



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

**MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
(MoRTH)**

**GREEN NATIONAL HIGHWAYS CORRIDOR PROJECT
(GNHCP)**



TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (TDP)

For

Rehabilitation and Upgradation to 2-lane with paved shoulders configuration of Koyyuru to Paderu section (Km 120+000 to Km 253+974) of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh under Green National Highways Corridor Project (GNHCP) with the loan assistance of World Bank on EPC mode.

ABBREVIATIONS

AP	-	Andhra Pradesh
APPCB		AP pollution control Board (APPCB)
APR&BD	-	AP Roads and Building Department
DPR	-	Detailed Project report
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
GoAP	-	Government of Andhra Pradesh
GoI	-	Government of India
GNHCP	-	Green National Highways Corridor Project
IPDP		Indigenous People Development Plan
ITDA		Integrated Tribal Development Agency
IAY	-	Indira Awaas Yojana
INTACH		Indian National Trust for Art and Culture Heritage
IP	-	Indigenous people
IPDP	-	Indigenous Peoples Development Plan
MoRTH	-	The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
MoTA		Ministry of Tribal Affairs
MADA	-	Modified Area Development Approach
MoEFCC		The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
NTFP	-	Non-Timber Forest Produce
OBC	-	Other Backward Class
PAP's	-	Project Affected Person's
PDF's	-	Project Displaced Family's
PDPs	-	Project Displaced Persons
PID	-	Project Information Disclosure
PIU		Project Implementation Unit
RAP	-	Rehabilitation Action Plan
R&R	-	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RFCTLARR Act	-`	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act
RoW	-	Right-of-Way
SC	-	Scheduled Caste
SCHM	-	Suggestion and Complaint Handling Mechanism
SDO	-	Social Development Officer
ST	-	Scheduled Tribe
WB	-	World Bank

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E. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

E1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT ROAD

The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, MORT&H ("Authority"), Government of India intends to develop and maintain National Highway 516 E connecting to Koyyuru -Paderu Road Section (Km 120+000 to Km 253+09) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

The task of preparing the Feasibility cum Detailed Project Report (DPR), 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 existing length of project highway is 138.530 Km. The project road stretch traverses through rolling and hilly terrain and have mostly poor geometry except a few locations where curve improvement may not be required. The Project road is located in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh. The Project road connects the important towns / villages like Koyyuru, Krishnadevipeta, Chintapalli, Lambasingi, G.Madugula and Paderu. The corridor covers 3 packages (i.e 1 to 3) of Koyyuru to Paderu project road in Andhra Pradesh passing through 74 villages in all, of which 61 are tribal villages distributed in the project area. The Land Acquisition will be in 39 villages. Out of these 36 villages are under Schedule V area and the GP Resolutions have been obtained for all.

This Tribal Development Plan (TDP) report has been prepared for the project road of Koyyuru – Paderu section from Chainage (Km 120+000 to Km 253+09) within the State of Andhra Pradesh.

E2. OBJECTIVES, APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY:

The project corridor passes through tribal dominated areas. The road improvement in the project area will impact structures and land of about 1885 sample HHs who have been surveyed during the assessment. The total sample households are 1885, among them 1301 households (69%) belong to ST families. The rest of the sample households consists of 15% OBC, 1% SC and 15% others.

The household survey was conducted for 603 sample HHs who own land, of whom 87.5% are scheduled tribe (ST) families, 10% households are OBC & 1% belong to other categories .. The sample size of the households owning structures is 1282 HHs. Out of them, STs are 60%, OBC is 16% and general & other category account for 21%.

In addition to the provisions for tribal population in SIA-RAP, TDP document is prepared in coordination with Integrated Tribal Development Projects/Agency (ITDA) with a tentative budget proposed to address their needs through various activities under health care, linking Tribal beneficiaries to Govt schemes, Skills development training, Gender Action Plan.

The objectives of the TDP are to ensure free, prior and informed consultations with the project affected indigenous people/scheduled tribe communities at all stages of project cycles. While designing the subproject improvement, scheduled tribal people' identify, dignity, traditional livelihood systems and cultural uniqueness are given due recognition, ensuring socioeconomic benefits likely to be derived are culturally appropriate, and encouraging tribal people to actively participate in design, preparation and implementation of the subproject. Besides, institutional arrangements are oriented to address their issues in an appropriate manner.

In preparation of the Tribal Development Plan (TDP) primary data was collected from the household census and socioeconomic survey of potentially affected persons, focus group discussion with various social and community groups and interview of key persons of the areas. The secondary data was collected from various sources, like Census of India 2011, reports of Tribal Development Department and Integrated Tribal Development Agency, government of Andhra Pradesh. Apart from collecting the socio-economic data, free, prior, informed consultation method was adopted to capture views and opinion of the affected tribal families regarding the project and specific concerns of the ST community.

E3. SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF TRIBES IN ANDHRA PRADESH AND IN PROJECT AREA

Andhra Pradesh is one of the major states in India having significant concentration of Scheduled Tribe (ST) population. Andhra Pradesh ranks tenth among the states in India in respect of population. Tribal population of the state accounts for is 5.53% of total state population and 2.5% of total scheduled tribe population of India. While the scheduled tribes are scattered across the state, Visakhapatnam has the

largest concentration accounting for 14.42% of all scheduled tribe (ST) population and Kurnool has the least proportion with 2.04%. Apart from Vishakhapatnam, Vizianagaram also reports significant number of ST people with 10.05% of all population. Incidentally, these two districts with high %age of indigenous people are within the project area. Thirteen major tribes are spread over five Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) districts in the state. Besides, six tribes are identified as primitive tribal groups.

Average literacy rate among the scheduled tribe is 48.8%, lower than state average of 67.4%. Literacy rates among tribal population in the project districts are also low – 44.9% in Vishakhapatnam and 46.6% in Vizianagaram. The sex ratio among the scheduled tribe population is quite high, 1042 in Vishakhapatnam and 1054 in Vizianagaram compared to sex ratio of Andhra Pradesh ST population at 1009. Work participation ratio among scheduled tribes at 53.8% is higher than state average of 46.5% of all population in 2011. Following the same pattern, proportions of tribal workers were recorded 55.2% in Vishakhapatnam and 57.8% in 2011 census.

E4. POLICY AND LEGAL PROVISIONS FOR TRIBAL COMMUNITIES:

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

E5. EXTENT OF PROJECT IMPACT ON TRIBAL POPULATION:

The proposed Koyyuru to Paderu project section is divided into 3 packages¹ and ST population is predominant in 5 Mandals, namely, Koyyuru, G.K.Veedhi, G Madugula, Chintapally and Paderu. The Golgodna Mandal, also one of the projects affected Mandals, does not contain any ST population.

Socio-economic profile of the project affected households is based on data collected through sample survey conducted for 1885 sample households to identify loss of land and structures. The project affected land details have been obtained from 3D Gazette published by the Competent Authority of Land Acquisition (CALA).

The social classification of the Project affected HH who will lose land shows that about 1.27 % HH belong to Scheduled Caste (SC) households while 87.5 % HH belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST). The sample socio economic survey was conducted for 3 packages. The break up of sample households and coverage of ST HHs in each package is shown in **Table E-1**.

Table E-1. Total and Tribal Sample households: loss of Structure And Land

Package No	Structure	Land	STs
1	215	117	174
2	450	114	202
3	617	372	397

¹ **Package-1** Koyyuru to Chaprathipalem, **Package 2-** Chaprathipalem to Lambasingi, **Package 3** Lambasingi to Paderu

Total	1282	603	773
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E6. Gender composition

A total of 123 WHH including single women are getting affected. Out of which 60% of women of the total HHs are in the productive age group of 16 to 51 years. Female child population below 5 years is 6% and girl children (5-15 years) accounts for 12%.

E7. COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS AND FINDINGS:

Public information and consultation provide a platform for participants to express their views, concerns and apprehensions that might affect them positively or negatively. The purpose of consultations was to inform people about the project, take note of their issues, concerns and preferences, and allow them to make meaningful choices. Consultations were held during the project preparation which covered group consultations, public meetings, and individual meetings etc. It ensured participation of potential Project Affected Persons (PAPs), local community and other stakeholders.

The Gram Sabha consultations were taken up in all the project villages and discussions were held with the affected tribal families and community elders. The date, venue and time of the consultations were informed in advance and the proceedings of the consultations were noted in Telugu, which was the medium of discussion during consultation.

Public consultation meetings were held in 6 locations along the project corridor of 6 Mandals to obtain their views and suggestions regarding the proposed project interventions. The consultations have provided inputs towards mitigation of impacts, improvement in designs, and preparation of resettlement plan and its implementation. The Public consultations were held and resolutions were taken in 6 Mandals, the details of which are furnished in the Chapter 6. The key issues discussed in the Gram Sabha consultations include concerns for loss of agricultural land, livelihood, employment, infrastructural and health care facilities, women's safety issues and compensation for structures and land lost.

