020
		Nandipalem	Yes	29.10.2020
		Pothavaram	Yes	29.10.2020
		Ramarajupalem	Yes	29.10.2020
		Ravanapalli	Yes	30.10.2020
		Valasampeta	Yes	29.10.2020
		YerranaiduPakulu	yes	29.10.2020
	G.K.Veedhi	Chaparathipalem	yes	4.11.2020
		Rampulu	yes	29.10.2020
	Golgonda	Krishnadevipeta	Not Schedule-V villages	
		Lakshmipur (A.L.Puram)		
		Chidikada		
PK-2	Chinthapalli	Antharala	Yes	4.11.2020
		Chinagedda	Yes	5.11.2020
		Diguvapakulu	Yes	10.11.2020
		Krishna Puram	Yes	10.11.2020
		Lammasingi	yes	10.11.2020
		Madigunta	Yes	10.11.2020
	G.K.Veedhi	Asarada	yes	17.11.2020
		Chaparathipalem	yes	4.11.2020
		Nimmalapalem	yes	4.11.2020

Pacakage	Mandal	Villages as per 3D	Resolution taken (Yes / No)	Date
PK 3		Pedajadumuru	yes	4.11.2020
		Peddavalasa	yes	4.11.2020
		Sankada	yes	4.11.2020
	Chinthapalli	Tajangi	Yes	4.11.2020
		Lammasingi	Yes	4.12. 2020
	G.Madugula	Balamanusanka	Yes	4.12.2020
		GangarajuMadugula	Yes	4.12. 2020
		Kistapuram	Yes	4.12. 2020
		Kulupadu	Yes	4.12. 2020
		Maddulabanda	Yes	4.12.2020
		Madhuramamidi	Yes	4.12. 2020
		Pedaurumu	Yes	4.12. 2020
		Pina Kiltharu	Yes	4.12. 2020
		Singam	Yes	4.12. 2020
		Varagupalem	Yes	4.12. 2020
	Paderu	Gonduru	Yes	17.11.2020
		Karakaputtu	Yes	17.11.2020

9.6. Plans for further consultation and disclosure

The effectiveness of the R&R program is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the Project. Several additional rounds of consultations with PAPs will form part of the further stages of project preparation and implementation. The consultation will continue throughout the project implementation period. The following set of activities will be undertaken for effective implementation of the RP:

- In case of any change in engineering alignment planning the PAPs and other stakeholders will be consulted in selection of road alignment for minimization of resettlement impacts, development of mitigation measures etc.
- The Field Office will conduct information dissemination sessions in the project area and solicit the help of the local community/ leaders and encourage the participation of the APs in Plan implementation.
- During the implementation of Resettlement Plan, public meetings will be organized, and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of project works, including awareness regarding road construction.
- To make reasonable representation of women in the project planning and implementation they will be specifically involved in consultations.

A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan will be prepared by Field office for the project as per the format in **Table 9-5**.

Table 9-5: Consultation and Disclosure Plan by CSC

Activity	Task	Timing	Agencies	Remarks
Public Notification	Notify eligibility cut-off date.		MoRTH PMU	

Activity	Task	Timing	Agencies	Remarks
Disclosure of RP	Translate RP in local language and disclose at CSC Office and Panchayat		MoRTHPMU with the help of NGO	
Distribution of R&R Information leaflet	Prepare R&R information leaflet and distribute to APs		NGO	
Internet disclosure of the RP	Post RP on MoRTH website		MoRTH PMU	
Consultative meetings during joint measurement survey	Face to face meetings with APs		NGO	
Disclosure of updated RP	Disclosure after joint measurement survey		MoRTH PMU	
Internet disclosure of the updated RP	Updated RP posted on MoRTH website		MoRTH PMU	

9.7. Information Disclosure

9.7.1. Disclosure

The SIA and Draft Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be disclosed on MoRTH website as well as at the World Bank external website. Feedback on the draft will be incorporated into this final RAP document, following which the final RAP is being re-disclosed. Further to enhance transparency in implementation, the list of PAPs for disbursement of entitlements shall be separately disclosed at the concerned Panchayat Offices/ Urban Local Bodies, District Collector Offices, Block development Offices, District Public Relations Offices (at the state and district levels), Project office, and any other relevant offices, etc. The Executive Summary of the RAP will be placed in vernacular language in the District Collector's Office.

9.1.2. Consultation & Participation Plan

To ensure peoples' continued participation in the implementation phase and aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs of road users, problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of PAPs and other stakeholders will be engaged in implementation. Key actions would be as follows:

- Communicating and informing PAPs and beneficiary households in the project area of resettlement policy provisions and grievance mechanism through village level public meetings;
- Holding one to one meeting with the PAPs to explain their eligibility;
- Placing of micro plan in affected villages for review and minimizing grievances;
- Payment of R&R assistance to PAPs during public meetings to maintain transparency; and
- Household consultation to identify skill improvement training needs, counsel for usage of assistance amount and other activities towards livelihood restoration.

Information dissemination would be carried out through printed leaflets/ information booklets that would be prepared by the RAP Implementation Support Agency in local language. These would be

distributed not only to PAPs but also to people (residents, businessmen and others) within the immediate project influence area and the local community in advance so that people discuss issues among themselves and prepare themselves for the meeting. On the day of public meeting, once again leaflets would be distributed among the people present for dissemination of information so as to ensure that all present at the meeting, get to know about the project in case they did not get the leaflet/ information booklet.

The leaflet/ information booklet would provide the following:

Brief description of the project and its objectives;

- A summary of adverse impacts (including land acquisition, and impacts on common property resources, etc);
- The details of the laws/policies under which land has been acquired;
- Resettlement & Rehabilitation provisions of the project and specific benefits available to vulnerable communities;
- Different ways and means of involving local communities;
- Expectations from local communities;
- Role of NGO; and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Officer (RRO) ; and
- Grievance mechanism, suggestion and complain handling mechanism, etc.

Information dissemination would be carried out at least once in a month by organizing public meetings at suitable locations involving PAPs, local communities, institutions and line departments at people's door step on a pre-decided date and time. Wide publicity for the meeting would be carried out by beating of drums and announcement through loud speakers in the adjoining areas. The LA cum Social Development Officer & RRO with assistance from RAP implementation agency would describe all aspects of the project, importance of consultations and also seek their participation and co-operation in the project. In these public meetings various aspects of the project would be explained and also the status of the project (technical, social & environmental) would be revealed. People in general and PAPs in particular, would be given opportunity to provide suggestions and raise issues which concern them and as a consequence maintain good rapport with local community. Land Acquisition cum Social Development Officer (State level) and RAP Implementation Support Agency shall be present in these meetings.

After the public meeting, Minutes of Meeting (MoM)/ resolution would be prepared and read out to people present in the meeting. The MoM would be signed by the officials and participants present at the meeting. The MoM would be kept in project file for documentation purpose.

9.8. Framework for Continued Consultation

- Dissemination and consultation will be held during RAP implementation, monitoring and evaluation stages.
- The Social officer at state level will also carry out consultations with PAPs, local community and other government department officials at suitable time intervals directly with support from NGO and R&R Officer at site.
- The date, time and venue for holding consultations will be intimated to PAPs, local community and local authorities at least 7 days in advance. The timing of consultation shall be fixed as per the suitability of villagers giving due consideration to peak working time. The intimation for the consultation shall be done by way of drum beating, announcement by loud speaker and by putting up information on the notice board of concerned village/town, and other such public places.
- The team of NGO to be involved must have women and tribal members while carrying out consultations. Separate/additional consultations/interactions with the women, tribal and other vulnerable groups shall be organized.

- MoRT&H will provide relevant resettlement information in a timely manner, in an accessible place, and in a form and Telugu language understandable to stakeholders at the time implementation.
- Notification on project information will be disclosed in the local newspaper. The RAP and other safeguard documents will be made available in relevant local government offices and in AP (R&B) NH Wing, offices. .
- A Project level grievance mechanism has been developed at PIU for potential use by external stakeholders, to ensure that complaints and grievances are addressed in good faith and through a transparent and impartial process.
- Monitoring and evaluation of the stakeholder process is considered vital to ensure MoRT&H is able to respond to identified issues and alter the schedule and nature of engagement activities to make them more effective.

10 COST AND BUDGET

10.1. Introduction

A detailed budget estimate for RAP has been presented in this chapter. The budget will be included in the overall sub-project cost. The chapter includes i) detailed costs of land acquisition, relocation, and livelihood and income restoration and improvement, ii) source of funding, iii) arrangements for approval, and iv) the flow of funds and contingency arrangements. All costs for implanting Land Acquisition and R&R will be borne by the MoRT&H funding.

10.2. Calculation Process

Land: The cost has been calculated as per the schedule I of the RFCT LARR Act, 2013. Total cost for land acquisition resettlement and rehabilitation is estimated at **Rs. 38.98crore**.

For the compensation of land, calculations following steps are adopted

- **step 1** the average market value is worked out based on the published rates from the Revenue Department of Andhra Pradesh.
- **step 2** then the multiplier factor 1.50 (MoRT&H NH-11011/30/2015-LA dated 28.12.2017) is added as per sub section (2) of section 26 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.
- **step 3** calculate the value of the assets (buildings, trees etc.) based on PWD basic schedule rates.
- **step 4** solatium (100%) provided to the cost of the land and structure.
- **step 5** interest 12% is provided on the average market value of the land in pursuance of section 30(3) of the Act and arrived at total compensation.

R&R Assistance: The Resettlement and Rehabilitation entitlement are calculated as per the schedule II of the RFCT LARR Act, 2013. The various R&R assistance amounts, as per entitlement matrix/ RPF are as follows.

One time resettlement allowance of Rs. 60,000 for affected families.

“Provision in case of Displacement - Choice of Annuity / Employment - /Loss of Livelihood PAF's -6 Lakh onetime payment or 2000/- per month for 20 years.” If as a result of land acquisition, the affected family becomes landless or is reduced to the status of a “small” or “marginal” farmer, assistance amount of Rs. 6 lakhs.

The displaced family will be provided Rs. 1.5 lakhs towards constructing a house as per *Indira AwaasYojana* (IAY) specifications.

Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from

One-time financial assistance of Rs. 28,000 to the families losing cattle sheds for reconstruction

One-time shifting/transportation assistance of Rs. 60,000 for all displaced.

CPR Replacement cost 1,00,000

The cost for constructing displaced CPR is estimated Rs.300000/- per each CPR structure.

10.3. RAP Implementation and Support Cost

The cost for hiring of the implementing NGO for a minimum of 3 years has been calculated at 2% of total land and R&R implementation cost. A 3% contingency has been added in order to adjust any cost escalation during project implementation. For grievance process and carrying out consultation during project implementation is estimated at 1% of total R&R implementation cost. Budget for RAP is **38.98crores**.

Table 10-1 Estimated Budget for Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation

S.No	Cost Items	Unit	Rate-Rs	Quantity	Amount (in Rs.)	Amount (in Cr.)
1	Compensation for Land	acres	650000	75.45	49042500	4.90
2	Multiplication factor value as per rule 28 Chapter IV of Act 30/2013 is 1.5 time of the land value (rural and urban area) (total area 30.555 ha or 75.45 acres)				73563750	7.36
	Structure Value including land.			18071.00	16040900	1.60
3 Urban		Sqm		0.00	0	
	Pacca	Sqm		0	0	
	Semi pacca	Sqm			0	
	Kacha	Sqm			0	
3 Rural	Structure Value	Sqm		18071.00	16040900	
	Pacca	Sqm	1100	3706	4076600	
	Semi pacca	Sqm	900	9544	8589600	
	Kacha	Sqm	700	4821	3374700	
4	100% Solatium (2+3)				89604650	8.96
5	12% addl. market value on Col.1 from date of 11(1) to passing of award (Probable for one year)				10752558	1.08
	A-Sub -total: Land Acquisition Cost as per section 31 of LAR&R Act, 2013				189961858	19.00
6	Provision in case of Displacement - Choice of Annuity / Employment - /Loss of Livelihood PAF's -6 Lakh onetime payment or 2000/- per month for 20 years	No's	600000	190	114000000	11.40
7	One time Subsistence Grant for DP	No's	40000	190	7600000.00	0.76
8	Transportation Cost	No's	60000	190	11400000	1.14
9	Cattle Shed or Petty Shop	No's	28000	0	0	0.00
10	Resettlement Allowance	No's	60000	190	11400000	1.14
11	Vulnerability Allowance	No's	60000	266	15960000	1.60
13	CPR Rehabilitation Cost	No's	100000	13 1	13100000	1.31
	B- Sub-total: R&R Entitlement's				175360000	17.54
	A+B: Compensation and R&R Entitlement				0	0.00
14	Grievance and Redress (Lump Sum)				10000000	1.0
15	Estimated cost for implementation of GBV, SEP, LMP				5000000	0.5
	C. Sub-total: Implementation Support Cost				15000000	1.5
	Total: Compensation, Entitlement and Administration Cost (A+B+C)				380321858	38.03
16	C. Administration Cost				11409656	1.14
	D. Total Budget for Implementation of Resettlement Plan and LA				389831514	38.98
NGO and M&E agency hiring						
17	Hiring of Independent Agency for Monitoring and Evaluation (Lump Sum)				5000000	0.50
	Total cost of hiring organisations					0.50

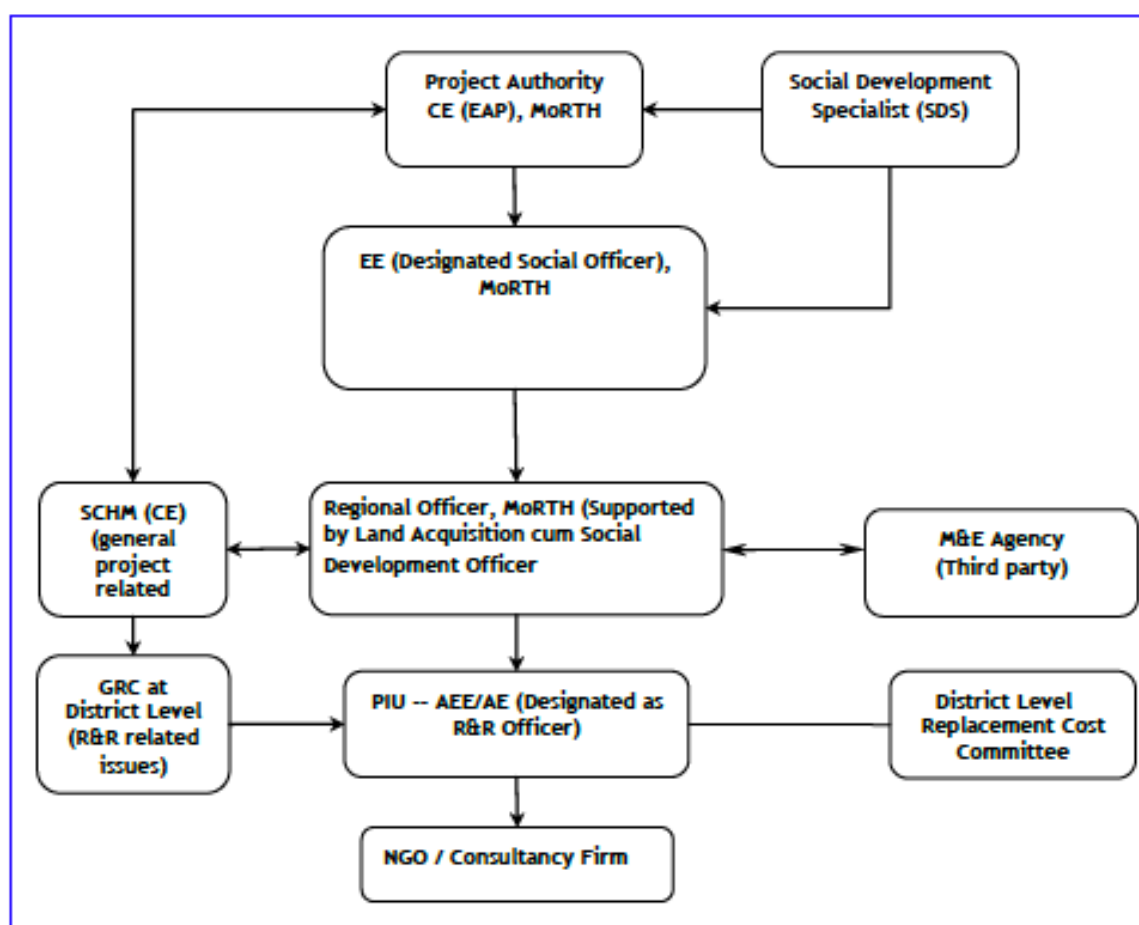
11 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION

11.1. 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 implementation of MoRT&H (Central Govt.), State Level and Sub-Project Level and this is presented in the below in

Figure 11-1

Figure 11-1 Institutional Arrangement for RAP Implementation



11.2. Central Level

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

Institutional arrangement at Central Level will include augmenting the capacity of MoRT&H with regard to resettlement and rehabilitation. A team comprising Executive Engineer designated as Social Development Specialist (SDS) and a suitable number of Technical and Secretarial Staff will assist CE (EAP). The designated SDS will be directly involved in the implementation of RAP. The SDS will ensure

that all resettlement and rehabilitation issues are complied with as per the RPF. The roles and responsibilities of the SDS would broadly include the following:

- Ensure preparation and disclosure of SIA, RAP and Land Acquisition Plan for sub projects as per RPF.
- Ensure adequate staffing at state and sup project level to ensure timely implementation of RAP.
- Guide and supervise in matters related to resettlement and rehabilitation to state and sub-project level offices.
- Compile data related to resettlement and rehabilitation 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 R&R issues.
- Co-ordinate with state government department in matters related to implementation of R&R.
- Ensure budgetary provision for resettlement and rehabilitation of PAPs and relocation, rehabilitation and reconstruction of common property resources (CPRs).
- Ensure timely release of budget for implementation of RAP.
- Monitor implementation of RAP carried out by the agency through RRO.
- Perform other roles and responsibilities related to implementation of RAP as assigned by the CE (EAP) from time to time.
- Ensure free, prior and informed consultation with vulnerable groups along the project and also ensure that sufficient supporting documentation is maintained.
- Ensure third party audit of RPF implementation.

11.3. State Level/Regional Office

At State Level, a Land Acquisition cum Social Development Officer will be appointed to provide assistance to t 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 and RAP in compliance with RPF,
- Ensure consultation and stakeholder participation in finalization of RAP,
- Guide and supervise RAP implementation at sub-project level,
- Interact with RAP implementation support agencies and undertake field visits for first-hand information,
- Guide and supervise the RAP implementing agency to roll out HIV prevention activities,
- Compile data on LA progress and RAP implementation activities received from field offices and update EE (Designated Social Officer), MoRT&H and suggest suitable measures to be taken,
- Co-ordinate with various government departments in matters related to implementation of RAP,
- Check implementation of RAP carried out by the agency from time to time by undertaking site visits and consultations with PAPs,
- Perform other roles and responsibilities related to implementation of RAP as assigned by the EE (Designated Social Officer), MoRT&H from time to time,
- Facilitate and cooperate in Third party Audit of RPF implementation.

11.4. 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/ Executive Engineer designated as Project Director. The PIU will be responsible for the project execution including RAP 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 at site. No other roles and responsibilities will be assigned to RRO other than resettlement and rehabilitation. RRO will assist Project Director at PIU and SDS at Central Level in all matters related to resettlement and rehabilitation. The roles and responsibilities of the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Officer are as under:

- Ensure RAP implementation with assistance from implementation agency as per the time line agreed upon.
- Interact with RAP implementation agency on a regular basis.
- Undertake field visits with implementation agency from time to time.
- Facilitate necessary help needed at site with regard to LA and R&R, HIV issues to implementation agency.
- Co-ordinate with district administration and other departments in matters related to implementation of R&R.
- Ensure distribution of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy and entitlement matrix for the project to PAPs.
- Ensure preparation and distribution of photo identity cards.
- Ensure and attend meetings organized by implementation agency on thematic areas related to resettlement and rehabilitation policy and entitlements and awareness generation.
- Ensure inclusion of 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 approval from the Head Office and distribution of the same to PAPs.
- Ensure timely preparation of micro-plan from RAP implementation agency and approval from Head Office.
- Ensure disbursement of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance in a transparent manner.
- Participate in meetings related to resettlement and rehabilitation issues.
- Facilitate in opening of joint account of PAPs.
- Prepare monthly progress report related to physical and financial progress of implementation of RAP & submit to Head Office.
- Ensure release of compensation and assistance before taking over the possession of land for start of construction work.
- Ensure relocation, rehabilitation and reconstruction of CPRs before dismantling through proper mechanism.
- Attend and participate in Grievance Committee meetings for redressal of grievances of PAPs and other committees involving R&R matters,
- Liaison with government and other agencies for inclusion of PAPs in employment and income generation programme/scheme.
- Carry out any other work related to resettlement and rehabilitation that may be entrusted from time to time by the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) for compliance of R&R.
- Provide all necessary information and data related to R&R on monthly basis to Designated Social Officer at Central Level through Project Director.
- Ensure that vulnerable families get equal opportunity to participate during implementation and become overall beneficiaries in the project.

Besides, other institutional arrangements required for the implementation of RAP include engagement of RAP IA for the implementation of RAP, formation of District level committee to fix the replacement cost of affected properties as required, Grievance Mechanism, Suggestion and Complaint handling

mechanism, engagement of monitoring and evaluation agency, etc. Roles and responsibilities of each agency are discussed below.

11.5. RAP Implementation Support Agency

To implement RAP, the Project Authority [CE (EAP), MoRT&H] will engage the services of one or multiple agencies having experience in resettlement and rehabilitation issues through standard bidding process. The implementation agency will work in close co-ordination with RRO and report to PIU. Financial matters related to services of the RAP implementation agency will be dealt by Project Authority. Broad roles and responsibilities of implementation agency would be as:

- The RAP implementation agency will be the main link between the Project Authority and PAPs,
- Shall be responsible for verification of PAPs as prepared by the DPR consultants,
- Undertake public information campaign along with RRO at the commencement of the RAP,
- Develop rapport with PAPs,
- Distribute pamphlets of R&R Policy to PAPs, Panchayat Raj Institutions, and concerned Govt. Offices in the project area, etc.
- Include PAPs who could not be enumerated during census cum socio-economic survey and certification from R&R Officer,
- Distribute identity cards for PAPs,
- Preparation of micro-plan,
- Submission of micro-plan to RRO for approval from Head Office,
- Organize consultations at regular interval with PAPs with regard to resettlement and rehabilitation,
- Organize training program for skill up gradation of the PAPs,
- Assist PAPs in all matters related to compensation and R&R,
- Assist and facilitate aggrieved PAPs (for compensation and assistance) by bringing their cases to GRC,
- Facilitate in opening of joint account of PAPs,
- Generate awareness about the alternative economic livelihood and enable PAPs to make informed choice,
- Consultations with PAPs regarding the choice of resettlement (i.e. self or assisted), development of resettlement site, participation of women, etc.
- Identify training needs of PAPs for income generation and institutions for imparting training,
- Undertake outreach activities for HIV prevention for awareness and behavior change as per RAP
- Consultations with local people and Panchayat Raj Institutions with regard to relocation, rehabilitation, reconstruction of affected CPRs as well as provision of new facilities under the project,
- Participate in various meetings,
- Submit monthly progress report, and
- Any other activities that may be required for the implementation of RAP, etc.

11.6. Replacement Cost Committee at District Level:

A committee at district level will be constituted to fix the replacement cost of land in case of lands acquired through Direct Purchase method or Land lease, structures and other properties (trees, crops and other assets, tube well, hand pump, etc). The committee may be chaired by the District Collector/ Dy. Commissioner or his designated representative (not below the rank of SDM), Project Director-cum-Executive Engineer of the concerned PIU, District Agriculture Officer, Range Officer (Forest Department, if required), an independent certified valuer, Executive Engineer of the concerned District, elected representative (MLA) of the concerned area and Team Leader of RAP implementation agency.

The highest value of land obtained by the three methods mentioned in Section 26 and Schedule 1 of RFCTLARR will be presented by the Project Authority and approved by the committee as the replacement cost. Similarly, latest schedule of rates of the concerned districts shall be used for obtaining replacement cost of structures. For items not available in the schedule of rates, for those items market rates shall be collected from three different sources and then replacement cost shall be fixed by the committee. For replacement costs of crops, trees and other such items similar methods will be followed. The committee will be constituted through an executive order and or other suitable instrument within one month (30 days) from the date of mobilization of RAP implementation agency at site.

11.7. Mechanism for Implementation of RAP, Training and Capacity Building – at Project and Sub-project Level

Training and development of project staff is an integral part for implementation of GNHCP. A training needs identification shall be carried out based on which focused training modules will be developed in the first six months of project implementation;

- Strengthening in house capacity to implement the provisions of RPF/RAP,
- Creating Awareness, providing the tools for implementation of RAP, and accompanying set of management procedures to all departments,
- Developing competence within key officials to provide training in their respective level.

12 GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

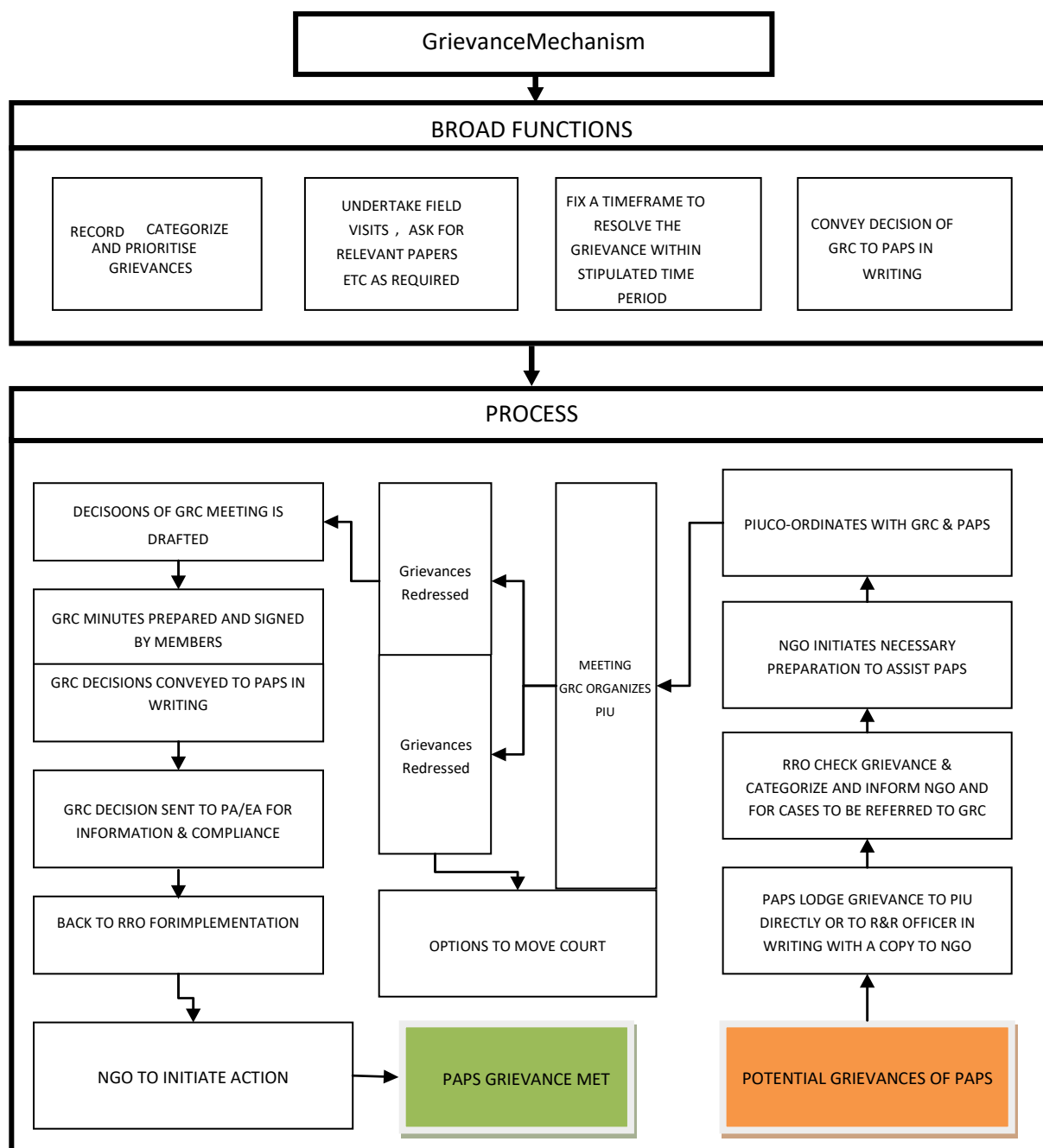
The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) mandates formation of Grievance Mechanism in order to resolve disputes in an effective manner. Compensation and assistance as per eligibility is provided in the entitlement matrix of the approved RPF. The Grievances will be redressed at the PIU level, if not can 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 to the Grievance Committee formed at the PIU level. The decision of the GRC will be binding, unless vacated by court of law.

12.1 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 on Land Acquisition (LA) and R&R through consultations and negotiation. The GRC will comprise five members headed by a retired Revenue /Social Welfare officer (not below the rank of SDM/ or equal rank). Other members of the GRC will include Competent Authority of Land Acquisition (CALA) RRO, representative of PAPs and representative of any elected Head of Village in the project area. Grievances of PAPs in writing will be brought to GRC for redressal by the RAP implementation agency. The RAP implementation agency will provide all necessary help to PAPs in presenting his/her case before the GRC. The GRC will respond to the grievance within 15 days. The GRC will normally meet once in a month but may meet more frequently, if the situation so demands. A time period of 30 days will be available for redressing the grievance of PAPs. The decision of the GRC will not be binding to PAPs. The decision of the Grievance Committees will not be binding on the DPs 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 under:

- Record the grievances of PAPs, categorize and prioritize them and provide solution to their grievances related to resettlement and rehabilitation assistance.
- The GRC may undertake site visit, ask for relevant information from Project Authority 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 45 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.
- In case of grievances/complaints relating to GBV, ensure confidentiality and appropriate referral to mapped service providers

The GRC will be constituted within 3 months by an executive order from competent authority (centre/ state) from the date of mobilization of RAP implementation agency. 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 12-1**) shows the entire process of grievance redressal.

Figure 12-1: Grievance Mechanism


PAPs will be fully made aware about the GRM for effective, inexpensive and amicable settlement of claims for compensation and assistance by holding meetings with PAPs, public meetings and distributing leaflets containing salient features and procedures of GRM. The RAP IA will assist the PAPs in getting their record of rights updated in case of disputes related to land. The RRO with support from RAP IA will make all possible efforts for amicable settlement. The RAP IA will document all cases brought to GRC and maintain the records of the proceedings of the grievance committee meetings.

Centralized Public Grievance Redress And Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) is an online web-enabled system over NICNET developed by NIC, in association with Directorate of Public Grievances (DPG) and Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG). CPGRAMS is the platform based on web technology which primarily aims to enable submission of grievances by the aggrieved citizens from anywhere and anytime (24x7) basis to Ministries/Departments/Organizations who

scrutinize and take action for speedy and favorable redress of these grievances. Tracking grievances is also facilitated on this portal through the system generated unique registration number.

Issues which are not taken up for redress, can be uploaded over website - CPGRAMS-Home (pgportal.gov.in) Spandana, which is One-Stop public grievance redressal platform for the citizens of Andhra Pradesh. 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

12.2. Suggestion and Complaint Handling Mechanism (SCHM)

The MoRT&H recognizes the importance of this and hence intends to establish a SCHM for the GNHCP. The communication channels to report project related complaints/concerns will be disclosed at all levels of institutions—MoRT&H, 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.

13 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

13.1 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 RP implementation period but will happen intermittently.

13.2 Schedule for Project Implementation

The proposed RP implementation activities are divided into three broad phases viz. project preparation phase, RP implementation phase, and monitoring and reporting phase, and the activities envisaged in each phase is 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 RP 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.

RP& 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 RP implementation begins and continue till end of RP implementation. External monitoring will also commence from the beginning of RP implementation.

13.3 RAP 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. The following are the key implementation activities that are presented in the work plan.

- Updating of RP based on design changes, if any
- Approval of RP and Disclosure
- Appointment of NGOs, Nodal NGO and Package NGOs and External Monitoring consultants
- Constitution and notification of GRCs
- SIA Notification
- Verification of DPs and Notification of DP list
- Obtaining options for resettlement and choice of resettlement site location
- MIS in operational for tracking LA and R&R Implementation progress

- Structure Valuation
- Disclosure of Microplan (list of eligible PAPs and their entitlements)
- Issue of Identity cards
- 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
- Shifting of DPs of alternative resettlement sites
- LA Award
- Certification of payment of R&R assistance for first milestone
- Certification of payment of LA and R&R assistance for second milestone
- Impact Evaluation

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. The implementation schedule is given **Table 13-1**

Table 13-1: Proposed Resettlement and Implementation Schedule

Particulars of activity	2023										2024	
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Land Acquisition Notifications												
Baseline survey of affected persons (completed)												

Particulars of activity	2023										2024	
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
LAP & strip mapping												
Appointment of NGO & External Monitor												
Identification & Verification of PAPs by NGO												
Valuation of structure												
Preparation of Micro Plans for Rehabilitation & Resettlement 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 (Ongoing)												
Issue notice to affected persons												
R&R Award for Titleholders & Non-Titleholders												

Particulars of activity	2023										2024	
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Development of Resettlement Site												
Skill training as required for Tribals& Non-Tribals												
Disbursement of R&R assistance amounts												
Relocation of CPRs												
Certification of full payment and completion of all R&R activities												
Handover of land to contractors first & second milestone												

14 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

14.1 Introduction

Monitoring and evaluation are important activities of infrastructure development project particularly, those involving involuntary resettlement. It helps making suitable changes, if required during the course of implementation of RAP and also to resolve problems faced by the PAPs. 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 project activities. Evaluation on the other hand assesses the resettlement effectiveness, impact and sustainability of R&R activities. In other words, evaluation is an activity aimed at assessing whether the activities have actually achieved their intended goals and purposes. Thus monitoring and evaluation of resettlement action plan implementation are critical in order to measure the project performance and fulfillment of project objectives.

The monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation will ensure monitoring of key indicators on inputs, outputs, project processes and evaluation of impact indicators. The overall purpose of the monitoring is to keep track of the implementation processes and progress, achievement of performance targets fixed in the annual work plans, learning lessons and taking corrective actions to deal with emerging constraints and issues. 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.