E8. TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Tribal Development Plan (TDP) aims at building strong, self-reliant and self-managing institutions of the tribes. These institutions enable the tribes to access economic and social opportunities and thereby overcome poverty and raise their quality of life. The TDP will foster and strengthen self-managed institutions of the tribes. All development interventions under the Project will be undertaken with the complete involvement of the tribal communities. The tentative budget for TDP is Rs. 50,000 (Rupees Fifty lakhs). The major developmental activities targeted are:

- **Educational Development:**

The Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) received funds for implementation of educational schemes. The ITDA, that is actively working in the study area, is made responsible for the promotion of education in these areas. The agency also receives assistance from Tribal Welfare and Panchayati Raj Departments to run the educational institutions.

A total of 118 Ashram schools and 32 Post Matric hostels are there in Paderu Scheduled Area of Vishakapatnam District with a sanctioned strength of 39,560 and 6,100 in Ashram school and Post matric hostels respectively. In both the Ashram schools and Post Matric hostels, the sanctioned strength of girls is more than that of the boys.

- **Health Care development:**

The Tribal Welfare Department, Andhra Pradesh has taken some important initiatives for the health care development of the tribes, strengthening of Primary Healthcare Centres (PHCs) / Community Healthcare Centres (CHCs) through Andhra Pradesh Medical Services and Infrastructure Development Corporation (APMSIDC) and Medication & Special Diet to prevent sickle cell anaemia/ severe anaemia/ anaemia. The Medical and Health Institutions in the tribal areas are shown in the Table E-2.

Table E-2. The Medical and Health Institutions in the Schedules Areas (ITDAs)

S. No	Name of the ITDA	Tribal Mandals	PHCs	Sub Centres	Area Hospitals	CHCs	Anganwadi centres	CHWs
1	Seethampeta	13	27	156	2	3	231	1213
2	Parvathipuram	8	20	119	1	4	421	1510
Total		21	47	275	3	7	652	2723

Source: Source book for functionaries in tribal areas, TWD (GoAP), CIPS, UoH, 2018.

- **Sustainable Livelihood Development:**

The present economy of the tribes in Andhra Pradesh is a consumption-subsistence economy, its main occupation being settled agriculture, comprising 88% of occupation. It is supplemented by collection of Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP). A variety of food grains, millets, pulses, such as, rice, ragi, maize, jowar, legumes, vegetables and fruits are cultivated in the valleys and uplands/hills most of which are grown for domestic consumption. Nevertheless, irrigation is limited to only 20% of total cultivated land of the entire area.

It is observed that 60% of households migrate within and nearby districts during summer for their livelihoods. Unemployment in lean season is a serious economic situation throughout the area. There is a need for development of planned interventions for the migrant labourers and, value added economic activities can be taken up during the summer season.

- **Skill Development Training Programmes:**

The skill development training programmes should be undertaken for the ST PAPs so that they can earn more and improve their standard of living. The selection of eligible PAPs for training will be done depending on several criteria. The PAPs above the age of 18 years and below the age of 40 years will be considered as prospective candidates. The Training programme can be dovetailed to the existing training programme of ITDA, based on the PAPs' needs and interests. The key training activities that have been identified for training primary stakeholders as: plumber, welder, fitter, Bike mechanic, tailoring, electrical repairing, training in leather goods, mobile repair, car mechanic, laboratory technician, embroidery, beautician / hair styler, computer operator, photography and videography, LED bulbs assembling, electrical and electronics gadgets repair like TV, refrigerator etc.

The selected implementing NGO will be responsible for all the activities starting from identification of training needs and interests among the PAPs, till making arrangements for training with the help of PIU officials. Then it will finalize the list of interested and eligible candidates to undergo training and submit training plan with list of candidates, mode of actual training and other relevant information to the concerned officials. The budget for training will be prepared by the PIU officials.

- **Implementation Plan**

The implementation of TDP requires certain activities to be undertaken, which are presented in Table E-5. During the progress of implementation, the officials or implementing agencies can

prepare the schedule. All the activities for implementation of the TDP will commence prior to the land acquisition process and payment of compensation will be complete before construction commences. The scheduled period for completion of the activities is about 48 months.

Table E-3: Implementation schedule for TDP

S. No	Activity	Agency	Schedule (in months)
1	Sensitization of PIU	Project Consultants	During project preparation
2	Identification of PAPs	Revenue Department, NGO	3 months from the date of notification under LA.
3	Consultations with the PAPs and Community	Revenue Department, Gram Panchayath, NGO	Throughout project implementation
4	Disbursement of Compensation	Revenue Department, R&B Dept., NGO	12 months
5	Selection of Training institutes	R&B Dept., Gram Panchayath, NGO	3 months
6	Training for skill development	Selected institutes	6 months
7	Evaluation of programme beneficiaries	External agency	15 months

• **Gender Action Plan:**

The - Gender consultant at PMU level has to be recruited to support implementation, monitoring and reporting, and strengthening systems for gender mainstreaming in building capacity of the concerned staff and contractors, gender focal points and PMU staff in gender analysis and mainstreaming, as well as to advise the implementing agency.

Collect and analyze data disaggregated by sex wherever relevant and integrate gender sensitive indicators in the Project Performance Monitoring System. And ensure regular monitoring and reporting. The key action points are as follows:

- Social and gender inclusion in community,
- Gender sensitization workshops for secondary stakeholders (Project implementation team/Contractors etc.),
- Participatory consultation during the project implementation,
- Unskilled jobs in road construction activities for women,
- Gender responsive social protection for the labor force during project implementation,
- Enhancement of women's involvement in and benefits from road safety awareness campaign and enforcement,
- Mitigation of HIV/AIDS, and
- Awareness about human trafficking risks due to improved connectivity and promote safe migration

• **Budget for Tribal development Plan**

Tentative budget has been estimated for the following activities:

1. Institutional development and human capital building:
 - a. Education
 - b. Capacity building

2. Community Investment Fund

- a. Livelihoods opportunities /Income generation
- b. Project Management
- c. Evaluation of TDP implementation

The estimated budget for the implementation of the Tribal Development Plan (TDP) is proposed to be Rs 68 (Rupees Sixty-eight) lakhs.

E9. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

The key objectives 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. Institutional arrangement has been shown in fig 8.1. The institutional structure is based at 3 levels, namely, central, state/regional and sub project /PIU level.

Besides, other institutional arrangements required for the implementation of RAP/TDP include engagement of RAP/TDP implementation agency (IA) for the implementation of RAP/ TDP, formation of district level committee to finalise the compensation cost of affected properties as required, establish Grievance redress mechanism, suggestion and complaint handling mechanism, and engagement of monitoring and evaluation agency to monitor and evaluate RAP/TDP implementation..

Roles and Responsibilities of the stakeholders

Stakeholders	Anticipated Roles and Responsibilities
MoRTH - PIU officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assist ST PAHs in relocation as per their preferred choice• Ensure proper disbursement of compensation and other benefits• Take special care in grievance redressal and conflict resolution
NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assist ST PAHs in relocation• Ensure the participation of STs in R&R and TDP activities• Assist in rehabilitation schemes/programmes• Facilitate the STs in skill development training and act as bridge between the affected STs and PIU officials in training and grievance redressal
Local Community facilitators	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identifying the needs of the STs• Giving inputs to the PIU officials on relocation of ST PAHs

A committee at district level will be constituted to fix the replacement cost of land in case of land parcels acquired through Direct Purchase method or Land lease, assess valuation of structures and other properties (trees, crops and other assets, tube well, hand pump, etc). The committee may be chaired by the District Collector/ Deputy Commissioner or his designated representative (not below the rank of sub divisional magistrate (SDM), Project Director-cum-Executive Engineer of the concerned PIU, District Agriculture Officer (DAO), Range Officer (RO - 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/TDP implementation agency.

E10. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM:

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) mandates formation of Grievance Redressal Mechanism in order to resolve disputes in an effective manner and at the door steps of the PAPs. The Grievances will be redressed at the PIU level, if not, can be referred to the court by the aggrieved person. The first

contact person at PIU to review and redress the grievance is the Region Resettlement officer (RRO). Grievances in any form as well as anonymous grievances shall be accepted, attended, responded & resolved. If not resolved, the complainant can reach the Grievance Redress Committee formed at the PIU level. The decision of the GRC will be binding, unless vacated by court of law.

The GRC at PIU level will be constituted by the Project Authority with the aim to settle as many disputes as possible through consultations and negotiation. There will be one GRC for each PIU. Broad functions of GRC are as below:

- 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 30 days for resolving the grievance.
- Inform PAPs through implementation agency about the status of their grievances filed, the decision taken by the GRC at PIU and means of compliance by the Project Authority.

The RRO with assistance from implementation agency will identify suitable persons from the nearby area for the constitution of GRC. Secretarial assistance will be provided by the PIU as and when required.