14.2 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. This means the project authority through an external agency will carry out monitoring and evaluation from the subsequent month of the mobilization of RAP IA at project site. Internal monitoring will be carried out by the Social Officer of Project Coordination Unit (PCU) with assistance from R&R officer and RAP IA whereas external monitoring and evaluation will be carried by the third party engaged for the purpose. This will help monitor project activities closely. 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.

Components of monitoring will include performance monitoring i.e., physical progress of the work and impact monitoring and external evaluation. Indicative indicators to be monitored related to performance are provided in the following sections. In case during the project implementation, if some other indicators are found relevant they will also be considered for monitoring.

14.3 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) at Project and Sub-project Level

The Resettlement Action Plan contains indicators and benchmarks for achievement of the objectives under the resettlement programme. These indicators and benchmarks will be of three kinds:

- (1) Proposed indicators, indicating project inputs, expenditures, staff deployment, etc.
- (2) Output indicators, indicating results in terms of numbers of affected People compensated and resettled, training held, credit disbursed, etc,
- (3) Impact indicators, related to the longer-term effect of the project on People's lives.

The benchmarks and indicators will be limited in number, and combine quantitative and qualitative types of data. Some of these indicators may include, per cent of PAPs actually paid compensation before any loss of assets; per cent of PAPs whose incomes after resettlement are better than, or at least same as before resettlement; per cent of assets valued at replacement cost compensation; per cent grievances resolved; and/or per cent of cases to court. The first two types of indicators, related to process and immediate outputs and results, will be monitored to inform project management about progress and results, and to adjust the work programme where necessary if delays or problems arise. The results of this monitoring will be summarized in reports which will be submitted to the World Bank on a regular basis. Provision will be made for participatory monitoring involving the project affected people and beneficiaries of the resettlement programme in assessing results and impacts.

The Project Authority will engage services of an external agency (third party), which will undertake independent concurrent evaluations at least twice a year during the project implementation period. At the end of the project an impact evaluation will be carried out as part of the project completion report. Such independent evaluation 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. Specifically, the evaluation will assess: (i) The level of success (including the constraints and barriers) in land acquisition programme, resettlement plan, and income recovery of the PAPs after they have been displaced from the project affected area, and, (ii) the types of complaints/ grievances and the success of the handling of grievance and public complaints towards the construction of project's infra-structures, means of redress for assets and lands and the amount of compensation, resettlement, and other forms of complaints.

Summarizing, M&E would be carried out for regular assessment of both process followed and progress of the RAP implementation. The internal monitoring will be carried out by the State PCU by the Land Acquisition cum Social Development Officer with assistance from RAP Implementation Support Agency and a quarterly report will be submitted to MoRT&H. Each quarterly report would also be uploaded on the MoRT&H website. The external agency (third party) however, would conduct assessment six monthly for each sub-project by undertaking field visits and all other necessary activities including consultations. The six-monthly reports would cover detailed information on process and progress of RAP implementation. The report would highlight issues, if any that need attention of the Project Authority and suggest corrective measures that may be followed for better implementation of RAP.

14.4 Process & Performance Monitoring

Process monitoring would enable the project authority to assess whether the due process are being followed or not, whereas performance monitoring would mainly relate to achievement in measurable terms against the set targets. Monitoring report will also provide necessary guidance and inputs for any changes, if required during the course of the implementation. A list of indicators is given in **Table 14-1**

Table 14-1: Performance Monitoring for RAP Implementation

Sr. No.	Indicators	Target*	Status	Achievement (in %)	Remarks
1	Land acquisition (Private)				
	Land area (ha)	30.555			
	Land owners (No.)	603			
	Compensation to be disbursed by Competent Authority to land owners (No.)	603			
	Govt. land transfer (ha)	7.38			
2	Compensation to the structure owners	1282			
3	Verification of identified PAPs (No.)	1282			

Sr. No.	Indicators	Target*	Status	Achievement (in %)	Remarks
4	Date of formation of DLC				
5	Meetings held by DLC for fixing the replacement cost (No.)				
6	Identity cum entitlement card issued to PAPs (No.)				
7	PAPs re-established their shops/ business (No.)				
8	PAPs covered under income generation schemes (No.)				
9	PAPs provided training for alternate livelihood (No.)				
10	CPRs relocated/ rehabilitated (No.) including Govt assets	131			
11	Grievance/ complaints brought to GRC for redressal (No.)				

- An indicative target to be updated during implementation phase

14.5 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 implementation. The evaluation will be carried out under a set term of reference. 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. The evaluation study would undertake the following but not limited to:

- Review monthly progress report submitted by RAP Implementation Agency (RAP IA);
- Undertake consultations with PAPs in order to assess their point of view with regard to overall process;
- Intensity and effectiveness of information dissemination with regard to RAP implementation covering eligibility of different categories of PAPs, frequency of interactions by RAP IA personnel with PAPs, deployment of RAP IA staff, quality of rapport maintained by RAP IA personnel with PAPs, capability of RAP IA personnel, behavior of RAP IA staff, availability of RAP IA staff, level of satisfaction as regards the work of RAP IA, etc;
- Collect information about distribution of awareness generation materials, entitlements, distribution of identity cum entitlement card, adequacy of dissemination of information, consultations meetings with regard to policy and eligibility for entitlement, alternatives and relocation related issues, measurement and valuation of affected properties, understanding and use of grievance procedure, disbursement of assistance, and other R&R related issues, compliance of resettlement policy, etc;
- Conduct sample survey (25% of PAPs) for making comparative analysis substantiated by qualitative surveys and case studies, etc.

It may be noted that one of the key objectives of the project is improvement or at least restoration of economic status of the PAPs to the pre project level. An illustrative list of indicators is given below, which would be measured against the baseline data collected for the preparation of RAP. The M&E agency would finally select the indicators for the evaluation of the project depending upon the progress of R&R activities. The key indicators are

- Monthly income of family/household
- Ownership of Transport and farm implements owned

- Occupation of head of Household and other members
- Type of dwelling units
- Number of Earning members/households
- Family under debt
- Size of loan
- Households purchased loans
- Households with various sizes of land
- Ownership/tenancy of dwelling units (owner, encroacher, squatter)
- Access to water and sanitation facilities
- Access to modern sources of lighting and cooking
- Animal and poultry birds owned
- Migration for employment

14.6 Reporting

Monthly Progress Reports on the progress of RAP 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 MoRT&H 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, etc.

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

Annexures

Annexure – 1: SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Date:

Name of the Head of the Household: Mobile Number :

Name of the Village:

Name of the Taluk / Mandal:

Name of the District:

Location details :

1.1 Location : Rural/Semi urban

1.2 Chainage: LHS / RHS:

Structure no. :

1.3. Name of the PAPs / PAHs (If the occupant is tenant, mention owner name):

1.4 Name of the Owner/Occupant / HoH:

1.5 Name of the Respondent:

1.6 Relation to HoH:

1.7 Ration Card No / Aadhar No (of HoH):

1.8 Usage of the structure:

Residential - 1, Commercial – 2 Resi+ Commercial – 3 Community structure – 4, Others
(Specify) – 5

1.9 Ownership of structure: Private – 1, Government – 2, Panchayat/MC – 3, Community – 4,
Others (Specify) – 5

1.10 Occupied by: Owner – 1, Tenant – 2, Others (Specify)- 3

1.11 Dimensions of the structure:

S: No	Type	Dimensions of Structure		Affected Built up Area (Sq. m) with ROW		
		Length	Breadth	Ground (G) / G+1, G+2 etc		
				Roof	Wall	Floor
1	Pucca					
2	Semi Pucca					
3	Kutchha					

1.12 Type of Family: Joint – 1, Nuclear - 2 Individual – 3

(If joint family, mention number of families) -----

1.13. Whether Woman Headed Household: 1. Yes 2. No

1.14 Social Status:

(a) Religion:

Hindu 1, Muslim – 2, Christian – 3, Jain – 4, Buddhist – 5, Others (Specify) - 6

(b) Caste:

SC – 1, ST – 2, OBC – 3, General – 4, Others (specify) – 5

© Mother tongue:

1.15. Landholding (acre).

Wet ----- Rain fed _____ Value of land approximate Rs.....

1.16 Where do you stay? 1. Own house 2. Rented.

1. If it is rented, how much rent you pay .

1. Rs..... 2. Free

DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS OF HOUSEHOLD:									
S.No	Name of the Family Members*	Relationship with HH Head	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Education	Main Occupation	Skill possessed	Disabled Persons
		1.Head of the family 2.Spouse(wife/husband) 3.Father 4.Mother 5.Son 6.Daughter 7. Brother 8.Sister 9.Father in law 10. Mother in law 11.Daughter in law 12.Sister in law 13.Son in law 14.Grandchild 15. Others (specify)		1. Male 2. Female 3. Tansgender	1. Married 2. Unmarried 3..Divorced 4. Separate 5. Widow 6.Widower	1.Illiterate 2. Literate 3.Primary(I-5th class) 4. Middle(6-8th class) 5. High School(9-10th class) 6. Intermediate 7. Graduate 8. Post Graduate 9. Doctorate 10. Professional (MBBS, B Tech, M Tech etc) 11. Others (Specify)	Service Trade Farming Allied Agriculture Agricultural Laborer Non Agricultural Laborer HH Industry Professionals (Engineer, Doctor, Lawyers etc) Petty business (mainly kiosks) Unemployed Student Retired House wife Others (Specify)	1.Skilled 2.Unskilled 3.Professional	1. Blind 2. Chronically Diseased 3.Physically challenged 4. Others (Specify)

Note: If more than 7 members in family, kindly note down in last page.

2.1 Do you have the following:

S.No	Item	Yes - 1 No - 2	Remarks	S. No	Item	Yes - 1 No - 2	Remarks
1	TV			7	Telephone		
2	Fridge			8	Mobile phone		
3	Washing Machine			9	Cattles/No		
4	Cycle			10	Buffalo/No		
5	Motor cycles			11	Goat / Sheep/No		
6	Car						

3. HOUSEHOLD INCOME FROM VARIOUS SOURCES DURING THE LAST YEAR:

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

4. FINANCIAL STATUS:

Deposits / Savings:

S.No	Type of deposit	Institution where deposited	Amount deposited (Rs)
1	Long Term		
2	Short Term		
3	Others (Specify LIC etc)		

4.2. Indebtedness:

S. No	Purpose of Borrowing	Amount	Source of Borrowing	Amount Returned (in Rs)	Balance (in Rs)
1	House Hold expenditure				
2	Agriculture				
3	House construction				
4	Commercial				
5	Animal husbandry				
6	Others				
Total					

EXPENDITURE PATTERN:

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

S: No	Item	Expenditure (Rs)
1	Food	
2	Clothing	
3	Health	
4	Education	
5	Transport	
6	Marriage/Festivals	
7	Rent Farm Activities	
8	Others (Specify)	

Coverage Under Government Schemes:

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

S. No	Name of Scheme/ type of the scheme	Availed Yes/No	If Yes, indicate benefits received	Present status of the asset received
1				
2				
3				
4	Others benefits			
5				

Continuing and getting returns

2.

Continuing & not getting returns

Stopped operation

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

HEALTH STATUS:

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

7.2 If 'Yes' please indicate the details

S. No	Type of the disease	Name of the disease	Treatment taken
1			
2			
3			

Type of the disease: Respiratory – 1 Digestive – 2 Gynec related - 3

Eye related – 4 Ortho related – 5 General – 6 Others(Specify) - 7

Treatment taken: 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

7.5 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:

Key activities of women members:

S. No	Economic / Non-economic Activities	Tick the answer
1	Cultivation	
2	Agri and allied Activities	
3	Sale of forest products	
4	Trade & business	
5	Agricultural labour	
6	Non Agricultural labour	
7	HH Industries	
8	Services	
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 _____ month _____

➤ Does 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 fore see from the project?

- Improved mobility
- Grater 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 specially from the project?

If house is being affected then fill up these details

Services available within house:

S: No	Availability of service	Details
1	Do you have a separate kitchen	Yes - 1 / No – 2
2	Do you have a toilet	Yes - 1 / No – 2
3	Do you have a bathroom	Yes - 1 / No – 2
4	Do you have electricity connection	Yes - 1 / No – 2
5	Access to drinking water	Public tap – 1 Hand pump – 2 Own bore - 3 Open well – 4 Common – 5 Pond/Lake – 6 Other(specify) - 7
6	Fuel for cooking	LPG Gas – 1 Gobar Gas – 2 Kerosene – 3 Firewood – 4 Other(specify) - 5
7	How long have you been staying in this house	

Date of survey:	
Name of the Enumerator / Investigator:	

ANNEXURE -2: List of Structures (owners)**Package- 1**

S.No	Name of Village	Name of Mandal	Name of District	Name of Owner
1	Kakarapadu	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Pachipulusu Subramanyam
2	Kakarapadu	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	MurlaJogulamma
3	Kakarapadu	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	KakuriLovakumari
4	Kakarapadu	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	BeraMalleswari
5	Kakarapadu	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	GaduthuriBhpathirao
6	Kakarapadu	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Pothuru Venkata Laxmi Vijaya Kimari
7	Kakarapadu	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Koppu Shanthi
8	Kakarapadu	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	RuttalaKondababu
9	Kakarapadu	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Ungarala Raju
10	Kakarapadu	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Vemulupudi Prasad
11	Kakarapadu	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Noundru Venkata Ramana Rao
12	Kakarapadu	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Noundru Venkata Ramana Rao
13	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	DuchariAtchiyyamma
14	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	AkiniNagish Rao
15	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Lotha Linga Raju
16	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	PotukooriMalludora
17	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	MasadiSatyaveni
18	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Padi Kanaka
19	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Shek Raheem
20	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Yeluka Venkata Ramana
21	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	BodasinguSatyavathi
22	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	PoduguChinnathalli
23	Pittachlama	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Kommoju Raja Rao
24	Pittachlama	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	SurlaSobhanbabu
25	Pittachlama	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Potukuri Raju
26	Pittachlama	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Serreki Laxmi
27	Pittachlama	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	JagilleSomaraju
28	Pittachlama	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Pappirdy Venkata Laxmi
29	Kakarapadu	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	KasavarajuNukarathnam
30	Pittachlama	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	SurlaBhomayya
31	Pittachlama	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	SurlaGangaraju
32	Pittachlama	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	KorruNookaraju
33	Pittachlama	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	KilleRovaraju
34	Pittachlama	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	JagilePothuraju
35	Pittachlama	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	NegudaDemudu
36	Pittachlama	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	SurlaSomaraju
37	Chinthalapudi	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	GorliApparao
38	Chinthalapudi	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	MallipakalaSatyavathi
39	Chinthalapudi	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	PolojuRavanamma
40	Chinthalapudi	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	PolojuBhupathiraju

S.No	Name of Village	Name of Mandal	Name of District	Name of Owner
41	Chinthalapudi	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	BonkulaGaddaya
42	Chinthalapudi	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	BonkulaSankuramma
43	Chinthalapudi	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	BonkulaYerresh
44	Chinthalapudi	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	YenduBullammayi
45	Thotaluru	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Gottapalli Laxmi
46	Ravanapalli	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Manta Bhaskaramma
47	Ravanapalli	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Manta Lakshamma
48	Ravanapalli	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	SurlaVaralaxmi
49	Ravanapalli	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Pallela Sitharathnam
50	Thotaluru	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Vakapalli Lakshmi
51	Thotaluru	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	PoduguKanayya
52	Thotaluru	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Mandala Krishna Mohan
53	Thotaluru	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Mandala Prasad Rao
54	Thotaluru	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Ganga Varalaxmi
55	Thotaluru	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	PoduguRamayamma
56	Thotaluru	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	PoduguThalupulamma
57	Thotaluru	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	PoduguRajulamma
58	Thotaluru	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	PadiDaramma
59	Thotaluru	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Ambati Sathyavathi
60	Thotaluru	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	A. Ashok Kumar
61	Pittachlama	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	AketiVenkateswara Rao
62	Pittachlama	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	YethulaSimhachelam
63	Pittachlama	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Surla Prasad
64	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	KodaBalaraju
65	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Yelaka Venkata Ramana
66	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	PotukuriDeevam Kumari
67	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	GallelaSatyavathi
68	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Potukuri Sanyasi Rao Dora
69	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Pachipulusu Venkata narsayya
70	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Chekk Ganapathi laxmi
71	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	ShiakMadeena
72	Thotaluru	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Gompa Sathya kalavathi
73	Chinthalapudi	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	KondajiKalyanam
74	Chinthalapudi	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	BalliRamanamma
75	Chinthalapudi	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	KotamsettiApparao
76	Chinthalapudi	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	KondajiKalyanam
77	Chinthalapudi	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Kondaji Laxman Rao
78	Chinthalapudi	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	LingetiSathyavathi
79	Kakarapadu	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Kona Sathyanarayana
80	Thotaluru	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	PoduguBuchamma
81	Thotaluru	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	SyamalaGangamayamma
82	Thotaluru	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	RuthalaChinnathalli
83	Thotaluru	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Kuda Venkata Swami
84	Thotaluru	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Ambati Sathyavathi

S.No	Name of Village	Name of Mandal	Name of District	Name of Owner
85	Thotaluru	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	MadalaBodamma
86	Thotaluru	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	PeddisettiSaibabu
87	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	GabulangiJogiraju
88	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	BhemavarapuMallikarjuna Rao
89	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	Reddy laxmi
90	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	PangiRajubabu
91	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	GummadiKusulamma
92	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	Siddeswara Rao
93	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	VeerojiSathibabu
94	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	VeerojiRajibabu
95	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	Kanti Pati Babu Rao
96	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	Kanti Pati Venkata laxmi
97	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	Kanti Pati Ram Prasad
98	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	Laka Ganesh
99	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	PangiSunda Rao
100	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	G. Sanyasi Rao
101	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	VirojiKantalli
102	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	Vathala Laxmi
103	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	PangiDevudamma
104	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	BhemavarapuMalleswara Rao
105	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	KantipatiBalayyaPadal
106	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	AdappaKasulamma
107	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	Pangi Ramesh
108	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	Sagina Vishnu Murthy
109	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	Kankipati Annapurna
110	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	PangiJayaraju
111	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	PorajiNookarathnam
112	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	PothurajuParvathamma
113	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	Pujari balaraju
114	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	Siri Balaramarao
115	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	KankipatiGiriprasad
116	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	VeerojiAppallaNarsamma
117	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	KodkariJanakamma
118	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	BabbiSatyavathi
119	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	VirojiLaxmayya
120	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	Ankareddy Parvathi
121	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	M. Sitharama
122	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	M. Sitharama Murthy
123	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	LothaLaxmayya
124	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	PothurajuHariprasad
125	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	Kanikipati Padma
126	Rampula	G.K.Veedhi	Visakapatnam	KanikipatiMallamma
127	Mulagalametta	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	MadalaBheemayya
128	Mulagalametta	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	MadalaBheemayya

S.No	Name of Village	Name of Mandal	Name of District	Name of Owner
129	Mulagalamentta	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	ErreMalayamma
130	Mulagalamentta	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	E. Errukulamma
131	Mulagalamentta	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	PotukuriMalleswara Rao
132	Mulagalamentta	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	S. Nooka Raju
133	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	PandalaNanaji
134	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	NandigetlaRamulu
135	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Nandigetla Ramulamma
136	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Ippa Ibrahim
137	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	AdigarlaRamu
138	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	SumarlaRamanamma
139	Peddamakavaram	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Galli Laxmi
140	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	PallaBabji
141	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	YarravarapuChittibabu
142	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	PallaMangalakshmi
143	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	MatheNukarathnam
144	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Pala Yasu Babu
145	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	BoppeVerarama Prasad
146	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Boppe Appa Rao
147	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Salabham Ramakrishna
148	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	JampaSanyasamma
149	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	SumarlaLakxmi
150	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	PandalaBabji
151	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	MatheBalraju
152	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Palal Srinu
153	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	GaamChinnabbai
154	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	JampaDhara
155	Nadimpalem	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	GundlaDharmalleswari
156	Katragedda	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	MalletiSathibabu
157	Katragedda	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Jatha Chinnabbai
158	Katragedda	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	GaduturiSanyasamma
159	Katragedda	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Desagiri Balakrishna
160	Katragedda	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Desagiri Subhadra
161	Battapanukulu	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Gaduthurilaxmi
162	Battapanukulu	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	SeggeChanthamma
163	Battapanukulu	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	ThubeSuribabu
164	Katragedda	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Segge Anand
165	ChinnakatraGedda	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	TambeliSomaraju
166	ChinnakatraGedda	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	Korra Lalitha
167	Katragedda	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	VemalaSomulatha
168	Katragedda	Koyyuru	Visakapatnam	DesagiriLaxaman Rao
169	ChinnakatraGedda	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	KorraChittibabu
170	Pothavaram	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	Madde Srinivasa Rao
171	Pothavaram	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	Madkonda Mori
172	Pothavaram	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	Poramboku (Kaluva)

S.No	Name of Village	Name of Mandal	Name of District	Name of Owner
173	Pothavaram	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	EekaPentayya
174	Pothavaram	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	KallaMarinayya
175	Pothavaram	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	EekaChinnala Dora
176	Pothavaram (kotha)	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	KeepuruMallayya (Encroachment)
177	Pothavaram (kotha)	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	KimuduNooka Raju
178	Pothavaram (kotha)	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	Kuda ChinnaMaranayya
179	Pothavaram (kotha)	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	Chukka Kanayya
180	Pothavaram (kotha)	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	KondojaKalyanam
181	Chinthalapudi	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	Shyamala Kannayya
182	Chinthalapudi	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	Shyamala Bharat Kumar
183	Chinthalapudi	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	PoduguSundaramma
184	Chinthalapudi	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	PadiChinnabbai
185	Ravanapalli	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	SiggeyNooka Raju
186	Yerranaidupakalu	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	MamidiRajulamma
187	Yerranaidupakalu	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	SaddaBalayya
188	Valasampeta	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	BonemuDevudu
189	Valasampeta	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	BonemuDevudu
190	Valasampeta	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	PanchadaSattibabu
191	Valasampeta	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	Chedala Rambabu
192	Valasampeta	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	RayavarapuValasamma
193	Valasampeta	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	SaddaNookalamma
194	Valasampeta	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	SaddaNookalamma
195	Valasampeta	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	BathinaSanyasa Rao
196	Valasampeta	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	KurujaRavana Babu
197	Valasampeta	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	JampaSatti Babu
198	Ramarajupalem	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	TekariSanyasayya
199	Ramarajupalem	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	GaduthuriBalayya,
200	Ramarajupalem	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	LothaSatti Babu
201	Ramarajupalem	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	LothaChantamma
202	Ramarajupalem	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	LothaGangaraju
203	Ramarajupalem	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	Lotha Krishna Murthy
204	Ramarajupalem	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	Gaduthuri Bhima Raju
205	Ramarajupalem	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	LothaGangaraju
206	Ramarajupalem	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	DesagiriRajulu
207	Ramarajupalem	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	LochalaBangarayya
208	Ramarajupalem	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	LochalaBangarayya
209	Ramarajupalem	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	DesagiriRajulu
210	Katragedda	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	DesagiriBala Krishna
211	Katragedda	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	LochalaBangarayya
212	Katragedda	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	Lotha Srinu
213	Katragedda	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	Lotha Satyanarayana
214	Katragedda	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	PothuruSanyasa Rao
215	Katragedda	Koyyuru	Visakhapatnam	Nadigatla Ganga Raju
	Total			

Package- 2

S.No	Name of Village	Name of Mandal	Name of District	Name of Land Owner
1	Pentapadu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	KomakulaSomalingam
2	Nimmalapalem	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Betha Nagamani
3	Nimmalapalem	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	SiddanathiSubbalashmi
4	Nimmalapalem	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Betha Naga Seetharamudu
5	Nimmalapalem	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Giduru Venkata Ramana
6	Rinthada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	SakeriPandayya
7	Rinthada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Modem Ramulu babu
8	Rinthada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	KosuruVaralaxmi
9	Rinthada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Samala Laxmi
10	Rinthada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	MadapalaSathyavathi
11	Rinthada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	MadapalaAnatha Laxmi
12	Rinthada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Mandem Rambabu
13	Rinthada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Desagiri Ananda Giribabu
14	Rinthada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Gandham Manga
15	Rinthada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Kosuru Padma
16	Rinthada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	MadapalaSathyavathi
17	Rinthada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	SaginiBalraju
18	Asarada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	PathimaSnehalaja
19	Asarada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	PathimaSnehalaja
20	Asarada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Patti Gangadhar
21	Asarada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	KakaraSeethamma
22	Asarada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	SaginaSrinivasarao
23	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	AnthireddyRathnam
24	Pedajadumuru	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	MamidiSomaraju
25	Pedajadumuru	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	LothaSubadra
26	Pedajadumuru	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	MamidiAnasuya
27	Pedajadumuru	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	LothaBodesuarao
28	Pedajadumuru	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	DutchariPandayya
29	Pedajadumuru	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	LothaJogiraju
30	Pedajadumuru	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Rata Chinni
31	Pedajadumuru	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Rata Kalavalti
32	Pedajadumuru	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Vanthala Sivakumar
33	Pedajadumuru	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Rara Dharakumari
34	Pedajadumuru	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	VanthalaLashmi
35	Pedajadumuru	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	vanthalaLakshmimma
36	Pedajadumuru	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	ManjetiLaxmayya
37	Pedajadumuru	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Rata Chinnabbai
38	Pedajadumuru	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	JurlaLingamma
39	Pedajadumuru	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Rata Ramana
40	Pedajadumuru	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	DesagiriDharmanaPadal
41	Pedajadumuru	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Nidhigantla Manga
42	Pedajadumuru	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	PandriSathyavathi
43	Pedajadumuru	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	VemulapudiEswar

Package- 2

S.No	Name of Village	Name of Mandal	Name of District	Name of Land Owner
44	Pedajadumuru	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	ChembelliLaxmayya
45	Pedajadumuru	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Rata Padma
46	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	MamidiMohanrao
47	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Mamidi Rambabu
48	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	BandiKondamma
49	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Bandi Ganesh
50	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	VemulapudiSathyavathi
51	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Desetti Rambabu
52	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Kolanki Parvathi
53	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Bhagyavarapu Srinivas Rao
54	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Shaik Meena Valli
55	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Mavuri Venkata Ramana
56	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	GollaNagalaxmi
57	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	PitlaSatyavathi
58	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Mavuri Easwar Rao
59	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	KankipatiMallupadal
60	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	SedengiSathibabu
61	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	VanapalaHariprasad
62	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Abdul Jabber Sayedibrhaham
63	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Sirabalapradeep Chand
64	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	SirabalaMangamma
65	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	YerraNageswararao
66	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Mavuri Ramarao
67	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	MulyalaLovaraju
68	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Abothu Rajeswari
69	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Madugula Mani
70	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	KankipatiVentaka Laxmi
71	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	KanagiChinnabbai
72	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Kola narayan Rao
73	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Kola Shesha Babu
74	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	SubravarapuRamanamma
75	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	KankipatiChinnachalamPadal
76	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Deseti Rambabu
77	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	PasagadulaPrasanthi
78	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	SabbavarapuPaidi Thalli
79	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Mavuri Venkata Ramana
80	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	YamanaSatyavathi
81	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Mavuri Easwar Rao
82	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Shaik Subhan Bibi
83	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Bopana Ramarao
84	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Muthyala Ramakrishna
85	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Pasugadula Subramanyam
86	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Korra Laxmi

Package- 2

S.No	Name of Village	Name of Mandal	Name of District	Name of Land Owner
87	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Shaik lal Bibi
88	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	MuthyalaSathibabu
89	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Remala Anand Rao
90	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Mamidi Mohan Rao
91	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	PitlaSatyavathi
92	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Koruprou Sathish Kumar
93	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Sagina Savitri
94	Pentapadu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	ChinthakayalaApparao
95	Pentapadu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	MekaAnjamma
96	Pentapadu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	VanapalliKartham
97	Pentapadu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	GemmeliNaganna
98	Pentapadu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	SaginaSimhachalam
99	Pentapadu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	NallalaKannababu
100	Pentapadu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	NallalaKannababu
101	Pentapadu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	SamalaRamanamma
102	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	DongabantiBalamma
103	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	SappaEswara Rao
104	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Sheik Babji
105	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Sheik RahimanBeebi
106	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	ChodisetliVenkataramana
107	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Nakka Rambabu
108	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	RogaputuObsing
109	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Pandi Venkata Ramana
110	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	KotiyadaSathibabu
111	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	KotiyadaSathibabu
112	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kosuru Rama Apparao
113	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kosuru Rama Apparao
114	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	KomakuleSrirama Murthy
115	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	KomakuleSrirama Murthy
116	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Chintha Srinu
117	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Chintha Srinu
118	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Shek Kasim
119	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	PatchiGolla
120	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Shek Kasim
121	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	RogaputuObsing
122	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Nakka Rambabu
123	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Nakka Ramana babu
124	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Nakka Surya Narayana
125	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Nakka Ramana babu
126	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	GolusuRamkrishna Ramesh
127	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Jami Satyavathi
128	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Jami Narsimurthy
129	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Jami Satyavathi

Package- 2

S.No	Name of Village	Name of Mandal	Name of District	Name of Land Owner
130	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	GorliChinnathali
131	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	NambariRajubabu
132	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	NambariRajubabu
133	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Rongali Varo Lakshmi
134	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Gali Ramana
135	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	GaliSatyavathi
136	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Pindi Ramana
137	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Pindi Ramana
138	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	SerakapuRajubabu
139	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Nakka Lakshmi
140	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Nakka Lakshmi
141	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Vanthala Lakshmi
142	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Vanthala Lakshmi
143	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Pindi Venkata Ramana
144	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	PindiSimhachalam
145	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Pitta SriRammurthy
146	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Sheik Meerabee
147	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	PindiApparao
148	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	NambaniSatyavathi
149	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	NambariSatyavathi
150	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	PindiLakshminarayana
151	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	PindiLakshminarayana
152	Chitralagoppu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Ambati Surya Prakash Rao
153	Chitralagoppu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	BakuruChinnamallu
154	Chitralagoppu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	ManthiraVarahala Rao
155	Chitralagoppu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	NallabelliChinnathali
156	Chitralagoppu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	NallabelliChinnathali
157	Chitralagoppu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	ManthiraVarahala Rao
158	Chitralagoppu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Chitikela Rambabu
159	Chitralagoppu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	SahidAenuJaryi
160	Chitralagoppu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Sagina Venkata laxmi
161	Chitralagoppu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	ThangefiApparao
162	Chitralagoppu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	SaginaKasulama
163	Chitralagoppu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Lanka Varalaxmi
164	Chitralagoppu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	EeralliPothuraju
165	Chitralagoppu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	GorleSudharani
166	Chitralagoppu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	BallankiNarayanamurthy
167	Chitralagoppu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	GorleAlekyia
168	Chitralagoppu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	PadalaSrinuvasa Rao
169	Chitralagoppu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	BokamJogullamma
170	Chitralagoppu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	LalamSathrbabu
171	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	GaliSathibabu
172	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	ChintalaSrinivasu

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S.No	Name of Village	Name of Mandal	Name of District	Name of Land Owner
173	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	JahubarSadikMahmad
174	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	UrlaSamsasamma
175	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	PeruriAtelliyaua
176	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Gali Srinivasa Rao
177	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	NakkaThrimuthulu
178	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	GolusuVenkataramana
179	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Patchigolla Bhavani
180	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Gosulu Ramakrishna Ramesh
181	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Gosulu Ramakrishna Ramesh
182	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Gosulu Ramakrishna Ramesh
183	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Gosulu Ramakrishna Ramesh
184	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Gosulu Ramakrishna Ramesh
185	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kandiyala Raghava
186	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Bimreddy Rajeswari
187	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	AgraharapuAppala Naidu
188	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Pinakothula Raja Rao
189	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	PatchigollaEswararao
190	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Gemeli Krishna Rao
191	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kondikonda Ramakrishna
192	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kondikonda Srinu
193	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Nakka Ramakrishna
194	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	AnasuriGopa
195	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Shaikkasim
196	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	YesuriNagababu
197	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	YesuriNagababu
198	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	MulikiSimhachalam
199	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	PasrlaKondababu
200	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Maddela Padmavathi
201	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	LalamKamababu
202	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Shaik Bibi
203	Julurumetta	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Vanthala Nageswara Rao
204	Julurumetta	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Pangi Laxmi
205	Julurumetta	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	KorraJaggarao
206	Julurumetta	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	SaramandaPeddamma
207	Julurumetta	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	PangiSuribabu
208	Julurumetta	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	VanthalaKondamma
209	Julurumetta	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Vanthala Venkata Rao
210	Julurumetta	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Koppu Rambabu
211	Julurumetta	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Vanthala Rajamma
212	Rajupakulu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	EedalaVaralaxmi
213	Rajupakulu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Eedala Sathyam
214	Rajupakulu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Penki Ramana
215	Rajupakulu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	NalliNookarathnam

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S.No	Name of Village	Name of Mandal	Name of District	Name of Land Owner
216	Rajupakulu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	PeruriKondamma
217	Rajupakulu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Pangi Govind
218	Rajupakulu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	EdalaGoldi
219	Rajupakulu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	PadalaRamanamma
220	Rajupakulu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Paledu Parvathi Shayam
221	Rajupakulu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Sriram Satyanarayana Rao
222	Rajupakulu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	GaddamNagamani
223	Rajupakulu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Vemuluru Nageswara Rao
224	Rajupakulu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	VanthalaSomayya
225	Antharla	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	KavadamSarabanna Dora
226	Antharla	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Vemululapudi Kishor Kumar
227	Chinnagedda	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kimmudu Krishnamurthy
228	Chinnagedda	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	JarthaPeddabbabi
229	Chinnagedda	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	KudumulaBalamma
230	Chinnagedda	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	KudumulaBalamma
231	Chinnagedda	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	JarthaChinnabbayi
232	Chinnagedda	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	VemuluruEswari
233	Chinnagedda	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	LarthaLaxmayya
234	Chinnagedda	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Vemula Sathyavathi
235	Chinnagedda	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kimudu Parvathi
236	Chinnagedda	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	PangiNagababu
237	Chinnagedda	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	GemmeliMariya
238	Chinnagedda	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	JarthaLaxmayya
239	Diguvapakalu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	VanthalaSatyaraao
240	Diguvapakalu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Vanthala Anand
241	Diguvapakalu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Bowdu Ramana Kuvari
242	Diguvapakalu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Bowdu Revathi
243	Diguvapakalu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	GemeliKondamma
244	Diguvapakalu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Suragam Bharath Kumar
245	Diguvapakalu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Suragam Laxmi
246	Diguvapakalu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	lake Peddammi
247	Diguvapakalu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Dasagiri Praveen Kumar
248	Diguvapakalu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Sirgam Rajamma
249	Diguvapakalu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Vanthala Ramulamma
250	Diguvapakalu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	VanumuMuthyalamma
251	Chitralagoppu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Makireddy Laxmi
252	Madigunta	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Bobbili Chimayanadu
253	Madigunta	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Palepu Ramanamma
254	Madigunta	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	PoluparthiRamanababu
255	Madigunta	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Shaik Kajamydhin
256	Madigunta	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Palepu Venkata Nagasivakumar
257	Madigunta	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	ChimiShila
258	Madigunta	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Bobbili Sanjeevarao