PAPs will be fully made aware about the GRM for effective, inexpensive and amicable settlement of any grievances, including claims for compensation and assistance, by holding meetings with PAPs, public consultation and distributing leaflets containing salient features and procedures of GRM.

Being an inter-state project involving several states and large scale of civil works along with R&R and Environment issues, the project is likely to receive many grievances, complaints, inquiries, etc throughout the project implementation period. Therefore, MoRTH has agreed to establish Suggestion and Complaint Handling Mechanism (SCHM) as a good practice to address public concerns pertaining to project implementation issues.

E11. MONITORING AND EVALUATION:

Monitoring of TDP will be carried out by SDO, PIU in charge of Resettlement Action Plan who will regularly report the progress of TDP to the concerned Project Director. The PIU will appoint an External Monitoring Agency to supervise and evaluate the progress of TDP implementation, identify concerns and recommend mitigation measures, if any, to improve TDP implementation performance in compliance with objective of the plan and requirement of the MoRTH. The agency will be responsible for conducting mid-term and end term evaluation of the project and will submit the report to the PIU. The internal monitoring will be done by the SDO/PIU with the help of implementing NGO and will submit monthly progress report to the MoRTH. Internal monitoring will concentrate on physical indicators, such as number of families affected, resettled, compensation and assistance received, infrastructure facilities provided, and related financial aspects, etc. The internal monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of TDP must be simultaneously conducted with the implementation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

1 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 in the process of 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 135.687 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.

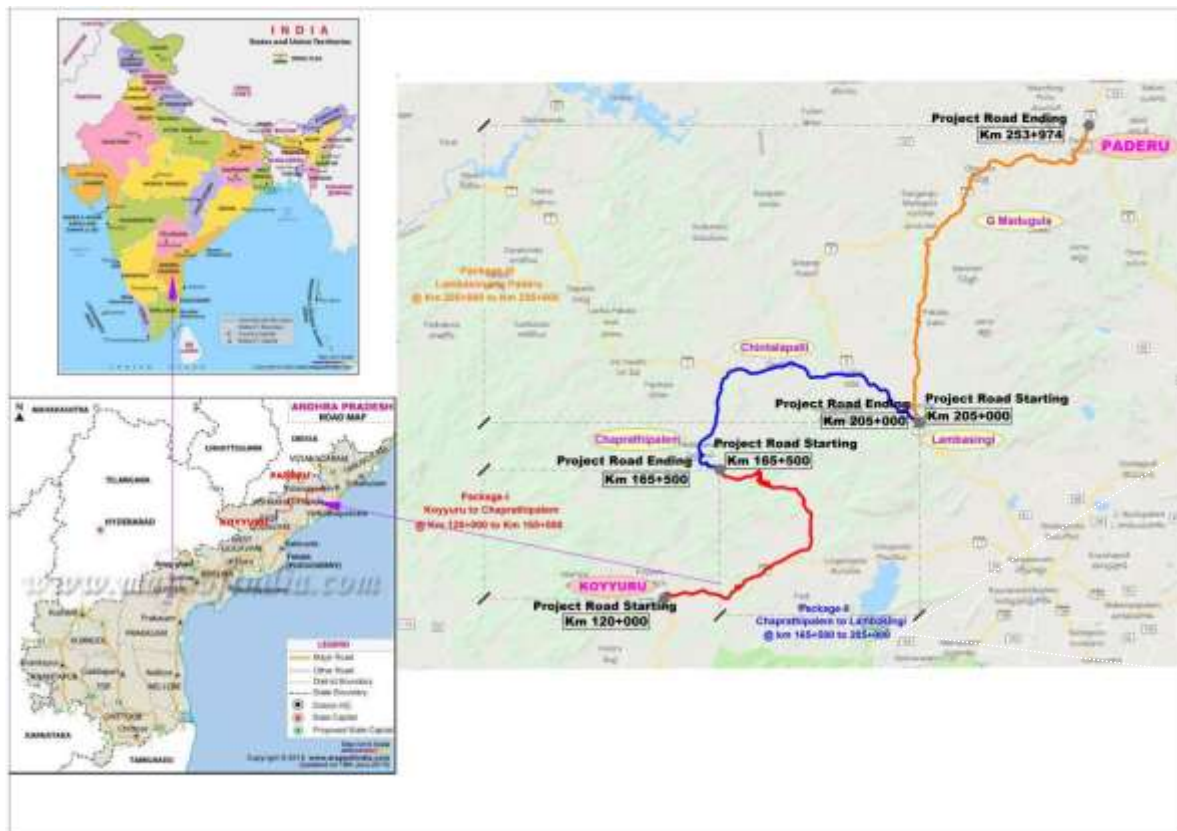
1.3 Project Road description

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:Key Map of the Project



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	km205+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. Considering the at 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

Existing Road Conditions

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.

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.

The list of various types of junctions along the project road as per the proposed corridor is detailed in **Table 1-2**

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	Lakshmiapur	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
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

S. No	Name of Intersection	Existing Chainage (Km)	Connecting To	Type of Junction	Remarks
18	Vallai&Goddalipadu	7/700 (MDR)	Vallai, Bantruthputtu	VR	Y
19	Gudivada	0/925 (MDR)	Gudivada	VR	Y

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	
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 Gangaraju Madugula 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 Gangaraju Madugula to Paderu)
15	22/337(MDR)	0/000(MDR)	5.5 to 7.00	

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

S. No.	Description	Details
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
12	Predominant Tree Species	Neem (Azadirachta indica), Jamun (Syzygium cumini), Tamarind (Tamarindus indica), Bargad (Ficus benghalensis), Mango (Magnifera Indica)

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
- 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.

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. 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 roadMajor and Minor Junction

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
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

S. No	Existing Chainage	Design Chainage (Km)	Cross Road	Type of Junction	Direction	Remarks
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

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.

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.

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 1-7**

Table 1-7. Proposed Realignments & 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.

2 RATIONALE, OBJECTIVES AND APPROACH OF THE STUDY

2.1 RATIONALE OF THE TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (TDP)

The proposed highway corridor passes through tribal dominated areas. The designs for the corridors have been worked out considering this fact and proposed road width was designed to be within the available RoW, to the maximum possible extent, to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts on the tribal people. However, there are few stretches where private land and structure acquisition was necessary due to non-availability of sufficient RoW to accommodate the proposed cross section and improvement of road geometry. The road improvement in tribal areas will cause impact on structures and land. So far as loss of structures is concerned, 1282 households (HHs) and 603 HH who are only losing land are likely to have impact, and among them 773 are scheduled tribe (ST) families.

2.2 OBJECTIVES AND APPROACH OF THE STUDY

All PAPs including tribal population who are getting affected due to loss of land, private properties and livelihood are addressed in the SIA-RAP with the provision of compensation and assistance as per eligibility provided in the entitlement framework of the Project. In addition to the provisions for tribal population in SIA-RAP, TDP document is prepared in coordination with Integrated Tribal Development Projects/Agency (ITDA) with a tentative budget proposed to address their needs through various activities under health care, linking Tribal beneficiaries to Govt schemes, Skills development training, Gender Action Plan. The dedicated SIA-RAP implementation team has been appointed which includes a Tribal Development Expert to ensure all the TDP related activities identified are being complied.

The objectives of the TDP are to ensure that:

- (i) Free, prior and informed consultations are held with the project affected indigenous people/communities in order to assess potential impact on them, to comprehend and identify any adverse impacts that need to be addressed;
- (ii) The subproject is designed and implemented in a way that assures respect for indigenous peoples' identity, dignity, and recognises traditional livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by them;
- (iii) Indigenous people receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits and do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of implementation of the subproject;
- (iv) Indigenous people are encouraged to participate actively in design, preparation, and implementation of subproject and deciding on mitigation measures to address any adverse impact; and
- (v) Institutional arrangements including grievance redress mechanism, monitoring and evaluation process are clearly specified to address indigenous people's issues.
- (vi) TDP is prepared following the provisions of World Bank's Safeguard Policy, OP 4.10, and applicable laws, regulations and policies of Government of India and the state of Andhra Pradesh.

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

2.3 METHODOLOGY

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

In preparation of the Indigenous People's Development Plan (IPDP) or Tribal Development (TDP) primary data as well as secondary data collected from various sources are utilized. The methodology adopted while preparing the TDP is mentioned below.