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S.No	Name of Village	Name of Mandal	Name of District	Name of Land Owner
259	Madigunta	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	ChimiShila
260	Madigunta	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Bobbili Venkatesh
261	Madigunta	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Pinki Nani
262	Madigunta	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	PoluparthiRamu
263	Madigunta	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	PoluparthiSimhachalam
264	Madigunta	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Bobbili Nukaraju
265	Madigunta	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	PalupuMahalxmi
266	Madigunta	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	ChimiShila
267	Madigunta	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	RongaliThathabai
268	Antharla	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	PuttapalliJeevanaRathnam
269	Antharla	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Gemmeli Subbarao
270	Antharla	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	KavadamGandhibabu
271	Antharla	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Vanthale Suresh Sandeep
272	Antharla	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	VanthalaJoginaidu
273	Antharla	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	KorabuVishnumurthy
274	Antharla	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	KorabuVeerannapadal
275	Antharla	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Polaju Kumari
276	Antharla	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	KorabuSomulamma
277	Antharla	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	KorabuMohanrao
278	Antharla	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Gemmeli Ramulamma
279	Antharla	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Gemmeli Lakshmi
280	Antharla	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	SeenderiSoppai
281	Pedagedda	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	GemmeliChandramma
282	Pedagedda	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Vanthala Satyanarayana
283	Pedagedda	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	MottadamJynamma
284	CHAPARATHIPALEM	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	DondaJayakumari
285	Chitralagoppu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Singadi Manga
286	Chitralagoppu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Peddala Laxmi
287	Chitralagoppu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	ChitikalaPedabuli
288	Chitralagoppu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Ballogi Lakshmi
289	Chitralagoppu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	YakkaladeviNukalamma
290	Chitralagoppu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Ballogi Lakshmi
291	Chitralagoppu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	NakkaChitti Durga
292	Pentapadu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	NallaraVeeralakshmi
293	Pentapadu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	KorraGunasekhar
294	Pentapadu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	PanyiGiribabu
295	Pentapadu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	KorraSuseela
296	Krishnapuram	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Thokala Lakshmi
297	Rajupakulu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	PeruriChanti
298	Rajupakulu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	EdalaGoldi
299	Rajupakulu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	ShiramSathanarayanRAO
300	Rajupakulu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Palepu Apparao
301	Diguvapakalu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	D.Satyavalti

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S.No	Name of Village	Name of Mandal	Name of District	Name of Land Owner
302	Diguvapakalu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Suragam Lakshmi
303	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	NakkaRamanamma
304	Diguvapakalu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	PallaParvalti
305	Diguvapakalu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Suragam Bharath Kumar
306	Diguvapakalu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Vanthala Ramulamma
307	Diguvapakalu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	SuragamRajulamma
308	Diguvapakalu	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Suragam Bharath Kumar
309	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Shak Shilarbi
310	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	PangiNagudhra Kumar
311	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Medapu Reddy Satyavathi
312	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Medapu Reddy Satyavathi
313	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Ruthala Srinu
314	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Yedla Seetha Kumari
315	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	ThangetiSrinivasu
316	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Pujari Lovarajubabu
317	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	BayyavarapuSaikumar
318	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	SomireddySanyasamma
319	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	ViyyayauGangathali
320	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Chintha Triveni
321	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	PindiRajubabu
322	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Marra Mani
323	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Shaik Kasim
324	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	PasilaApparao
325	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	GorliNagayamma
326	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Lekkala Parvathi
327	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	SnakShilarbi
328	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Piudi Govind
329	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Shaik Shilasbi
330	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Ulabala Ramana
331	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Ruttala Ramana
332	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	SK.Karishma
333	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Paugi Naka Rathnam
334	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	PindiRajababu
335	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Gorli Raju
336	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Sappa Bhavani
337	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	N.Simhachalam
338	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	GolushSatyavathi
339	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Yaka Appala Naidu
340	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	KorupoluTatalu
341	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Ulabala Ramana
342	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	SaramandaLaxmanarao
343	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	GorleNeeramma
344	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	KankipatiVeerannpadal

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S.No	Name of Village	Name of Mandal	Name of District	Name of Land Owner
345	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	KankipatiVeerannpadal
346	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	RajanaChinnababulu
347	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	TatipakalaKurmarao
348	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	RajanaChinnababulu
349	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	NarlalaGovid
350	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	GollapalliSivag Ganesh
351	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	VajrapuLaxmayya
352	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	BallakiNarayara Murthy
353	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	EerelliNukaratnrm
354	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	BokamJogulamma
355	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kedarasehi Ram
356	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	GattamTrimurthulu
357	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kanta Sandhya Kumari
358	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	BodidhaSatyaprabha
359	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	ChamanthiRajababu
360	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	BayyavarapuSaikumar
361	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Lanka Varalaxmi
362	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	GantaAppalaNarsha
363	Asarada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	PangiKanthakumari
364	Sankada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	GabulangiRamudamma
365	Sankada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	KakurviVeerayya Dora
366	Sankada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Udi Sanyasirao
367	Rinthada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	MacharlaAninkurar
368	Rinthada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	SeggeSatyavathi
369	Rinthada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	PaugiChinnabbai
370	Rinthada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Maclapala Satyanarayana
371	Rinthada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Pindi Penta Raju
372	Rinthada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Pindi Ramana
373	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Karanam Naga Venkata Satyanarayana
374	Sankada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	PothurajuChilakamma
375	Sankada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	PappuSathibabu
376	Sankada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	MamidiApparao
377	Sankada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	DuripudiChakradarao
378	Sankada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Bandaru Meenakshi
379	Sankada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Kola Amma Raju
380	Asarada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Thaggi Sriramulu
381	Sankada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	KolluruRammana
382	Asarada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	SaginaLaxmanrao
383	Chaparathipalem	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	DondaSamalingam
384	Rinthada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Vanthala Bhanu
385	Rinthada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Pindi Krishna
386	Rinthada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	PotukuriPedhaLaxmanyya
387	Rinthada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	GandhamBhimaraju

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S.No	Name of Village	Name of Mandal	Name of District	Name of Land Owner
388	Rinthada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	MumalaRaees
389	Rinthada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	VanthalaLobbo
390	Rinthada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	PandiVarahalu
391	Rinthada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Appanna Ratnam
392	Rinthada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	SaginaBujjiSundasPadal
393	Rinthada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Madapala Lakshmi
394	Rinthada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	P.Rangarao
395	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Salebu Rama Rao
396	Pedajadumuru	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Mamidi Vijaya Laxmi
397	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	SabharapaPaidithalli
398	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Shaik Lalbeebi
399	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	SabhavarauRamanamma
400	Peddavalasa	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	SabhavarauRamanamma
401	R.Thotamamidiveedhi	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	PangiVenkateswarlu
402	R.Thotamamidiveedhi	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	PangiSomalingam
403	CHAPARATHIPALEM	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	VasupanSanthamma
404	CHAPARATHIPALEM	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Rata Rajeswari
405	CHAPARATHIPALEM	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Gemmeli Nageswara rao
406	CHAPARATHIPALEM	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	JumbuChantamma
407	CHAPARATHIPALEM	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Pujari Rajarao
408	CHAPARATHIPALEM	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Jumbu Padmavathi
409	CHAPARATHIPALEM	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Jumbu Padmavathi
410	CHAPARATHIPALEM	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	JambuChellayamma
411	Nimmalapalem	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	MademRajubabu
412	Nimmalapalem	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Mondi Babu rao
413	Nimmalapalem	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Guddati Kumari Swami
414	Asarada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	BalaBadruniGalga Raju
415	Asarada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	PangiNagavenkata Lakshmi
416	Asarada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Muvvala Krishna
417	Asarada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	CnitielaEswaramma
418	Asarada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	PolujiSuseela
419	Asarada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Taggi Sriramulu
420	Asarada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Salimithi Ramulamma
421	Pedajadumuru	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Chembelli Rambabu
422	Pedajadumuru	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Sadda Nuka Rathnam
423	Pedajadumuru	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	SaddaBalamma
424	Pedajadumuru	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	SaddaParvathamma
425	Pedajadumuru	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	SaddaJogiraju
426	Pedajadumuru	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Kundru Nagaraju
427	Pedajadumuru	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	PindiMohanRao
428	Nimmalapalem	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	GuddatiKunaraswami
429	Nimmalapalem	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	ThedlapuNarsamma
430	Pedajadumuru	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	SaddaBujji babu

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S.No	Name of Village	Name of Mandal	Name of District	Name of Land Owner
431	Pedajadumuru	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Sadda Bharathi
432	Sankada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	PanpanaNookaraju
433	Sankada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Pujari Vijaya Bharathi
434	Sankada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	VanthalaNagamari
435	Sankada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	PappuMarikyam
436	Sankada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Pujari Rajababu
437	Sankada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	PoojariAmmanna
438	Sankada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	JankaAmmaji
439	Sankada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	GuntaLakshmanarao
440	Sankada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Pangi Lakshmi
441	Sankada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Kunche Prasad
442	Sankada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	SaginaChandhrama
443	Sankada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	GuntaNeelsu
444	Sankada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	MamidiSrinvasarao
445	Sankada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	MamidiSrinvasarao
446	Sankada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Pujari Baskara Rao
447	Sankada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Yakkala Devi VenkatuVabahalu
448	Sankada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Yakkala Devi VenkatuVabahalu
449	Sankada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	Bandara Meenashki
450	Sankada	G.K.Veedhi	Vishakhapatnam	LachalaEswarama

Package-3

S.no	Name of village	Name of mandal	Name of district	Name of land owner
1	Badimala	Paderu	Vishakhapatnam	Vanapalliapparao
2	Badimala	Paderu	Vishakhapatnam	Dalayaramulamma
3	Badimala	Paderu	Vishakhapatnam	Jana veerababu
4	Badimala	Paderu	Vishakhapatnam	Gullrllinagamani
5	Badimala	Paderu	Vishakhapatnam	Dalayaraju
6	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Pandrangikondalarao
7	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Gutalachilukunaidu
8	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Shaik masthan
9	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Sirisettikrishnaapparao
10	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Dalayilakshmi
11	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Gudenageswarao
12	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Entichiranjivi
13	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Draksharipisatyavathi
14	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Kota matyaraju
15	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Gutalachilukunaidu
16	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Berakondalarao
17	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Rajamandrighellayya

Package-3

S.no	Name of village	Name of mandal	Name of district	Name of land owner
18	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Mathesatyanarayaa
19	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Mathe arjuna rao
20	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Bojja narsayya
21	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Kota ashock
22	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Attilinarasingarao
23	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Gorliraju
24	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Muramalavenkatarao
25	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Koppakavaralaxmi
26	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Gadelaksmi
27	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Kota jayalaxmi
28	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Kota raju
29	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Beraeswararao
30	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Kata ramu
31	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Pandrangikondamma
32	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Mallajagannadharao
33	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Beraapparao
34	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Masadiapparao
35	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Palasinarayanamma
36	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Potnuruleelaparvathi
37	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Thurayiramakrishna
38	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Kata venkatrao
39	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Pappu sanyasi rao
40	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Reguvalasakanthamma
41	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Dalayichinnarao
42	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Gorla badramma
43	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Yarravarapumatyaraju
44	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Bara varalaxmi
45	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vaddadiachiyamma
46	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Katavaralaxmi
47	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Gotatachinni
48	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Pandrakigirishkumar
49	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vaddadi.srinivasarao
50	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Gitala.kondalarao
51	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Addepallikondalara
52	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Nanduri.veerabadrarao
53	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Palasi.chinnammi
54	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Sirisettiapparao
55	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Kata ramarao
56	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Maddeklaappalnarasamma
57	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Pangipallamma
58	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Kapuvvaralaxmi
59	Bandaveedhi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Kapuchandharao

Package-3

S.no	Name of village	Name of mandal	Name of district	Name of land owner
60	Bokellu	Paderu	Vishakhapatnam	Murali laxkshmayya
61	Bokellu	Paderu	Vishakhapatnam	Boddunaina ram babu
62	Bokellu	Paderu	Vishakhapatnam	Boddanainikondamma
63	Bokellu	Paderu	Vishakhapatnam	Pittalasavitri
64	Bokellu	Paderu	Vishakhapatnam	Korrasanthi
65	Bokellu	Paderu	Vishakhapatnam	Bodhanookalamma
66	Bokellu	Paderu	Vishakhapatnam	Doorakondamma
67	Bokellu	Paderu	Vishakhapatnam	Mudlilakshmayya
68	Bokellu	Paderu	Vishakhapatnam	Bodhasatyavathi
69	Bokellu	Paderu	Vishakhapatnam	Korraacchamma
70	Bokellu	Paderu	Vishakhapatnam	Mudililakshmayya
71	Chinnagadda	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Sahikrahimam
72	Chinnagadda	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kondegimuealikirshna
73	Chinthapalli	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Addalajanaki
74	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vullikasulamma
75	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Korralakshidevi
76	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Korrasomoyya
77	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanapallijagadeeshkumar
78	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vampurimaheswararao
79	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Seggechinnarao
80	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Skaikchianarahiman
81	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanapallijagadeeshkuamr
82	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanapallijagadeeshkuamr
83	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Matsayarasavenkataraju
84	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Kudumulanilamma
85	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Matsayarasabalaraju
86	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Kothurusatyanarayan
87	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Balti naryana
88	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanugukrishnamurthi
89	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Thuraianandharao
90	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Manjelimatchamma
91	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Ambidianasuya
92	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Samareddypadma
93	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Sidarimani
94	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Bara acchamma
95	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Thalarivenkataramana
96	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Entigatilu
97	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Talari satyanarayana
98	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Matsayarasavenkataraju
99	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vaddadidemullu
100	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Dalaysathi babu
101	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vandlabunukaratnam

Package-3

S.no	Name of village	Name of mandal	Name of district	Name of land owner
102	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Skamieer
103	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Skrajasaheb
104	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	S bhavani
105	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Lokamadhammamikyalarao
106	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Anusurirajarao
107	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Killomohan
108	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Shaik silarabi
109	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Dalayiramesh
110	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Kadinilatha
111	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Turre kasulamma
112	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Siragamchinnabalayyadora
113	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Shaik madeenamma
114	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Yerravarapumanohar
115	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Pangichinnni
116	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Kiamidisaraswathi
117	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanjarikanakalamma
118	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Kuda chandramma
119	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Aabothulakrishnaveni
120	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Matsayarasavenkataraju
121	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Matsayarasavenkataraju
122	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Matsayarasa ram chandraraju
123	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Matsyarasabalaraju
124	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Thanarapellibremoji
125	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Matsyarasabalaraju
126	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Akularamanababu
127	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Ullurimaheshkumar
128	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Rayavarapuchanti
129	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Konnelilaxmi
130	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Ullurimaheshkumar
131	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Ullurimalleswari
132	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanthalachinnarao
133	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Beravankataramana
134	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Matsyarasabalarr
135	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanapallijagadeeshkumar
136	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Palisettysatyarao
137	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Koneliraju
138	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Ambati baburao
139	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Matsgarasaramchandraraju
140	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Kata eswararao
141	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Siderimani
142	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Pandrungisuryanarayana
143	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vaddadijayakumari

Package-3

S.no	Name of village	Name of mandal	Name of district	Name of land owner
144	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Gudi raja laxmi
145	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Kommojivenkatapadma
146	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Thuraianadharao
147	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Manjeliradhakrishna
148	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Bhaskararao
149	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Bayapudiram
150	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Kottaju.chinna babu
151	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vaddadikondalalao
152	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanthalavijayakumari
153	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Ganderi.balakrishna
154	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Kallempudikonda babu
155	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vaddodivinodkumar
156	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Berataranakumari
157	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Beragopi
158	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Beeragangamma
159	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Chittibonigowri
160	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Abothulavaralakshmi
161	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Thuraianandharao
162	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Dalayiramana
163	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	M ramachandraraju
164	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Killonirmala
165	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Siragamkalyani
166	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Shaik rahimam
167	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Singarasettivarallakshmi
168	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Turre sanyasirao
169	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Kimuduchinathalli
170	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanapallikrishnarao
171	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vasupalliramalakshmi
172	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Kimuduvenkataramana
173	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Matsayarasavenkataraju
174	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Kuda satyanarayana
175	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Abothulalaxmi
176	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Parreratnakumari
177	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Parreratnakumari
178	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Burapubapaanamma
179	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Emandinagamani
180	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Betha atchyutharao
181	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Betha lava raju
182	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Matsyarasabalaraju
183	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Ullurimalleswari
184	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Palisttysatyarao
185	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Karredlasatyanarayana

Package-3

S.no	Name of village	Name of mandal	Name of district	Name of land owner
186	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Kimuduvenkataramana
187	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	B chinna thalli
188	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Kata madavarao
189	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Bojja ramaraao
190	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Adlabonialaksmi
191	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanapalliventaraao
192	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	
193	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Doddinookaratnam
194	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vandapallinukaraju
195	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Beeramangaraju
196	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Dalayiramesh
197	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Dalayieswararao
198	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Dalayijaggarao
199	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Daliyiravanamma
200	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Murumallaraju
201	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Inti appalakonnda
202	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Inti sathibabu
203	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Gudeshankarao
204	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Singidiseethamma
205	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Singidieswararao
206	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	D ravanamma
207	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Matyarasapapetiraju
208	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Inti sanyasamma
209	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Berajagadeswari
210	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Dalaynarsimurthi
211	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Inti manikyam
212	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Berasanyasamma
213	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Singadigopi
214	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Mahamedsuber
215	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Singidi.suriapparao
216	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Enti.laxmi
217	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Berasrinu
218	G. Madugula	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Athovaramu
219	Gannerputtu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Matamapparao
220	Gannerputtu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Matamvenkatesh
221	Girigoraipalem	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Seederikondababu
222	Goppulapalem	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Jaggamadorasimhachalam
223	Goppulapalem	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanthaladamodar
224	K kodapalli	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Palasisanni babu
225	K kodapalli	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Somelirajarao
226	K kodapalli	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Palasimatyalingam
227	K kodapalli	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Palasivepanna

Package-3

S.no	Name of village	Name of mandal	Name of district	Name of land owner
228	K kodapalli	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Somali simhachalam
229	K kodapalli	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Varaboyinipandudora
230	K kodapalli	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Somelimacha lingam
231	K kodapalli	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Palasaraju
232	K kodapalli	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Somelikantharao
233	K kodapalli	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Mathyarasaravi
234	K kodapalli	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Mekalanookaraju
235	K kodapalli	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Mekalaapparao
236	K kodapalli	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Somadipeddammi
237	K kodapalli	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Sirimallathrimurthulu
238	K kodapalli	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Varaboyiniyarranna
239	K kodapalli	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Varaboyinikondababu
240	K kodapalli	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Palasikondababu
241	K kodapalli	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Seederiprasannalaxmi
242	K kodapalli	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Korra.bonjibabu
243	K kodapalli	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Someliappalamma
244	K kodapalli	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Abothukondamma
245	Kadagadda	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Pothunurusrinivas
246	Kadagadda	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Seggekondanna
247	Kadagadda	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Seggesanyasayya
248	Kadagadda	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Muramurlaramu
249	Kadagadda	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Mura murlaramuu
250	Kodapalli	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Dalayikondalarao
251	Kodapalli	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Palasiparvathamma
252	Kodapalli	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Panda lalithakumaru
253	Krishna puram	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vartganagasanna
254	Krishna puram	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Pindisimhachalam
255	Krishna puram	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Pindinarasimharaju
256	Krishna puram	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Korralaxmi devi
257	Krishna puram	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Dadi paidiraju
258	Krishna puram	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Peramatilovathali
259	Krishna puram	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Dadi nookarjuna
260	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Karukolaraghavarao
261	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Ugengikondalkarao
262	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Gauparimalleswari
263	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Javvadhivalamma
264	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Ugengisumithra
265	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Reemalisimhachlam
266	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Valangineelakuntham
267	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Ugengidhamodhar
268	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Jarraeswaramma
269	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Javadhinagamani

Package-3

S.no	Name of village	Name of mandal	Name of district	Name of land owner
270	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Jallichinnathalli
271	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Kulapadusatyanarayana
272	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Surabangiprabhakarao
273	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Ugrentikonda babu
274	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Ugrentinarayanarao
275	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Ugrentinarayanarao
276	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Ugrentivenkatarao
277	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Seggasanthi
278	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Kudumulalaxminarayana
279	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Ugranginagulamma
280	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Ugrangisrinivasarao
281	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Gasadilalitha
282	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Valangichitti babu
283	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Javvadigopalarao
284	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Thurukasankarao
285	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Ganderisuryakumar
286	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Ugrangilaxmi
287	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Ugrentilaxmi bai
288	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Gasadiramulamma
289	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Aragadadhanurjayanaidu
290	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Ugrentineelakantam
291	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Gasadi.komala
292	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Ugrenti.varakumari
293	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Ugrenti.manikyam
294	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Sara.vijaya
295	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Karukala.ramakrishna
296	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Ugrenti.chilakamma
297	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Muvali.matyakondamma
298	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Masadi.bheemanna
299	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Korra.varakranthikumar
300	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Karukula.kondalarao
301	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Ugrenti.simhschalam
302	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Konta.balapadmakumari
303	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Gasadi.dharmarao
304	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Karukala.baburao
305	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Karukala.kondamma
306	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Jarra.kondamma
307	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vugraengi.chinna
308	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Jallichinnathalli
309	Kulapadu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Ugrangi dharma rao
310	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kommanapallinookarathnam
311	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Ayyankinagamani

Package-3

S.no	Name of village	Name of mandal	Name of district	Name of land owner
312	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Saramanadasridhar
313	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Valangikanyhamma
314	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Koppuraynakala
315	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Mattamvikram
316	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Depurasimhachalam
317	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Samaradavijayalaxmi
318	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Yellasatyavathi
319	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Chintalakshmi
320	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Anakapallivenkataramana
321	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Vadaniapeddaumi
322	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Killogeetha
323	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Minimulaseerhamma
324	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Vanda srinu
325	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Koppuadhinarayana
326	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	B soma ling padal
327	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Dev puri jayaprakash
328	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Radha satyavathi
329	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Borangikasulamma
330	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Depuruanand
331	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Vadani raj kumar
332	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Maragadaravindrha prasad
333	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Bittarcsambasavi
334	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Vanlanginarayanarao
335	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Yellaapparao
336	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Linga vara prasad
337	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Karanam vara prasad
338	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Depurisarath babu
339	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	A.apparao
340	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Depurasanthoshkumar
341	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Depuranagalila
342	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Chintha ganga bhavani
343	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Saramandavenkatanagaraju
344	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Gasaditriveni
345	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kakarirajeshwari
346	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Depurutirumalagiri babu
347	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Ayyankijaganmohanrao
348	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Ugrangiappalanarsingrao
349	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Medamallamma
350	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Bonangisatyavathi
351	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Gubathalanukarathnam
352	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Thurre sanyasi dora
353	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Dupparuchinnammi

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S.no	Name of village	Name of mandal	Name of district	Name of land owner
354	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Koppueswaramma
355	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Pangibalaraju
356	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Yalletiparvathi
357	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Karukolanukaraju
358	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Depurumehar
359	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Anakapalliviresamma
360	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Anakapalliviresamma
361	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Depuruvenkatarao
362	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Valangikanthamma
363	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Barlusaisanthosh babu
364	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Gasaditriveni
365	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Bonangikasulamma
366	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	A apparao
367	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Pudi sathyavathi
368	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Depuru prem kumar
369	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Bonangisatyavathi
370	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kullukalyanam
371	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Muvvalakasulamma
372	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Depurujayaprakashnarayana
373	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Gasadivenkateswarlu
374	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Pentakotaparadeshamma
375	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	K bennamma
376	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Srikakulam apparao
377	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Sandagangathalli
378	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Srikakulam apparao
379	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kudumulanadhanarao
380	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Maragadgopal
381	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Koppukanna babu
382	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Gubathalanookarathnam
383	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Challangipraveenkumar
384	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Bonangidharamani
385	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Karnamvenkataraghu
386	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Karnamvenkatarao
387	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Saramandasiromani
388	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Surakathijaya
389	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kommapallinookaraju
390	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kimudusathibabu
391	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Korrachanti
392	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kinjadi ram murthy
393	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Thurakakondalarao
394	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Jakkuharibabu
395	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Mattamvamsi

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S.no	Name of village	Name of mandal	Name of district	Name of land owner
396	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Betha janakamma
397	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Pillagullavikram
398	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Yaka satyanarayana
399	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Saramandakondamma
400	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Chintalaxmi
401	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Tammisettichinnakka
402	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Komanapallisivavenkatasatyanarayana
403	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Mattam arjun rao
404	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kullusuresh
405	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Depuruvenkataramana
406	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Koppuchitti babu
407	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kondakinchangisrinivasarao
408	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kimudukondamma
409	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Maragadagopal
410	Lammasingi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Jinugurisimhachalam
411	Lammasingi junction	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Swamalasradha
412	Lammasingi junction	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Yellaramana
413	Lammasingi junction	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Gondepallivenkataramana
414	Lammasingi junction	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Bittarachinnammalu
415	Lammasingi junction	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Matamarunkumar
416	Lammasingi junction	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Chinthakondathalli
417	Lammasingi junction	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Chintanukaraju
418	Lammasingi junction	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Battelankasrinivasarao
419	Lammasingi junction	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Battelankasrinivasarao
420	Lammasingi junction	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Battilankakasulamma
421	Lammasingi junction	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Koppusatyavathi
422	Lammasingi junction	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Gandepallinookaratnam
423	Lammasingi junction	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Chintalaxmi
424	Lothugedda	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Jayathuprabhakararao
425	Madhialabanda	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Gomangisaraswathi
426	Madhialabanda	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Arlabuchinnammi
427	Madhialabanda	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanukongivalasamma
428	Madhialabanda	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Gabbadivenkateswarlu
429	Madhialabanda	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Agarichannpa
430	Matyapuram	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Thalarivenkataramana
431	Matyapuram	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Jaggamdoradhamma
432	Matyapuram	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Gollorisatyanarayan
433	Matyapuram	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Kamal abdullah
434	Matyapuram	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Longa sravasaraao
435	Mulkaiputtu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Killochinnari
436	Mulkaiputtu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Marri sanjeevarao
437	Mulkaiputtu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Korrravi

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S.no	Name of village	Name of mandal	Name of district	Name of land owner
438	Mulkaiputtu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Marri singu
439	Mulkaiputtu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Marri gopal
440	Mulkaiputtu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Korralakshmi
441	Mulkaiputtu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Marri relli
442	Mulkaiputtu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Marri arjun
443	Mulkaiputtu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Marri kanayya
444	Mulkaiputtu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Marri keswararao
445	Mulkaiputtu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Killovinodh
446	Mulkaiputtu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Killosanyasirao
447	Mulkaiputtu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Killoraju
448	Mulkaiputtu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Killobandhu
449	Mulkaiputtu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Marri prasad
450	Mulkaiputtu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Marri bass
451	Mulkaiputtu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Korradevudraju
452	Mulkaiputtu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Marri lachamma
453	Mulkaiputtu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Marri rajubabu
454	Mulkaiputtu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Marri darmarao
455	Peddaurumu	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Kata pedalaxmaya
456	Pinakithari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Nakkavenkatathulasi
457	Pinakithari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanjari sanyasi naidu
458	Pinakithari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Nakkaramana babu
459	Pinakithari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Velagasrinu babu
460	Pinakithari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Nakkanarsimhamurthy
461	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Pindiramsagar
462	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Seera kantha rao
463	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Vanthalaananadarao
464	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Vanthala arjun
465	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Payyalanukaraju
466	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Mosyabalaram
467	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Killochinna guru
468	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Pampa thulasamma
469	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Neelomsatyanarayana
470	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Bapanimahalakshmi
471	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Mamidiramn babu
472	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Saramandavenketaramana
473	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Dadi paravthi
474	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Addalachandrarao
475	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Solagam guru murthy
476	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Addlamurthy
477	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kimudurnamani
478	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kimudu raja rao
479	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Korralaxmi

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S.no	Name of village	Name of mandal	Name of district	Name of land owner
480	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Y satyanarayana
481	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kiluduadinarayana
482	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Solagammadhu
483	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kuncheravanamma
484	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Addalasriramulu
485	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Doliyarambha
486	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Gantyanadanagaratnam
487	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Konterimukundh
488	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Ganesh acharya madhu
489	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Chukka prasad
490	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Mahammad sanavaskhan
491	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Pudi chinnabulli
492	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Robbalaxmi
493	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Swamulabheemasankararao
494	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Bapanisivashankar
495	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Bedarakondababu
496	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Ponnaappayya lingam
497	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Vemalapudiraju
498	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Gummanagamani
499	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Korabumayuri
500	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Gummalaxmanarao
501	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Thamarba chakrapani
502	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Robbalaxmi
503	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Robbasrinivasarao
504	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Prabandhakavisheshagirirao
505	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Korabugangabhavani
506	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Shekbenajeer
507	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Luvvabukrishna
508	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Dadi venkatgovindmudhu
509	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kodurukannarao
510	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kudumulalokesh
511	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Nemavaraputhrimurthulu
512	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Bajjangipurushotham
513	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Neetipallieswarrao
514	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Duriyanukalamma
515	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Makireddinookaraju
516	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Reddiappalanaidu
517	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Mahammad hussain khan
518	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kimudumoddu
519	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Addalakondamma
520	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Koppusatyavathi
521	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Seesasumithra

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S.no	Name of village	Name of mandal	Name of district	Name of land owner
522	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Addalaroyilo
523	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kimudubalaram
524	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Addalamahadev
525	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Shekfaijul khan
526	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kantaakkamma
527	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kudumulalingamma
528	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Saramandanagamani
529	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Mosyaneelakantam
530	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kimudianandaraao
531	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Konterikrishna
532	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Seesa kantha rao
533	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Neelam apparao
534	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Pitapuramsathynarayana
535	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kimudumothi
536	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Neeli nookaraju
537	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Neeli srinivasarao
538	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Pentakotachinnithalli
539	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Mosyasetaram
540	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Killolaikon
541	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Doliyabennaswamy
542	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Bapanisivajee
543	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Gurramvaralaxmi
544	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Pitapuramsathynarayana
545	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Neelam nanaji
546	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Addala arjun
547	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Pittapuramyogibabu
548	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Makireddikannababu
549	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Pentakotasatyanarayana
550	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Robbasrinivasarao
551	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Bonangigunnamma
552	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Thamarbasatynarayana
553	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kimudusubramanyam
554	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kimudusubramanyam
555	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Pindisatyavathi
556	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Chittapulichinnayyapadal
557	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Neeli maheshrao
558	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Makireddynanibabu
559	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Yelladurgatrinadh
560	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kimudusubramanyam
561	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kimuduratnamani
562	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Konterikrishna
563	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Kimudujaggayya

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S.no	Name of village	Name of mandal	Name of district	Name of land owner
564	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Bayyavarapuraju
565	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Ponnasiva
566	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Shaik madeena
567	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Pebbilaramakrishna
568	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Lake satyavathi
569	Tajangi	Chinthapalli	Vishakhapatnam	Reemalasunitha
570	Terlamammidi	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Seederikamamma
571	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Kuda srinu
572	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanagalivenkatesh
573	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanjarisimhachalamnaidu
574	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vangalijogidora
575	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanjarisrinivasu
576	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanjarisimhachalamniadu
577	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanjarisatyavathi
578	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Kuda rajulamma
579	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanjarisatyanrana
580	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanjarivasanthakumari
581	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Kuda simhachalam
582	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Singidiapparao
583	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Jortha babu rao
584	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanjarigonthamma
585	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanjarieswarnaidu
586	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanjari babu rao
587	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanthalanirmalakumari
588	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanugupusharathnam
589	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Berarajaswari
590	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanugusivakumar
591	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Kata rajubabu
592	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanugubalayyadora
593	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanjari prasad
594	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanagalaabbaidora
595	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanjariramulamma
596	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanjarinookamma
597	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanjarisiva lingam naidu
598	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanjaripothurajunaidu
599	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanjarisimhachalamnaidu
600	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanjarikondababu
601	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Marigodirambabu
602	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Maragadichinatalli
603	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanumumatchamma
604	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanjarimohanrao
605	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Jarthaeswararao

Package-3

S.no	Name of village	Name of mandal	Name of district	Name of land owner
606	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanjaribalamnaidu
607	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanjariramachandranaidu
608	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanuguchandrakala
609	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Boya sanyasi dora
610	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanjariparvathamma
611	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanjariramakrishna
612	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanjariramurthinaidu
613	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanjarisuryanarayana
614	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Jarthamaleswararao
615	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanagalilakshamma
616	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanugulaxmikanrhamma
617	Vanjari	G.madugula	Vishakhapatnam	Vanjariramurthinaidu