- i. Prior to actual survey for social assessment was conducted, some ground works were initiated, like collection of secondary data from census, reports and laws, rules on indigenous peoples safeguards issues and protection of scheduled tribes prepared by government of Andhra Pradesh and government of India; review of study reports on ethno-geographical and cultural aspects of scheduled tribes that inhabit the project areas to capture their socio-cultural life and issues and highlight those during discussion with the potential project affected indigenous people/scheduled tribes and the communities. The data and information collected from secondary sources comprise: latest census data on demography, social, and cultural profile of Scheduled Tribes, their status on education and literacy, land holding, health and various schemes implemented by the Government. The key secondary sources consulted are:
 - Census of India, 2011,
 - Reports of Tribal Welfare Department, Andhra Pradesh, and Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute (TCR&TI), Hyderabad,
 - Reports of Integrated Tribal Development Agency, Paderu.
- ii. The project affected villages were identified with the help of project design document and preliminary discussions were held with the scheduled tribe village headmen/representatives in all the affected villages. During preliminary consultation, brief of the proposed road project design, timeline, with emphasis on project's potential benefits; identified affected villages with adverse impacts on scheduled tribes; purpose of the TDP study, including field survey method for data collection, interview with heads of sample households, importance of conducting focus group discussions with small groups separately with women and vulnerable people were explained. The objective of these preliminary discussions was to discuss with the scheduled tribe people on the project impacts in a free manner taking them into confidence and so that they can express their opinion, concerns, and issues related to the project in an informed way. All the consultations were conducted before actual project is implemented.
- iii. The primary field survey was conducted in all the affected villages to collect primary data on demography, economic and livelihoods, socio-cultural patterns, traditional institutions. Apart from group of enumerators collecting household census and socioeconomic survey, a team with expertise in PRA techniques conducted Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and interviewed key informants and stakeholders from each of the surveyed villages. Gram Sabha consultations were also conducted parallelly in two Scheduled V tribal villages under the Project area in order to obtain free, prior and informed opinion on project and its potential outcome.

- iv. The affected scheduled tribe families were surveyed, and data were collected from interview with the head of the households, and where possible women head of the households were also given priority to respond.
- v. Along with household survey and key informant interview, field observation was carried out by the surveyors, which is an important tool to obtain insights into socio-cultural life, major concerns and issues faced by the scheduled tribes.
- vi. Stakeholders' consultation is a major survey instrument that yields adequate generic information which helps to portray indigenous peoples' aspirations and concerns in relation with this project. Formal and informal discussions were held with the government officers, social/ community workers, NGO representatives, key persons of the project areas/ villages/ Mandals apart from the scheduled tribe community representatives.

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

Andhra Pradesh (AP) is the tenth largest state in India with a population of 49.4 Million (4.08 % of India's population) and population density is 304 persons per Sq. Km. There are 126.65 lakh households in the state and the average size of the household is 3.95. AP is largely rural with 70.42% of the population living in rural areas and 29.58% living in urban areas. Tribal population constitutes 5.53% (27.39 lakhs) of total state population. While tribals spread across the state, Visakhapatnam has the largest concentration with 14.42 %age of the total, and the least in Kurnool with 2.04 %age. Detailed list of all the Schedule Tribes of Andhra Pradesh is provided in **Annexure 1**.

On the basis of the geo-ethnic characteristic, the tribal areas of the Andhra Pradesh are divided in the following four geographical regions:

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

The list of major tribal groups in ITDA districts is given in **Table 3-1**.

Table 3-1. Major Tribal communities in District /ITDA

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

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA 2011 TRIBE WISE DISTRICT WISE SCHEDULE TRIBES OF AP.
APTRIBES.GOV.ON/STATISTICS.HTM

3.1. THE TRIBES IN THE ANDHRA PRADESH:

The list of the major tribes in the state is presented in

Table 3-2 and details are given in Annexure VI.

Table 3-2: Tribes in Andhra Pradesh

S. No	Tribe	S.No	Tribe
1	Andh, Sadhu Andh	19	Kulia
2	Bagata	20	Malis
3	Bhil	21	Manna Dhora
4	Chenchu	22	Mukha Dhora,
	Gadabas, Bodo		Nooka Dhora
5	Gadaba, Gutob	23	Nayaks (in the Agency tracts)
	Gadaba, Kallayi Gadaba, Parangi	24	Pardhan

S. No	Tribe	S.No	Tribe
	Gadaba, Kathera Gadaba, Kapu	25	Porja, Parangiperja
	Gadaba	26	Reddi Dhoras
		27	Rona, Rena
6	Gond, Naikpod,	28	Savaras, Kapu, Savaras, Maliya
	Rajgond, Koitur		Savaras, Khutto Savaras
7	Goudu (in the	29	Sugalis, Lambadis,
	Agency tracts)		Banjara
8	Hill Reddis	30	Valmiki (Scheduled
9	Jatapus		Areas of
10	Kammara		Vishakhapatnam,
11	Kattunayakan		Srikakulam,
12	Kolam, Kolawar		Vijayanagram, East
13	Konda Dhoras, Kubi		Godavari and West
14	Konda Kapus		Godavari districts)
15	Kondareddis	31	Yenadis, Chella
16	Kondhs, Kodi,		Yenadi, Kappala
	Kodhu, Desaya		Yenadi, Manchi
	Kondhs, Dongria		Yenadi, Reddi Yenadi
	Kondhs, Kuttiya		
	Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs, Yenity Kondhs, Kuvinga		
17	Kotia, Benthoriya,	32	Yerukulas, Koracha,
	Bartika, Dulia,		Dabba Yerukula,
	Holva, Sanrona,		Kunchapuri
	Sidhopaiko		Yerukula, Uppu
	Koya, Doli Koya,		Yerukula
	Gutta Koya, Kammara Koya, Musara Koya, Oddi, Koya, Pattidi Koya, Rajah, Rasha	33	Nakkala, Kurvikaran
			Dhulia, Paiko, Putiya (in the districts of
18	Koya, Lingadhari Koya ordinary), Kottu, Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya		
b	List of (Primitive vulnerable tribal group) PvTGs		
1	Chenchu		
2	Gadabas, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kallayi Gadaba, Parangi Gadaba, Kathera Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba		
3	Kondareddis		
4	Kondhs, Kodi, Kodhu, Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs,		
	Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs, Yenity Kondhs, Kuvinga		

S. No	Tribe	S.No	Tribe
5	Porja		
6	Savara		

Source: List of Scheduled Tribes of AP. The Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002.

3.2. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE TRIBAL POPULATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH:

In 1975, the Government of India initiated to identify the most vulnerable tribal groups as a separate category called PVTGs and Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements a scheme in the name of 'Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). The scheme aims at planning their socio-economic development in a comprehensive manner while retaining the culture and heritage of the community and seeks to prioritise their protection and development.

There are certain tribal groups who have declining or stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre-agricultural level of technology and are economically backward. Such tribal groups in the state of Andhra Pradesh have been identified and categorized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).

While scheduled tribes account for 8.6% of total population of India, Andhra Pradesh presents 5.3% of its total population as scheduled tribes. Demographic characteristics of the tribes of Andhra Pradesh add to their diversity. While the female ST population in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari is higher than that of the males, the pattern is reversed in case of the other eight districts. **Table 3-3** shows the details of population of the Scheduled Tribes of Andhra Pradesh by district and gender.

Table 3-3. District and Gender wise Scheduled Tribe Population in Andhra Pradesh

S.No	Name of the District	Total Population	ST Population	Male	Female	%age of ST	%age of Male	%age of Female
1	Srikakulam	2703114	166118	81382	84736	6.15	3.01	3.13
2	Vizianagaram	2344474	235556	114687	120869	10.05	4.89	5.16
3	Vizag	4290589	618500	302905	315595	14.42	7.06	7.36
4	East Godavari	5285824	297044	144548	152496	5.62	2.73	2.88
5	West Godavari	3994410	133997	65439	68558	3.35	1.64	1.72
6	Krishna	4517398	132464	66734	65730	2.93	1.48	1.46
7	Guntur	4887813	247089	125105	121984	5.06	2.56	2.50
8	Prakasam	3397448	151145	76677	74468	4.45	2.26	2.19
9	SPSR Nellore	2963557	285997	145168	140829	9.65	4.90	4.75
10	YSR Kadapa	2882469	75886	38571	37315	2.63	1.34	1.29
11	Kurnool	4053463	82831	42052	40779	2.04	1.04	1.01
12	Anantapur	4081148	154127	78573	75554	3.78	1.93	1.85
13	Chittoor	4174064	159165	79756	79409	3.81	1.91	1.90
Andhra Pradesh		49575771	2739919	1361597	1378322	5.53	2.75	2.78

Source: Census of India, 2011

Table 3-4. Tribe Wise and District Wise Scheduled Tribe Population in Andhra Pradesh

TRIBE /DIST.	SKL	VZN	VSP	EG	WG	KSN	GTR	PKM	SNL	YSK	KNL	ANP	CTR	TOTAL
Andh	4	1	42	9	10	23			2		1	4	219	315
Bhagata	71	174	129772	849	33	41	22	8	13	21	1	29	13	131047