Annexure -3: CPR Details

Package -1						
S.No	Mandal	Village	Right Side-1 Left Side- 2	Name of the Structure	Area affected in sq.meters	Remarks
1	G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	1	Bore	5	
2	Koyyuru	Kakarapadu	1	Bus Stop	60	Forest area
3	Koyyuru	Lubarthi	2	Bus Stop	40	
4	Koyyuru	Chinthalapudi	1	Bus Stop	35	Sri. Anjaneya swamy Temple
5	Koyyuru	RevadiVeedhi	2	Bus Stop	26	
6	Koyyuru	Ravanapalli	1	Bus Stop	24	Sri. Anjaneya swamy Temple
7	Koyyuru	Thotaluru	1	Bus Stop	16	
8	Koyyuru	Yerranaidupakalu	1	Bus Stop	16	
9	Koyyuru	Valasampeta	1	Bus Stop	9	Sri. Ammavari devata Temple
10	Koyyuru	Ramarajupalem	1	Bus Stop	9	
11	P. Makavaram	P.Makavaram	1	Bus Stop	8	
12	G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	1	Bus Stop	20	
13	G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	1	Bus Stop	30	
14	Koyyuru	Ravanapalli	1	Check Post	16	
15	Koyyuru	Pitachalam	2	Church	60	
16	G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	1	Church	40	
17	Koyyuru	Kakarapadu	1	Forest Check Post	30	
18	Koyyuru	Chinthalapudi	1	Rest Building	50	
19	G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	2	School	100	
20	Koyyuru	Kakarapadu	2	Temple	40	
21	Koyyuru	Pitachalam	1	Temple	20	
22	Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	1	Temple	20	
23	Koyyuru	Chinthalapudi	2	Temple	35	
24	Koyyuru	Ravanapalli	1	Temple	10	
25	P. Makavaram	P.Makavaram	1	Temple	8	
26	G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	1	Temple	20	
27	G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	1	Temple	20	
28	Koyyuru	Katragedda	1	Temple	30	
29	Koyyuru	Thotaluru	1	Water Tank	20	
30	Koyyuru	Mulagalametta	1	Water Tank	9	
			36			

Package -2

S. No	Village	Mandal	1. Left side 2. Right side	Structure Name	Area affected in Sq meters	Remarks
1	Chaparathipalem	G. K. Veedhi	1	MPP School	106.21	
2	Chaparathipalem	G. K. Veedhi	1	MPP School	8.4	
3	Chaparathipalem	G. K. Veedhi	1	Church	13.02	
4	Chaparathipalem	G. K. Veedhi	2	Bus stop	26.65	
5	Chaparathipalem	G. K. Veedhi	1	Temple	6.732	
6	Pedavalasa	G. K. Veedhi	2	Temple	4.2	
7	Pedavalasa	G. K. Veedhi	2	Temple	1.98	
8	Pedavalasa	G. K. Veedhi	2	Rice Depot	9.96	
9	Pedajadumuru	G. K. Veedhi	2	Temple	46.4	
10	Pedajadumuru	G. K. Veedhi	1	Bus stop	29.28	
11	Nimmalapalem	G. K. Veedhi	1	Bus stop	25.83	
12	Sankada	G. K. Veedhi	2	MPP Schoool	8.631	
13	Sankada	G. K. Veedhi	2	MPP Schoool	87.42	
14	Asarada	G. K. Veedhi	2	Temple	36	
15	Asarada	G. K. Veedhi	2	Temple	4.83	
16	Asarada	G. K. Veedhi	2	Bus stop	58.93	Total strucrue
17	Asarada	G. K. Veedhi	2	Anganavadi	17.25	
18	Asarada	G. K. Veedhi	2	ANM Center	18	
19	Asarada	G. K. Veedhi	1	Bus stop	21.42	
20	Asarada	G. K. Veedhi	2	Hand Pamp	5.06	
21	Rinthada	G. K. Veedhi	1	RBK Center	32.4	
22	Rinthada	G. K. Veedhi	1	Bus stop	33.93	Total structure
23	Rinthada	G. K. Veedhi	1	Temple	30.45	
24	Rinthada	G. K. Veedhi	1	GTWA school (G)	186.9	
25	Rinthada	G. K. Veedhi	2	Bus stop	26.27	
26	Pentapadu	Chintapalli	1	Bus stop	39.36	
27	Antharla	Chintapalli	2	Vijnana Bharathi school	179.76	
28	Antharla	Chintapalli	2	Bus stop	6.09	
29	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	1	ST. Annes School	420.2	
30	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	1	Bus stop	19.35	
31	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	2	Guest House	75.6	
32	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	2	Anganavadi	7.7	
33	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	1	APFDC	111.8	
34	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	1	Temple	11.84	
35	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	2	Temple	11.02	
36	Chintapalli	Chintapalli	1	Temple	8.63	
37	Chinnagedda	Chintapalli	2	MPP Schoool	63.6	

S. No	Village	Mandal	1. Left side 2. Right side	Structure Name	Area affected in Sq meters	Remarks
38	Chinnagedda	Chintapalli	2	Hand Pamp	4	
39	Chinnagedda	Chintapalli	2	MPP Schoool	8	
40	Chinnagedda	Chintapalli	1	Hand Pamp	4	
41	Rowrinthada	Chintapalli	2	Bus stop	27.72	
42	Pedagedda	Chintapalli	2	Bus stop	29.24	
43	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	2	Bus stop	27.44	
44	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	2	Temple	13.76	
45	Lothugedda Junction	Chintapalli	2	Hand Pamp	4.62	
46	Krishnapuram	Chintapalli	1	Temple	4.62	
47	Krishnapuram	Chintapalli	1	MPUP School	33.88	
48	Rajupakalu	Chintapalli	1	Bus stop	27.52	
49	Chitralagoppu	Chintapalli	1	Bus stop	25.2	
50	Jallurimetta	Chintapalli	2	Temple	9.5	
51	Lammasingi	Chintapalli	1	Hand Pamp	6.67	
52	Lammasingi	Chintapalli	2	Temple	10.25	
53	Lammasingi	Chintapalli	2	Temple	10.56	
54	Lammasingi	Chintapalli	1	GPS School	83.13	
55	Lammasingi	Chintapalli	1	GPS School	14.26	
56	Lammasingi	Chintapalli	2	Temple	24.57	
57	Lammasingi	Chintapalli	2	GTWA ShramaShchool (B)	206.7	
58	Lammasingi	Chintapalli	2	GTWA ShramaShchool (B)	60	
59	Lammasingi	Chintapalli	2	Temple	4	
			93			

Package -3

S. No	Village	Mandal	1. Left side 2. Right side	Structure Name	Area affected in Sq meters
1	Tajangi	Chintapalli	1	GCC Depot	12.98
2	Tajangi	Chintapalli	2	Temple	41.65
3	Tajangi	Chintapalli	1	Bus stop	34.86
4	Krishnapuram	G. Madugula	1	GUP School	120
5	Krishnapuram	G. Madugula	1	GUP School	10.64
6	Krishnapuram	G. Madugula	1	GUP School	31.05
7	Krishnapuram	G. Madugula	1	Temple	19.76
8	Pinakilathari	G. Madugula	1	Temple	10.8
9	Vanjari	G. Madugula	1	Coffee Godown	30.08
10	Vanjari	G. Madugula	2	kalamandir Bus stop	31.85
11	Vanjari	G. Madugula	1	Temple	18.8
12	Vanjari	G. Madugula	1	Water Purification	8.4
13	Vanjari	G. Madugula	2	GUP School	51.98
14	Girigoraipalem	G. Madugula	2	Bus stop	23.92
15	Kulapadu	G. Madugula	1	kalamandiru Bus stop	42.64
16	Kulapadu	G. Madugula	1	MPP Schoool	29.89
17	Kulapadu	G. Madugula	1	MPP Schoool	34.58
18	Kulapadu	G. Madugula	1	GTWA school (B)	352.8
19	Kulapadu	G. Madugula	1	GTWA school (B)	35.28
20	Urumu Junction	G. Madugula	2	Bus stop	15
21	G. Madugula	G. Madugula	2	Bus stop	20.8
22	G. Madugula	G. Madugula	2	MPP Schoool	130
23	G. Madugula	G. Madugula	2	Hand Pamp	4
24	G. Madugula	G. Madugula	2	GTWA School (G)	100.8
25	G. Madugula	G. Madugula	2	GTWA School (G)	91
26	G. Madugula	G. Madugula	2	Sachivalayam	62.72
27	G. Madugula	G. Madugula	2	GTWA school (B)	70.2
28	Santhabayalu	G. Madugula	1	Temple	11.9
29	Santhabayalu	G. Madugula	1	Temple	10.2
30	Santhabayalu	G. Madugula	2	Bus stop	28
31	Bandha veedhi	G. Madugula	1	Temple	4
32	Bandha veedhi	G. Madugula	2	GTWA school (G)	60
33	Bandha veedhi	G. Madugula	2	Bus stop	40
34	Badimela Colony	Paderu	1	Temple	9
35	Badimela Colony	Paderu	1	Bus stop	20.4
36	Badimela Colony	Paderu	1	Bore well	5

S. No	Village	Mandal	1. Left side 2. Right side	Structure Name	Area affected in Sq meters
37	BadimelaColony	Paderu	1	Old Govt Structure	20.4
38	K. Kodapalli	G. Madugula	1	MPUP Schoool	90
39	K. Kodapalli	G. Madugula	1	MPUP Schoool	12
40	K. Kodapalli	G. Madugula	1	Bus stop	19.6
41	Bokkellu	Paderu	2	Bus stop	16.2
42	D. Gonduru	Paderu	2	Bus stop	14.26

Annexure -4: Abstract of 3D publication of 1, 2 and 3 packages

Re.No.712/2019/SA-B/Dt.29.04.2021.

O/o Revenue Divisional Office,
Paderu.

AC GO

From
Smt.K.L.Siva Jyothi,
Competent Authority for Land Acquisition,
Revenue Divisional Officer,
PADERU,

To
The Project Director,
PIU, Visakhapatnam,
Ministry of Road Transport & Highways,
D. No 1-69/6, Near Sai Baba Temple,
Ganesh Nagar, Chinamushidiwada,
Visakhapatnam - 530051.

Sir,

Sub:- Land Acquisition - Visakhapatnam District -Request filed by the Project Regional Officer, MORTH for conducting Land Acquisition formation of National High Way No.516-E in the stretch of land from Km 120/000 to KM 253/974 (Koyyuru-Chinthapalli- Lammasingi to Paderu) in the District of Visakhapatnam-3B Survey completed for Package 3 -3D-Notification-Draft preparation-Submitted-Reg.

Ref:- Gazette Notification S.O 516E Dt.28.10.2020 issued by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways GOVT., OF India.

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I invite kind attention to the reference cited. The Government of India issued, notification in the reference cited U/s 3A of the NH Act-1954 intending for acquisition of heduled Lands in 39 Villages (bifurcated in 3 packages) formation of National High Way No.516-E in the stretch of land from Km 120/000 to KM 253/974 (Koyyuru-Chinthapalli-mbasingi to Paderu) in the District of Visakhapatnam and the Notification has been published in "The Hindu" and "Andhraprabha" News Papers on 10.11.2020. Out of the three package, there is this package pertaining to Lammasingi (Chinthapalli Mandal) to Paderu (Paderu Mandal) has been completed. During the survey, there is no objections have been raised under Section-3C of the NH Act. Within time limit 21 days.

The list of the Villages covered under the package No. 3 is herewith furnished as tailed below.

Package -3

Sr.	Package No.	KM from to	Name of the Mandals Covered	Name of the Villages	Extent proposed to be notified
	Package -3	Km.205+000 to Km 253+974	G Madugula	Singam	Ac. 0.07 Cts
				Maddulabanda	Ac. 1.11 Cts
				Pina kitharu	Ac. 3.51 Cts
				Gangaraju Madugula	Ac. 0.40 Cts
				Pedaurumu	Ac. 1.07 Cts
				Madhuramamidi	Ac. 4.98 Cts
				Kistapuram	Ac. 2.27 Cts
				Kulupadu	Ac. 6.51 Cts
				Varagulapalem	Ac. 4.98 Cts
				Balamanusanka	Ac. 3.38 Cts
			Chinthapalli	Tajangi	Ac. 7.89 Cts
				Lammasingi	Ac. 1.13 Cts
			Paderu	Gonduru	Ac. 0.35 Cts
				Karakaputtu	Ac. 0.28 Cts
			TOTAL		Ac. 37.93 Cts

The Proposals U/s 3D of the NH are herewith sent in respect of the above villages. I request that the Draft Notification may please be got approved by Government and INK Singed copy of the Notification may be sent to this office for record purpose.

cls:- As above

Yours faithfully,

K.L. Siva Jyothi 29/4/2021
Competent Authority for LA -516-E&
Revenue Divisional Officer,
Paderu.

Copy submitted to the District Collector, Visakhapatnam for favour of information

Rc.No.712/2019/SA-B/Dt 25.03.2021.

Revenue Divisional Office,
Paderu.

From
Smt.K.L.Siva Jyothi,
Competent Authority for Land Acquisition,
Revenue Divisional Officer,
PADERU,

To
The Project Director,
PIU, Visakhapatnam,
Ministry of Road Transport & Highways,
D. No 1-69/6, Near Sai Baba Temple,
Ganesh Nagar, Chinamushidiwada,
Visakhapatnam - 530051.

Sir,

Sub:- Land Acquisition - Visakhapatnam District - Request filed by the Project Regional Officer, MORTH for conducting Land Acquisition formation of National High Way No.516-E in the stretch of land from Km 120/000 to KM 253/010 (Koyyuru-Chinthapalli- Lammasingi to Paderu) in the District of Visakhapatnam-38 Survey completed for Package I -3D-Notification-Draft preparation-Submitted-Reg..
Ref:- Gazette Notification S.O 516E Dt.28.10.2020 issued by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways GOVT., OF India.

@#@#@

I invite kind attention to the reference cited. The Government of India issued, Notification in the reference cited U/s 3A of the NH Act-1954 intending for acquisition of Scheduled Lands in 39 Villages (bifurcated in 3 packages) formation of National High Way No.516-E in the stretch of land from Km 120/000 to KM 253/010 (Koyyuru-Chinthapalli- Lammasingi to Paderu) in the District of Visakhapatnam and the Notification has been Published in "The Hindu" and "Andhraprabha" News Papers on 10.11.2020. Out of the three package, there is 1 package pertaining to Chaparathipalem (G.K.Veedhi Mandal) to Lammasingi (Chinthapalli Mandal) has been completed. During the survey, there is no objections have been raised under Section-3C of the NH Act. Within time limit 21 days.

The list of the Villages covered under the package No. I is herewith furnished as detailed below.

SL No.	Package No.	KM from to	Name of the Mandals Covered	Name of the Villages	Extent proposed to be notified
1	Package -2	Km.165+500 to Km 205+000	GK.Veedhi	Nimmalapalem	Ac. 0.16 Cts
2				Asarada	Ac. 0.56 Cts
3				Chaparathipalem	Ac. 1.12 Cts
4				Pedajadumuru	Ac. 1.15 Cts
5				Sankada	Ac. 0.05 Cts
6				Peddavalasa	Ac. 0.15 Cts
7			Chinthapalli	Krishnapuram	Ac. 0.52 Cts
8				Antharla	Ac. 1.57 Cts
9				Chinagedda	Ac. 0.44 Cts
10				Madigunta	Ac. 3.85 Cts
11				Diguvapakalu	Ac. 0.33 Cts
12				Lammasingi	Ac. 3.23 Cts
	TOTAL				Ac. 13.13 Cts

The Proposals U/s 3D of the NH are herewith sent in respect of the above villages. I request that the Draft Notification may please be got approved by Government and INK Singed copy of the Notification may be sent to this office for record purpose.

Encs:- As above

Yours faithfully,
K.L. Siva Jyothi 25/3/2021
Competent Authority for LA-516-E&
Revenue Divisional Officer,

**SUBSTANCE OF THE GAZETTES OF EXTRAORDINARY PART-II,
(SECTION 3(1))
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
NOTIFICATION**

New Delhi Dated.....

S.O. (E) Whereas by the notification of Government of India in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways number S.O 516E Dt 15.01.2020 Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II Section 3, Sub-Section (i) Issued under Sub-Section (1) of Section-3A of National Highways Act- 1956 (48 of 1956) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act). The Central Government declared its intention to acquire the land specified in the Schedule annexed to the said Notification for buildings (winding/two ~~laxing~~ etc.) maintenance, management, and operation of National High Way No.516-E in the stretch of land from Km 120/000 to KM 253/091 (Koyuru-Chinthapalli- Lambasing to ~~Radsey~~) in the District of Visakhapatnam of the State of Andhra Pradesh. And whereas the substance of the said notification has been published in "ANDHRA PRABHA" Dt. 10.11.2020 "THE HINDU" Dt.10.11.2020 under sub-section (3) of Section 3A of the said Act;

And ~~S.O~~ in pursuance of the Sub-Section (2) of Section 3D of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declare that on publication of this notification in the Central Gazette, the land specified in the said Schedule shall vest absolute in the Central Government, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Sub-Section (2) of Section 3D of the said Act, the Central Government Brief description of the land to be acquired, with or without structure, falling within the stretch of land from Km 120/000 to KM 253/091 (~~Koyuru-Chinthapalli- Lambasing~~ to ~~Radsey~~) in the District of Visakhapatnam of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Package - I

S.No.	Package No.	KM from to	Name of the Mandals Covered	Name of the Villages	Area Proposed by NHS16 E Ac
1	Package - I	Km. 120+000 to Km 165+500	Koyuru	Pothavaram	Ac.0.91 Cts
2				Nadimpalem	Ac.0.65 Cts
3				Chinthalapudi	Ac.0.37 Cts
4				Ravanapalli	Ac.0.32 Cts
5				Yemanaidupakalu	Ac.1.52 Cts
6				Valasampeta	Ac.4.56 Cts
7				Ramarajupalem	Ac.8.27Cts
8				Katragedda	Ac.2.18 Cts
9			G.K Veedhi	Rampulu	Ac.0.09 Cts
9				Chaparathipalem	Ac.0.01 Cts
10			Golugonda	Chidlkada	Ac.7.85Cts
11				Krishnadevipeta	Ac.6.80 Cts
12				Lakshmiapur (A.L.Puram)	Ac.9.47 Cts

1

Annexure 5: Grama Sabha Resolutions Details

The Land Acquisition will be in 39 villages. Out of these 36 Schedule 5 area villages and the GP RESOLUTIONS have been obtained for all 36, remaining three (3) villagers are not Schedule –V villages.

Procedure followed:

In the Grama Sabha, Govt Notification on LA has been explained as a part of proposed Koyyur - Paderu section of NH-516E. The details were discussed in the presence of village Tahasildar. Extensive discussions were held with farmers who were losing their small fragments of the land, on the compensation package announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

The DPR consultants, and the village revenue officials have explained in detail to the villagers the perceived benefits 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 remittance of the compensation duly following the procedures. In the GP resolution process it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the respective villagers. Sign/ thumb impression of villagers is affixed to confirm 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.

Pacakage	Mandal	Villages as per 3D	Resolution passed (Yes / No)	Date / remarks
Pk -1	Koyyuru	Chintalapudi, Katragedda, Nandipalem,	Yes	29.10.2020
		Pothavaram, Ramarajupalem,		
		Valasampeta, Yerranaidu Pakulu		
		Ravanapalli	Yes	30.10.2020
	G.K.Veedhi	Chaparathipalem	yes	4.11.2020
		Rampulu	yes	29.10.2020
	Golgonda	Krishnadevipeta	No.	Not Schedule-V villages
		Lakshmi pur (A.L.Puram)		
		Chidikada		
PK-2	Chinthapalli	Antharala	Yes	4.11.2020
		Chinagedda	Yes	5.11.2020
		Diguvapakulu, Krishna Puram, Lammasingi, Madigunta	Yes	10.11.2020
	G.K.Veedhi	Asarada	yes	17.11.2020
		Chaparathipalem, Nimmalapalem	yes	4.11.2020
		Pedajadumuru, Peddavalasa, Sankada		
PK 3	Chinthapalli	Tajangi, Lammasingi	Yes	4.11.2020
	G.Madugula	Balamanusanka, Gangaraju Madugula,	Yes	4.12.2020
		Kistapuram, Kulupadu, Maddulabanda,		

Pacakage	Mandal	Villages as per 3D	Resolution passed (Yes / No)	Date / remarks
		Madhura mamidi, Pedaurumu,		
		Pina Kiltharu, Singam, Varagupalem,		
	Paderu	Gonduru, Karakaputtu	Yes	17.11.2020

The soft copy of the resolutions has been attached in zip file.

Annexure -6 Letters for Public consultations and Photos

Letter for conducting Public consultation at Koyyur and Golugonda

Lr.No. MA-APL/2017-18/052

07.01.2021

To
The Revenue Divisional Officer / Sub Collector
Paderu Division,
Visakhapatnam District ,
Andhra Pradesh.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Sub: Consultancy Services for preparation of Detailed Project Report of **Koyyuru-Chintapalle-Lambasingi-Paderu section from Km 0/000 to 133/091** of NH 516-E in the State of Andhra Pradesh for up-gradation two lanes with paved shoulder/four lane configurations— **public consultation programme for project affected villages** – Reg.


We are planning to organise a public consultation event at Chintapalli & G.K. Veedhi Mandal headquarters on 08.01.2021 for project affected villages.

As a part of public consultation, we would like to invite you and ITDA Official as chief guest for the program, therefore, we are requesting you to address the people of the project-affected villages by sparing your valuable time. In this regard from our office three social team members are facilitating the programme. Schedule of the meeting is as follows:

Schedule of the meeting		
Time	Activity	Officer
10.00- 10.10 am	Presides the programme	MRO - Chintapalli
10.10- 10.30 am	Technical aspects of the Road	MORT&H (Technical person)
10.30 - 10.55 am	Issues in LA activities and compensation	Revenue Divisional Officer
10.55 - 11.15 am	Orientation about Social impacts of LA as per the World Bank norms.	Sociologist-Mukesh & Associates
11.15 – 1.30 pm	Consultation and documenting the public concerns	MORT&H Officers and Representatives of Mukesh & Associates
3.00- 3.10 pm	Presides the programme	MRO – G.K.Veedhi
3.10- 3.30 pm	Technical aspects of the Road	MORT&H (Technical person)
3.30 - 3.55 pm	Issues in LA activities and compensation	Revenue Divisional Officer
3.55 - 4.15 pm	Orientation about Social impacts of LA as per the World Bank norms.	Sociologist-Mukesh & Associates
4.15 pm Onwards	Consultation and documenting the public concerns	MORT&H Officers and Representatives of Mukesh & Associates

Yours sincerely,

For **MUKESH - ARTEFACT IV,**



AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY

Copy to:

1. The Regional Officer, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH), Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh –For kind information.
2. The Project Director, PIU Visakhapatnam Ministry of Road Transport & Highways Government of India Andhra Pradesh –For kind information.

Lr.No. MA-APL/2017-18/055

25.01.2021

To

The Project Officer

Integrated Tribal Development Agency

Paderu, Visakhapatnam District

Andhra Pradesh.

Dear Sir,

Sub: Consultancy Services for preparation of Detailed Project Report of **Koyyuru-Chintapalle-Lambasingi-Paderu section from Km 0/000 to 133/091** of NH 516-E in the State of Andhra Pradesh for up-gradation two lanes with paved shoulder/four lane configurations– **Public Consultation Programme for Project Affected Villages** – Reg.

We are planning to organise a public consultation event at G.Madugulla, Koyyuru & Gollugonda Mandal headquarters on **27.01.2021 & 28.01.2021** for project affected villages. As a part of public consultation, we would like to invite you and Revenue Divisional Officer as chief guest for the program.

Therefore, we are requesting you to address the people of the project-affected villages by sparing your valuable time. In this regard from our office three social team members are facilitating the programme. Schedule of the meeting is enclosed as Annexure -I.

Yours sincerely,

For **MUKESH - ARTEFACT JV,**



AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY

Encl: As above

Copy to:

1. The Regional Officer, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH), Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh –For kind information.
2. The Project Director, PIU Visakhapatnam Ministry of Road Transport & Highways Government of India Andhra Pradesh –For kind information.

General Schedule of Public Consultation

Annexure -I		
Time	Activity	Officer
10.00- 10.10 am	Presides the programme	MRO - G.Madugulla(27.01.2021)
10.10- 10.30 am	Technical aspects of the Road	MORT&H (Technical person)
10.30 - 10.55 am	Issues in LA activities and compensation	Revenue Divisional Officer
10.55 - 11.15 am	Orientation about Social impacts of LA as per the World Bank norms.	Sociologist-Mukesh & Associates
11.15 Onwards	Consultation and documenting the public concerns	MORT&H Officers and Representatives of Mukesh & Associates
10.00- 10.10 am	Presides the programme	MRO – Koyyuru (28.01.2021)
10.10- 10.30 am	Technical aspects of the Road	MORT&H (Technical person)
10.30 - 10.55 am	Issues in LA activities and compensation	Revenue Divisional Officer
10.55 - 11.15 am	Orientation about Social impacts of LA as per the World Bank norms.	Sociologist-Mukesh & Associates
11.15 am -1.30 pm	Consultation and documenting the public concerns	MORT&H Officers and Representatives of Mukesh & Associates
Afternoon Session	Presides the programme	MRO – Gollugonda (28.01.2021)
	Technical aspects of the Road	MORT&H (Technical person)
	Issues in LA activities and compensation	Revenue Divisional Officer
	Orientation about Social impacts of LA as per the World Bank norms.	Sociologist-Mukesh & Associates
	Consultation and documenting the public concerns	MORT&H Officers and Representatives of Mukesh & Associates

Proceedings of the public consultations		
Mandal	Venue of the Meeting	Date of Meeting
Paderu	RDO office.	29.12.2020
Description: Public consultation meeting was conducted on proposed road project along NH - 516 E at Paderumandal of Paderu division at RDO office / Thasildar office on 29 th December, 2020 around 3.00.pm. Opening remarks of the meeting were given by Thahasildhar of Paderumandal explaining in detail about the Land Acquisition procedures and administration rules related to National Hi-way project to the public who were to be affected under the NH - 516 E proposed road. Taking forward the discussions, Site Engineer explained to the PAFs technical aspects like stone plantation, identification and Survey of boundaries related to this project followed by explanation by Consultant NH - 516E on various aspects like compensation to be paid to the land, houses and other structures that are presumed to be affected due to the proposed road project implementation.		

Highlighting the benefits to be accrued through the implementation of the proposed road project along NH – 516 E, Impact Assessment Expert explained in detail to the PAFs the need and impact that would be created by project on the lives of the people in that area. Increased good transportation network to other states, increase in inter district transportation, better roads from village to main road will entail better transportation of the agriculture products / produce to local market yard for sale. This inturn would have ripple effect like decrease in number of road accidents, development of tourism belt in Araku and limbasingi areas, there by improved roads would naturally entail better educational facilities for the children in that region

Mandal	Venue of the Meeting	Date of the Meeting
Chintapalli	MDO Meeting Hall	08.01.2021

Description:

Public consultation meeting was conducted on proposed road project along NH - 516 E at Chintapallimandal MDO office on 08th January, 2021 around 11.00 am. Opening remarks of the meeting were given by Tahasildhar of Chintapallimandal explaining in detail about the Land Acquisition procedures and administration rules related to National Hi-way project to the public who were to be affected under the NH - 516 E proposed road.

Taking forward the discussions, Site Engineer explained to the PAFs technical aspects like stone plantation, identification and Survey of boundaries related to this project followed by explanation by Consultant NH – 516 E on various aspects like compensation to be paid to the land, houses and other structures that are presumed to be affected due to the proposed road project implementation.

Highlighting the benefits to be accrued through the implementation of the proposed road project along NH – 516 E, The Social Impact Assessment Expert explained in detail to the PAFs the need and impact that would be created by project on the lives of the people in that area. Increased good transportation network to other states, increase in inter district transportation, better roads from village to main road will entail better transportation of the agriculture products / produce to local market yard for sale. This inturn would have ripple effect like decrease in number of road accidents, development of tourism belt in Araku and limbasingi areas, there by improved roads would naturally entail better educational facilities for the children in that region.

Mandal .	Venue of the Meeting	Date of the Meeting
G.K. Veedi	mandal, Tahasildar Office.	08.01.2021

Description:

Public consultation meeting was conducted on proposed road project along NH -516 E at G.K. Veedimandal of Paderu division Tahasildar office on 08th January, 2021 around 11.00 am. Opening remarks of the meeting were given by Tahasildhar of G.K. Veedimandal explaining in detail about the Land Acquisition procedures and administration rules related to National Hi-way project to the public who were to be affected under the NH - 516 E proposed road. He also explained the procedure to update the records of existing residents and landholders.

Taking forward the discussions, Site Engineer explained to the PAFs technical aspects like stone plantation, identification and Survey of boundaries related to this project followed by explanation by Consultant NH - 516E on various aspects like compensation to be paid to the land, houses and other structures that are presumed to be affected due to the proposed road project implementation.

Highlighting the benefits to be accrued through the implementation of the proposed road project along NH – 516 E, Social Impact Assessment Expert explained in detail to the PAFs the need and impact that would be created by project on the lives of the people in that area. Increased good transportation network to other states, increase in inter district transportation, better roads from village to main road will entail better transportation of the agriculture products / produce to local market yard for sale. This inturn would have ripple effect like decrease in number of road accidents, development of tourism belt in Araku and limbasingi areas, there by improved roads would naturally entail better educational facilities for the children in that region.

Mandal	Venue of the Meeting	Date of the Meeting
G. Madugula	Thahasildar Office.	27.01.2021
<p>Description:</p> <p>Conducted Public consultation meetings on the proposed road project along NH - 516 E at G. Madugula Mandal of Paderu division at Thahasildar office on 27th January 2021 around 11.00 am. Opening remarks of the meeting were given by Thahasildhar of G. Madugulamandal, explaining in detail the Land Acquisition procedures and administrative rules related to the National Highway project to the public who were to be affected under the NH - 516 E proposed roads.</p> <p>Taking forward the discussions, Site Engineer explained to the PAFs technical aspects like stone plantation, identification and Survey of boundaries related to this project followed by an explanation by Social expert-Consultant NH – 516 E on various aspects like compensation to be paid to the land, houses and other structures that are presumed to be affected due to the proposed road project implementation.</p> <p>Highlighting the benefits to be accrued through the implementation of the proposed road project along NH – 516 E, Social Impact Assessment Expert explained in detail to the PAFs the need and impact that would be created by the project on the lives of the people in that area. Increased good transportation network to other states, increase in inter-district transportation, and better roads from village to the main road will entail better transportation of the agriculture products / produce to the local market yard for sale. This, in turn, would have a ripple effect like a decrease in the number of road accidents and the development of a tourism belt in the Araku and Limmasingi areas; thereby, improved roads would naturally entail better educational facilities for the children in that region.</p>		
Mandal	Venue of the Meeting	Date of the Meeting
Koyyuru	Thasildar Office	28.01.2021
<p>Description:</p> <p>Public consultation meeting was conducted on proposed road project along NH - 516 E at Koyyuru Mandal of Paderu division at Thasildar office on 28th January, 2021 around 11.00 am. Opening remarks of the meeting were given by Thahasildhar of Koyyurumandal explaining in detail about the Land Acquisition procedures and administration rules related to National Hi-way project to the public who were to be affected under the NH - 516 E proposed roads.</p> <p>Taking forward the discussions, Site Engineer explained to the PAFs technical aspects like stone plantation, identification and Survey of boundaries related to this project followed by explanation by Consultant NH - 516E on various aspects like compensation to be paid to the land, houses and other structures that are presumed to be affected due to the proposed road project implementation.</p> <p>Highlighting the benefits to be accrued through the implementation of the proposed road project along NH – 516 E, Social Impact Assessment Expert explained in detail to the PAFs the need and impact that would be created by project on the lives of the people in that area. Increased good transportation network to other states, increase in inter district transportation, better roads from village to main road will entail better transportation of the agriculture products / produce to local market yard for sale. This in turn would have ripple effect like decrease in number of road accidents, development of tourism belt in Araku and limbasingi</p>		

areas, there by improved roads would naturally entail better educational facilities for the children in that region.

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Mandal	Venue of the Meeting	Date of the Meeting
Golgonda	Golgonda Mandal, Kalyanamandapam, Sri Ramulavari temple premises	28.01.2021

Description:

Public consultation meeting was conducted on proposed road project along NH - 516 E at Golgonda Mandal of Paderu division at Krishna Devipeta (K.D. Peta village) village on 28th January, 2021 around 1.00 pm. Opening remarks of the meeting were given by Tahasildhar of Golgondamandal explaining in detail about the Land Acquisition procedures and administration rules related to National Hi-way project to the public who were to be affected under the NH - 516 E proposed road.

Taking forward the discussions, Site Engineer explained to the PAFs technical aspects like stone plantation, identification and Survey of boundaries related to this project followed by explanation by Consultant NH – 516 E on various aspects like compensation to be paid to the land, houses and other structures that are presumed to be affected due to the proposed road project implementation.

Highlighting the benefits to be accrued through the implementation of the proposed road project along NH – 516 E, Social Impact Assessment Expert explained in detail to the PAFs the need and impact that would be created by project on the lives of the people in that area. Increased good transportation network to other states, increase in inter district transportation, better roads from village to main road will entail better transportation of the agriculture products / produce to local market yard for sale. This inturn would have ripple effect like decrease in number of road accidents, development of tourism belt in Araku and limbasingi areas, there by improved roads would naturally entail better educational facilities for the children in that region.

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Photos of Public consultations





KD Peta – Golgonda Mandal



Future project affected person sharing his concern at KD Peta



Consultant,
note down
issues
of the
NH 516 E
Project
to the PAFs
The Rever
inspector
the man
also explain
the solution
the issues



Public consultation in GK Veedhi



Site Engineer speaking on Technical aspects



Thasildhar, Koyyuru- briefing to the PAFs

రహదారి విస్తరణకు సహకరించండి

చింతపల్లి గ్రామీణం: రహదారి విస్తరణ పనులకు సహకరించాలని తహసీల్దారు గొల్లకృష్ణ కోరారు. సుమారు పది గ్రామాల ప్రజలతో శుక్రవారం ఆభిప్రాయ సేకరణకు సహజ వేళం నిర్వహించారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా ఆయన మాట్లాడుతూ రాజమహేంద్రవరం నుండి లంబసింగి, తాజంగి మీదుగా పాడేరు, అరకు కలుపుకుని విజయనగరం వరకు నిర్మించనున్న జాతీయ రహదారి నిర్మాణానికి కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం నిధులు మంజూరు చేసిందన్నారు. పది గ్రామాల్లో రహదారికి ఇరువైపులా దుకాణాలు, ఇళ్లు, ఇతర నిర్మాణాలు తొలగించాలని ఉంటుందన్నారు. తొలగింపులకు సంబంధించి ప్రభుత్వం బాధితులకు పరిహారం చెల్లుస్తందని, అభ్యంతరాలు ఉంటే నేరుగా తమకు తెలియజేయాలన్నారు.

News Item regarding consultations with villagers of 10 villages (Chintapally rural edition)

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