Bhil			11	2			13	5				38		69
Chenchu	209	287	493	1187	2045	2466	13501	15245	458	1636	9266	80	442	47315
Dhulia		162	503										162	827
Gadaba	1311	20962	14943	487	15	9	32	4	22	10	2		1	37798
Gond	123	13	245	22	5522	216	190	12	31	17	23	182	95	6691
Goudu	7	255	6533	196	6									6997
Hill reddy	6	9	14	9	6	19	12		2	6	4	34	36	157
Jatapu	27455	98718	205	59	43	131	17	13	2	3	2		11	126659
Kammara	160	195	22771	20963	391	1299	1154	493	501	92	389	306	198	48912
Kattunayakan	1	1		2	4				1		1	3	44	57
Kolam			83	4			8			1		6	5	107
Konda Dora	5507	53892	135583	12563	1257	1434	130	22	61	11	2	3	44	210509
Konda Kapu	132	116	2392	4693	202	1655	49	63	23	123	135	323	148	10054
Konda Reddy	30	64	1983	77937	8218	843	563	186	206	142	432	68	265	90937
Kondh	2564	673	97899	816	85	39	40	11	83	45	16	14	93	102378
Kotia	14869	186	29961	77	47	63	20	3	7	4	15	18	21	45291
Koya	112	750	2892	45193	50133	1807	1179	1330	146	307	105	50	344	104348
Kulia	15		332	17	7		2	3	2	2	4	1		385
Mali	61	100	2986	33	176	20	41	21	17	25	623	1014	127	5244
Manne Dora	427	4546	5344	3123	32	13	29	2	22	2	1	10	87	13638
Mukha Dora	74	6806	35342	59	3	10	13	4	13	2		27	4	42357
Nakkala	121	92		4	83	103	73	89	1291	126	15	92	2679	4768
Nayak	48	8	185	51	1578									1870
Pardhan	0	0	11	1	0	21	1	1	1	2	0	5	4	47
Porja	4	201	33626	2282	18	2	5			4			3	36145
Reddy Dora		3	858	23	23	4	4		9	1			5	930
Rona	64	225	437	70	55	116	38		1	1	4		1	1012
savara	104652	31290	338	379	181	208	176	131	96	8	15	10	129	137613
Sugali	173	71	1122	582	8595	60611	85429	21183	710	21172	35442	100182	26248	361520
Valmiki	77	1452	54641	14177	166									70513
Yanadi	468	257	569	3941	8159	18233	63032	73469	243001	27859	607	1370	92781	533746
Yerukula	3692	7704	7455	20345	20388	38649	77615	36822	34094	21259	31437	45829	29920	375209

Source: Census of India, 2011

SKL- Srikakulam, **VZN** - Vizianagaram, **VSP** - Vishakapatnam, **EG** - East Godavari, **WG** - West Godavari, **KSN** – Krishna **GTR** - Guntur, **PKM** -Prakasam, **SNL** - SPSR Nellore, **YSK** - YSR Kadapa, **KNL** - Kurnool, **ANP** - Anantapur, **CTR** – Chittoor

3.3. PROFILE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN PROJECT DISTRICT VISHAKAPATNAM:

The geographical area of the Visakhapatnam district is 11,167 sq.kms of which the scheduled tracts or agency areas cover 6298 sq. kms containing 56.4 per cent of the total geographical area of the district. The scheduled tracts comprise hilly regions covered by the Eastern Ghats which run parallel to the coast from North-East to the South-West. Average altitude of the Eastern Ghats in the agency area is about 900 meters and is dotted by several peaks exceeding 1200 metres. The highest

mountain named 'Sankaram' scales 1515 metres. The Scheduled area of Vishakhapatnam consists of 11 Revenue Mandals and 2 clusters namely 'Sankaram' and 'Sammida'.

Mandal wise tribal population in the scheduled area of Visakhapatnam district shows all the three Mandals exceeding 80 per cent of total ST population as per 2011 census (**Table 3-5.**) and sex ration of the mandals are given in (table -3.6)

Table 3-5. Mandal wise Population in the Scheduled Area in Visakhapatnam district

Indicators	Profile of the Mandals					
	Golugonda	Koyyur	G.K. Veedi	Chintapally	G Madugala	Paderu
Population (No.)	52852	50639	63174	71640	53884	58983

Table 3-6. Mandal wise Sex ratio

Indicators	Golugonda	Koyyur	G.K. Veedi	Chintapally	G Madugala	Paderu
Sex Ratio (femalesper 1000 males)	1006	1022	1072	1034	998	1059

Source: Census 2011

3.3.1. Livelihood and Economic activities:

A dominant feature of economy of tribal societies is the almost exclusive concentration on a single sector economy, that is agriculture. The tribes living in the project area depend more on agriculture and a little on non-agricultural sector. About 70 to 80 per cent of the agricultural farms of the tribals residing 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 tribes in the project area raise crops like paddy, turmeric, ginger, coffee, pepper, ragi, Sama, maize and rajmah etc. A large number of the tribal households resort to subsidiary occupation for meeting their minimum requirements. They even migrate to the surrounding urban/rural areas for various types of occupationsTheir migration usually occurs during December to April every year. They go to places like Palakollu, Vizianagaram, Ongole and Bheemavaram working in the fishing ponds for feeding the fish. They are paid lumpsum amount at the end of the working period. Usually, their monthly salary is fixed at Rs.8000 per month. To meet day to day expenses they are paid Rs.1000 as subsistence allowance. Some tribes also go to Eluru where they work in oil factory, ice cream factory. Some go to Anakapalle to work as labour in brick kilns. It is also noticed that many of them go to as far as Vijayawada and Hyderabad to work as construction labourers. Some go to Visakhapatnam to work as labour in function halls, coal dumping yards and shipyard.

Those working as as agricultural labourer within their villages are paid Rs.150 to Rs.200 per day, while those who travel to other villages as agricltiral labour are paid Rs.250 to Rs.300 per day. The job card holders under MGNREGS are paid Rs.150 to Rs.200 per day depending upon the working hours.

The average monthly household income in the area is Rs.5000 to Rs.8000 per month. From this monthly income they have to spend for medical expenses, school fees of children, on household consumables, and social functions/festivals. After meeting household expenditures of all sorts, the tribal famiies cannot save for future exigencies. The women are involved in decision making in

household matters and also work in the farms and forest lands. However, women of those tribes belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) like Kondh and Porja, do not participate in decision making process of the families, and their activities are limited to household duties only. Among the rest of the tribes of the region, the women have equal say in decision making, as their spouses, since the women of majority of the tribes are the main contributors to their family income.

The following **Table 3-6** shows the main occupational pattern of the tribes of project affected area:

Table 3-6: Occupational Pattern of the tribes of project area

S.No	Name of the	Primary Occupation	Secondary occupations
1	Bagatha	Agriculture	Farm labour, Forest produce collection
2	Konda Dora	Shifting cultivation	Settled Agriculture
3	Nooka Dora	Agriculture	Forest produce collection
4	Valmiki	Podu cultivation	Farm Labour
5	Gadaba	Slash and burn cultivation	-

Source: Andhra Pradesh District Census Handbook Series 29, Vishakhapatnam

3.4. AFFECTED TRIBAL MANDALS IN PROJECT AREA:

The project influence area covers six Mandals of which Golugonda Mandal lies in Narsipatnam division and remaining Mandals are within 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 head quarter (HQ) is situated about 110 Kms from Visakhapatnam. Paderu is a picturesque rich valley with an altitude of over 900m above the sea level. The entire Paderu is inhabited by schedule tribes with different sects and is drained 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.

The details of the Mandals are presented in **Table 3-7**.

Table 3-7: Socio-economic Profile of Mandals at a Glance

S.No	Indicators	Profile of the Mandals					
		Golugonda	Koyyuru	G.K. Veedi	Chintapally	G Madugala	Paderu
1.	Area (sq. km)	232.47	1089.2	1126.84	674	556	454
2.	Households (No.)	14298	13570	14944	17142	13119	14689
3.	Population (No.)	52852	50639	63174	71640	53884	58983
4.	SC (%)	10.96	2	0.9	0.83	0.17	0.95
5.	ST (%)	14.15	81.3	90	90.31	92.73	82.55
6.	Population density (per sq. km.)	227	81	67	106	97	130
7.	Average Literacy Rate	49.18	48.83	43.08	42.63	38.52	60.01
8.	Male Literacy (%)	57.13	58	59	53.72	50.03	71.03
9.	Female Literacy (%)	41.28	42	41.31	31.94	26.99	49.73
10.	Main Workers (No)	28,391	14859	29610	41051	25740	22662
11.	(Male) – (No &%)	15,821 (55)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12.	Female) (No&%)	12,570 (45)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

S.No	Indicators	Profile of the Mandals					
		Golugonda	Koyyuru	G.K. Veedi	Chintapally	G Madugala	Paderu
13	Main Workers - HH Industries (No & %)	758 (1.43)	300 (0.59)	823 (1.30)	1362 (1.9)	855 (1.59)	932 (1.58)
14	Main Workers - Other than HH Industries (No & %)	5389 (10.29)	8154 (16.19)	4727 (7.48)	4088 (5.71)	3180 (5.90)	5222 (8.85)
15	Marginal Workers (No & %)	7496 (14.18)	14694 (29.02)	7240 (11.41)	11599 (16.19)	8165 (15.15)	8797 (14.91)
16	Non-Workers (No & %)	24461 (46.28)	21080 (41.64)	26324 (41.60)	28990 (40.47)	19979 (37.08)	27522 (46.66)

Source: Hand book of statistics, Vishakhapatnam, 2016

3.5. MANDAL PROFILES

3.5.1 Koyyuru

Koyyur Mandal is one of the 43 Mandals located in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh. There are 162 villages in Koyyuru Mandal. No urban settlement is recorded. The total area of Koyyuru is 1051.27 sq.km with population density of 48 per sq.km.

As per the Census India 2011, Koyyuru Mandal has 13570 households consisting of 50639 population. The sex-ratio of Koyyuru Mandal is around 1022 compared to 993 which is the state of Andhra Pradesh average. The literacy rate of Koyyuru Mandal is 43.42%, of which 50.62% are males and 36.37% females.

Population composition shows Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) comprise 1.08% and 81.39% of total population respectively. Koyyuru consists of 162 Villages and 33 Panchayats. Gollivalasa is the smallest village and Adakula is the largest one.

3.5.2 Gudem Kotha Veedhi (GK Veedhi)

Gudem Kotha Veedhi Mandal in Visakhapatnam District consists of 299 Villages and 16 Panchayats. Kakulagedda is the smallest Village and Rinthada is the biggest Villagelying at 24m elevation. Narsipatnam Malkangiri, Tuni, Pithapuram are the nearby cities of Gudem Kotha Veedhi Mandal. Ananthagiri, Araku Valley (ArakuLoya), PapiKondalu (Papi Hills), Kakinada, Visakhapatnam (Vizag) are the nearby Important tourist destinations. Total population of Gudem Kotha Veedhi Mandal is 56,150 living in 12,275 houses, spread across 299 villages and 16 panchayats. Males and females constitute 49.7% and 50.3% of population respectively.

Both the Mandals Koyyuru and GK Veedhi, constitute 80% of the tribal households in Paderu division. Majority of the tribal population in this 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 facility,
- lower levels of investment,
- absence of efficient competitive market environment, and
- a lack of an effective extension system.

Innovative strategies are needed to gain access to their organic farm produces to be sold at profitable market price. Similarly, proactive initiatives are required to build the farmers' institutions and pool their collective strength so that they can deal with competitive markets, institutions, and development functionaries.

3.5.3 Chintapalli:

Chintapalli is one of 43 Mandals of Visakhapatnam district. There are 244 villages and one town in Chintapalli Mandal. It lies on an average elevation of 839 meters (2755 feet) and is located 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 Chintapalli Mandal is 674 sq.km with a population density of 106 per sq.km. According to 2011 census, Chintapalli Mandal has 17142 households with a total population of 71,640, of which 49.3% are males and 51.7% are females.

The sex-ratio of Chintapalli Mandal is 1034 compared to 993 which is the average of Andhra Pradesh state. The literacy rate of Chintapalli Mandal is 42.63% out of which 53.72% are males and 31.94% females. The scheduled caste population accounts for 0.83% while 90.31% of the population are scheduled tribes (ST). Total workers are 42,650 who are practising multiple skilled livelihoods. The main crops grown are black pepper, coffee, and rajma.

3.5.4 G. Madugala:

G. Madugala 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. Madugala Mandal is 556 sq.km with a population density of 97 per sq.km. According to 2011 census, G. Madugala Mandal has 13119 households with a total population of 53884, of which 26966 are males and 26,918 are females. Of the total literate population of 17960, males account for 11,672 and 6288 are female literates. Total workers are 33905 in this Mandal.

As per the Census India 2011, The sex-ratio of G. Madugala Mandal is 998 which is comparable to the state average of 993. The literacy rate of G. Madugala Mandal is 38.52% for all population, of which male literacy is 50.03% and female literacy is much less, 26.99%. Scheduled caste population accounts for 0.17% while 92.73% people are scheduled tribes (ST). The main crops grown are turmeric, pipla, coffee, pepper and cashew nut etc.

3.5.5 Paderu:

Paderu is one of 43 Mandals of Visakhapatnam district. There are 198 inhabited villages and 270 hamlets in Paderu Mandal. The total area of Paderu Mandal is 454 sq.km where 14689 households live with a population density of 130 persons per sq.km. According to 2011 census, total population of Paderu is 58983, of which 28644 are males and 30,339 are females. The sex ratio of Paderu Mandal is 1059 compared to 993 of the state of Andhra Pradesh.

The literacy rate of Paderu Mandal is 60.01%, of which 71.03% males are literate and 49.73% females are literate.

Scheduled castes (SC) comprise 0.95% and scheduled tribes (ST) constitute 82.55% of total population in Paderu Mandal. The main crops grown are paddy, Bengal gram, green gram, Korra and black gram etc.

3.5.6 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. The total area of Golugonda is 232.47 sq.km with population density of 227 per sq.km. 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. There are 14.15% Scheduled Caste (SC) and 10.96% Scheduled Tribe (ST) of total population in Golugonda Mandal. Literate people are 25,993 of which 15,055 are male and 10,938 are female. The literacy rate of Golugonda Mandal is 49.18% out of which 57.13% males are literate and 41.28% females are literate. Total workers are 28,391 who depend on multiple occupations, of whom 15,821 are men and 12,570 are women. In all 3,416 workers are dependent on agriculture farming, of whom 2,513 are men and 903 are women. 12,973 persons work in agricultural land as labour in Golugonda, of them 7,379 are men and 5,594 are women. The main crops grown are cotton, rice, maize etc.

4. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

4.1. CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA:

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

4.1.1. Economic Safeguards:

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

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

4.2. POLITICAL SAFEGUARDS:

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

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

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

Article - 243: Reservation of seats in Panchayats.

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

4.3 EDUCATIONAL & CULTURAL SAFEGUARDS:

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

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

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

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

Article - 350: Instruction in Mother Tongue.

4.4. SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989:

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

4.5 THE SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER TRADITIONAL FOREST DWELLERS (RECOGNITION OF FOREST RIGHTS) ACT, 2006:

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

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

4.6 THE PROVISION OF PANCHAYAT EXTENSION TO SCHEDULED AREAS (PESA) ACT 1996:

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

a) Powers Given to Gram Sabha under PESA Act:

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

4.7 THE AGENCY TRACTS INTEREST AND LAND TRANSFER ACT, 1917 (ENACTED IN 1917):

This act checked transfers of land in the Agency tracts of Ganjam (presently in Orissa), Visakhapatnam (covering the present Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam districts) and Godavari (covering the present East and West Godavari districts) districts. It regulated debt and interest on the borrowings by the hill tribes and transfer of their immovable property. It was enacted primarily to safeguard the interest of hill tribes of the area over which it extended and to protect them from exploitation by non-tribal and moneylenders. It permitted transfer of land only among tribal and laid down that the interest accrued over the debts borrowed by the tribal shall not exceed the principal amount. The land acquisition in the proposed project will be abided by the PESA Act.

4.8 THE ANDHRA PRADESH SCHEDULED AREAS LAND TRANSFER REGULATION, 1959:

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.9.2 Reservation and other benefits

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

4.10. LAND ACQUISITION UNDER NH ACT 1956 (AMENDED IN 2013)

Land required by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) for National Highway projects is acquired under the provisions contained in Section 3 of the National Highways (NH) Act 1956. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, became applicable to the other related acts mentioned in the Fourth Schedule, including the NH Act, 1956 w.e.f. 01.01.2015 in terms of Section 105(3) of the RFCTLARR Act of 2013.

a. The process of land acquisition

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

b. Date of determination of market value of land

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

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

c. 12% on market value

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

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

4.11. R&R POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROJECT

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

- i. Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks and determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and or census of displaced tribal families keeping in view of the measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts.
- ii. Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced tribal families, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced tribals of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of displaced tribal families. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced tribal communities and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social impact assessment and preparation phase.
- iii. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced tribals through; (a) land- based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement cost for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (b) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value,

- (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (d) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- iv. Provide physically and economically displaced tribal families with needed assistance, including the following: (a) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (c) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- v. Improve the standards of living of the displaced tribals to at least national minimum standards. Provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and housing.
- vi. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- vii. Ensure that displaced tribals without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for all compensation, relocation and rehabilitation measures, except land.
- viii. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on the entitlements of displaced tribals, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule. This resettlement plan will be approved by International Funding Agency prior to contract award.
- ix. Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to them. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates also to them.
- x. Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- xi. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- xii. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of displaced tribals, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

4.12. WORLD BANK OP 4.10:

The OP 4.10 fosters full respect for indigenous peoples' identity, dignity, livelihoods systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by them. It aims to ensure that any World Bank assisted development interventions which will have any impact on indigenous people will be consistent with the needs and aspirations of affected indigenous people and compatible in substance and structure with affected IP's culture and social and economic institutions. This TDP recognizes the vulnerability of indigenous people, and it specifically ensures that any project intervention, whether positive or adverse, will be

addressed by the implementing agencies. Moreover, the implementing agencies will ensure that affected IPs will have opportunities to participate in and benefit equally from such Project interventions.

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

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

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

Table 4-1: Applicability of Key Legislation Policies relating to social aspects²

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 related to LA under NH Act 1956 Dated 28 th December 2017	MoRT&H	All the activities which require to be complied with rules.

² Resettlement Action Plan for Rehabilitation and Upgradation to 2-lane with paved shoulders configuration of Koyyru to Paderu section (Km 120+000 to Km 165+500) of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh under Green National Highways Corridor Project (GNHCP)

Applicable Indian Legislations/Guidelines / International Guidelines	Agency Responsible	Remarks
The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006	Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) and Integrated tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (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	MoTA 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	AP pollution control Board (APPCB) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (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
World Bank guidelines/policies O.P 4.12 Involuntary Settlement O.P 4.10 Indigenous People Plan.	MoRT&H	The methodology of the RAP & TDP 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 and District Magistrate – Visakhapatnam & MoRT&H	

5. SOCIO ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF AFFECTED TRIBAL POPULATION

5.1. BACKGROUND

A socio-economic assessment was undertaken for Koyyuru to Paderu road making use of survey tools like, household level primary survey, focus group discussions and interview with key informants in April 2021. The following sections describe socio economic and demographic condition of the tribals living on the project road. In the socio-economic analysis conducted throughout 3 packages, a total of 773 Tribal Households were identified as project affected. Package wise coverage of total households and scheduled tribe households are presented in **Table 5-1**

Table 5-1. Total And Tribal Sample Households: Impact on Structure and Land

Package No	Structure	Land	STs
1	215	117	174
2	450	114	202
3	617	372	397
Total	1282	603	773

Following paragraphs will depict some socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of the surveyed tribal/ indigenous people residing in the project road Koyyuru to Paderu section. A summary of package wise affected scheduled tribe families is shown in the table below Error! Reference source not found.

Table 5-2. Distribution of Affected Families (ST) along the project road

Package No.	No of Mandal	No of ST HHs
1	Gk Vedhi	34
	Koyyuru	140
2	Chintapally	95
	Gk Vedhi	107
3	Chintapally	163
	G. Madugula	224
	Paderu	10
Total	Mandal	773

Source: Socioeconomic Survey April 2021

5.2. HOUSEHOLDS WITH STRUCTURES AFFECTED

5.2.1 Village Wise Structures Affected:

In package -1, a total of 174 tribal households will have their structures affected. Structures of 202 tribal families under package -2, will be affected, while 397 structures of ST families will be affected in package -3. Since the road section under package 3 is passing through big villages including Mandal headquarters as well, the impact on the structures is more in package 3. All the affected families belong to scheduled tribes residing in the Scheduled Area within the project. In all, 773 ST households will have impact on structures. Annexure V-a provides details of structures affected with the name of owners and area of loss. A summary of affected households with loss of structures is shown in following paragraph.

5.2.2 Type and Area of the Affected Structures:

In **package 1**, 174 structures will have an impact; among them, 96 kutcha (temporary) type of houses accounting for 55.17 %, followed by 46 number of structures are semi pucca structures (26.44 %), while 32 affected structures (18.39 %) are of pucca (permanent) category. The total area of likely affected by these 174 structures is about 2602.50 square meters. Of the total 202 affected structures under **package 2**, most of the structures categorised as semi-pucca (partly permanent), as 119 (or 58.91 %) of total 202 structures are noted as semi-pucca; followed by 56 kutcha structures (27.72 %) and 27 (13.37 %) are of pucca (permanent) type. The total area affected by these 202 structures under package 2, is about 2856.46 square meters. In all 397 structures are to be affected in **package 3**, most of which - 243 numbers (59.71 %) are categorised as semi-pucca (partly permanent) structures, while 96 structures are kutcha (temporary) structures, accounting for 23.59 %. In this package 68 structures (16.71 %) are of pucca that is, of permanent category. The total area affected by the 397 structures is about 5449.44 square meters. Details are presented in the table **Error! Reference source not found.** below.

Table 5-3. Type and Area of Structures Affected

Category	Package-1			Package -2			Package -3		
	No	%	Area of affected (Sq.mts)	No	%	Area of affected (Sq.mts)	No	%	Area of affected (Sq.mts)
Pucca	32	18	509.00	27	13.37	553.70	68	16.71	1183.58
Semi pucca	46	26	491.50	119	58.91	1583.72	223	59.71	3146.56
Kutcha	96	55	1502.00	56	27.72	719.04	96	23.59	1119.30
Total	174	100	2502.50	202	100.00	2856.46	387	100.00	5449.44

Source: Socio Economic Survey, April 2021

5.2.3 Use of affected Structures:

The affected structures are further classified by use of structures by constructional type. Out of 85 structures in package -1 which are of kutcha type, residential or residential-cum-commercial structures constitute almost 90%. The commercial structures are either of pucca, or semi-pucca types, accounting for 39 out of 44 structures. Out of 202 affected structures in package 2, majority (119) being of semi-pucca type, residential structures constitute around 85%. There are also 22 commercial structures which are either kutcha or semi-pucca. There is only one kutcha residential cum commercial structure. Of the total 387 affected structures in package 3, majority (223) are of semi-pucca type, half of which are residential or residential-cum-commercial structures. There are also commercial and community structures built as pucca, kutcha or semi-pucca types. Besides, six structures are used for other purposes, three each of semi-pucca and kutcha types **Table 5-4** Type and

Table 5-4. Use of the Affected Structures

S. No.	Usage	Package -1				Package -2				Package -3			
		Type of affected property			Total	Type of affected property			Total	Type of affected property			Total
		Puc-ca	Semi Pucca	Kut-cha		Puc-ca	Semi Pucca	Kut-cha		Puc-ca	Semi Pucca	Kut-cha	
1	Residential	32	18	71	121	27	102	50	179	59	202	84	345

S. No.	Usage	Package -1				Package -2				Package -3			
		Type of affected property			Total	Type of affected property			Total	Type of affected property			Total
		Puc-ca	Semi Pucca	Kut-cha		Puc-ca	Semi Pucca	Kut-cha		Puc-ca	Semi Pucca	Kut-cha	
2	Commercial	9	30	5	44	0	17	5	22	3	20	2	25
3	Res+ Commercial	0	0	9	9	0	0	1	1	2	8	1	11
4	Others (Compound walls, cattleshed, entrance etc)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6
Total		41	48	85	174	27	119	56	202	64	233	90	387

Source: Socio Economic Survey, April 2021

5.2.4 Extent of Loss by Use of structures:

The affected structures were distributed by proportion of loss to the total affected area and by the use of structures. In package 1, percentage of loss to total affected area of 2502.5 sq.m is the highest for residential-cum-commercial structures (59.94%) followed by residential structures (20.34%), and percentage of commercial structures is about 19.64%. Data on loss of area for Community structures and other structures is not available. In the package – 2, area of total affected structures amounts to 2878.5 square meters. Percentage of loss to total area is highest for residential-cum-commercial structures (52.52%) followed by residential structures (28.1%), and loss of commercial structures is about 19%. Data on loss of area for other structures is not available. In the package – 3, area of total affected structures amounts to 5437.54 square meters. Percentage of loss to total area is highest for residential structures (85%), loss of other types of structures such as, residential-cum-commercial structures, commercial and other structures is 5.6%, 2.4% and 1% respectively.

Table 5-5. Impacted area by Use of Structure usage

Sl. No	Type of usage	Package-1		Package-2		Package-3	
		No	Affected area	No	Affected area	No	Affected area
1	Residential	121	509.00	179	809.00	345	4626.49
2	Commercial	44	491.50	22	557.50	25	307.89
3	Res+Commercial	9	1502.00	1	1512.00	11	130.56
5	Others	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	56.70
Total		174	2502.50	202	2878.50	387	5437.54

Source: Socio Economic Survey-April 2021

5.3. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH AFFECTED STRUCTURES

The demographic characteristics of the affected households can be summed up with basic facts as stated in **Error! Reference source not found..** Package-1 consists of a total population of 632 residing in 174 households. Total population consists 294 males and 338 females. The percentages of males and females accounted for 53% and 47% respectively. The average family size is 3.6 persons. Average sex ratio of affected population is 1150. There are 202 households with a population of 720 in package 2 out of whom 352 are males and 368 females. The percentages of males and females accounted for 48.89% and 51.11% with a family size of 3.5 persons. The average sex ratio is 1046.

For package-3, a total population of 1308 live in 397 households, with 648 males and 660 females. The percentages of males and females accounted for 49.54% and 50.46% respectively and the family size is 3.3 persons. The average sex ratio of these population is 1019.

Table 5-6. Summary of Affected Households and Population with Structures Affected

Package	Total Affected HHs	Male	Female	Total Population	Family Size	Male (% to total population)	Female (% to total population)	Sex Ratio (F/1000M)
PK-1	174	294	338	632	3.63	53.00	47.00	1150
PK-2	202	352	368	720	3.56	48.89	51.11	1046
PK-3	397	648	660	1308	3.29	49.54	50.46	1019
Total	773	1294	1366	2660	3.44	48.65	51.35	1056

Source: Socio Economic Survey, April 2021

5.3.1 Religion:

The social survey reported that all the affected households practise Hinduism. Nevertheless, by virtue of living in Scheduled Area, they are considered as scheduled tribes. This change to Hinduism from traditional animistic religion may be an indicator of influence of Hindu religion while living by the side of Hindu neighbours for a very long time.

5.3.2 Family type:

The socio-economic survey data revealed that 73% of the households of package 1 are joint families, while 27 % of households are nuclear families. In package -2, the data showed that nuclear families constitute majority 90% of the households, while only 10 % are joint families. Proportion of nuclear families is much higher in package 3, is 97.48% of the households, while remaining 2.52 % are joint families **Table 5-7.**

Table 5-7 : Type of Families

Sl. No	Type	Package-1		Package -2		Package -3	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	Joint	127	72.98	20	9.9	10	2.52
2	Nuclear	47	27.01	182	90.1	387	97.48
Total		174	100	202	100	397	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey-April 2021

5.3.3 Period of Residence:

The surveyed households were queried for their period of stay in this place. Fifty percent (50%) of the families in package-1 have been residing for 21 to 50 years followed by 22 % of the HH residing for more than 50 years and above. About 38 % of the HH in package 2 have been residing for 21 – 50 years and about 27 % of the HH residing there for more than 51 years. In package-3, it is observed that 26 % of the HH have been residing for 21 – 50 years while about 17 % of the HH have been residing in this area for 51 years and above. About 35 % of families are recent residents since last 10 years only. Proportions of recently settled families are also few in other packages: 16 % in package 1 and about 22 % in package 2. Details are presented in **Table 5-8.**

Table 5-8: Period of Residence

	Package-1		Package -2		Package -3	
Period of stay (years)	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Up to 10 Year	27	16.00	44	21.78	138	34.76
10 – 20 Years	21	12.00	27	13.37	90	22.67
21 – 50 Years	87	50.00	77	38.12	102	25.69
51 and above	39	22.00	54	26.73	67	16.88
Total	174	100.00	202	100.00	397	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey-April 2021

5.3.4 Income Level:

Income level of the project affected families (PAF)s was analysed. All the affected families in package 1, have annual income below Rs. 50,000. Almost 75% families in package-2, have income varying from Rs 50,001 to Rs. 1 Lakh per annum, followed by 15% of the affected families earning an annual income ranging between Rs.1 lakh to 1.5 lakh. Only 3% of affected families' annual income is higher, from Rs.1.5 lakh to 2 lakhs and about 7% of affected families earn above Rs.2 lakhs per annum. Income of 73% affected families in package-3, varies between Rs 50,001 to Rs. 1 Lakh, while 14% of the affected families' annual income ranges between Rs.1 lakh to 1.5 lakh. Few families (0.76%) earn an annual income ranging from Rs.1.5 lakh to 2 lakhs and around 2% of the affected families have income above Rs. 2 lakhs per annum. Details are as briefed in **Table 5-9**

Table 5-9 : Income Level - Per annum

		Package-1		Package-2		Package-3	
Sl. No	Income Range (Rs.)	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Below 50000	174	100.00	2	0.99	39	9.82
2	50001 – 1 lakh	0	0.00	151	74.75	290	73.05
3	1 lakh – 1.5 lakh	0	0.00	29	14.36	57	14.36
4	1.5 lakh – 2 lakhs	0	0.00	6	2.97	3	0.76
5	Above 2 lakhs	0	0.00	14	6.93	8	2.02
Total		174	100.00	202	100.00	397	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey-April 2021

5.3.5 Expenditure pattern

The following table indicates that 83.3% families in package 1 incurred an average monthly expenditure between Rs. 8001 to Rs. 10,000 followed by 14.9% PAFs with a monthly expenditure between Rs. 5001 to Rs. 8000. Lower expenditure is made by very few families about 1.7% with expenses less than Rs. 5000. All PAFs in package 2, incurred an average monthly expenditure between Rs. 8001 to Rs. 10,000; while almost all families in package-3, spent between Rs.8001 to Rs.10,000. Only a few families' (0.25%) monthly expenditure varies between Rs.3001 to Rs.5000. As reported, most of the families spend on food, education and health. Details of Expenditure Pattern are presented in

Table 5-10.

Table 5-10 : Expenditure Pattern per month

		Package-1	Package-2	Package-3
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Sl. No	Expenditure (Rs)	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	<3000	1	0.60	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	3001-5000	2	1.10	0	0.00	1	0.25
3	5001-8000	26	14.90	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	8001 - Above	145	83.30	202	100.00	396	99.75
	Total	174	100.00	202	100.00	397	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey-April 2021

5.3.6 Indebtedness:

In response to the query of their indebtedness status, 91 (52%) of the affected families of package-1, confirmed to have taken loan to meet household necessities or other exigencies. Similarly, 166 families, or 82% of all households of package-2, have taken loan. On the other hand, 168 families, accounting for 42% of all, have confirmed to be in debt in package-3. All the families expressed that they have taken loan to meet household necessities or other emergency needs. **Table 5-11.**

Table 5-11 : Status of Indebtedness

		Package-1		Package-2		Package-3	
Sl. No	Indebtedness	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Yes	91	52.00	166	82.18	168	42.32
2	No	83	48.00	36	17.82	229	57.68
Total		174	100.00	202	100.00	397	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey-April 2021

5.3.7. Health Status of PAFs:

For package-1, only 72 affected families complained of some kind of illness they have been suffering from although no major ailment has been reported by them during the survey. Similarly, 116 families in package-2, and 229 families in package-3, mentioned of some kind of illness they have been suffering from without mentioning any specific disease.

	Package-1		Package-2		Package-3	
Health issues	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Yes	72	42.00	116	57.43	299	75.31
No	102	58.00	86	42.57	98	24.69
Total	174	100.00	202	100.00	397	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey-April 2021

5.4 GENDER ANALYSIS:

5.4.1 Age composition:

A total of 123 WHH including single women are getting affected. Out of which 60% of women of the total HHs are in the productive age group of 16 to 51 years. Female child population below 5 years is 6% and girl children (5-15 years) accounts for 12%. Only 3 women are found as the head of the family, among whom only one woman is educated up to class V, and the rest of them are illiterates. In respect of families whose structures will be affected, the 35% women are in the age group of 16-

30. The proportion of women in the age group of 31-51 years are slightly higher in structure affected families as compared to land affected families. Details of age wise distribution pattern of women population are shown for package 1. The rest of the packages have also the same pattern. The age composition of women of the affected households by land and structure are given in **Table 5-12**.

Table 5-12: Age Composition of Women % for 3 packages :

Sl. No	Age Group (in Years)	Percentage of impacted HHs	
		Land	Structure
1	0-4	4	4
2	5 to 15	16	16
3	16-30	32	31
4	31-51	33	36
5	Above 51	14	13
Total		100	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey, April 2021

5.4.2 Literacy

In the proposed project area, the proportion of literate women varies from 55% to 58% in the packages. The illiterates are as high as 38% and only 3% are informally literates. While primary level of education has been attained by 15% women, nearly 18% have passed middle and high school education. Higher level of study at intermediate and graduation level was achieved by about 12% and 8% women respectively. Very few have climbed further in professional studies. The consolidated percentage of entire sample women population is indicated in **Table 5-13**.

Table 5-13 : Literacy level of Women

Illiterate	Informally Literate	Primary	Middle	High	Plus 2	Graduate	Post Grad.	Doctorate	Professional	Others
38.3	3.0	15.3	7.7	10.9	11.9	7.7	1.4	0.1	1.6	2.2

Source: Socio Economic Survey, April 2021

5.4.3. Migration Trend

The data on migration trend reveals that, the migration is very minimal among the tribal families whose land are affected. Most of the families are eking their living from the village resources and are not willing to move out. Only 2 families of total 43 affected households in package-1, have been migrating to Vizag for construction work. One of the two families migrates seasonally. In package-2, only one out of the total 114 families, migrates outside. In package-3, only five out of the total 371 families, have been migrating. Two out of these five families migrate once in a year, another two migrate seasonally while the remaining one family migrates occasionally. There is no migration among the families whose structures are impacted. **Table 5-14**

Table 5-14: Trend in Migration

Frequency	No. of HHs		
	PK-1	PK-2	PK-3
Once in a year (off season)	1	1	2
Twice in a year	1	0	2

Occasional	0	0	1
Total	2	1	5

Source: Socio Economic Survey, April 2021

5.5 HIV/AIDS:

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

6. COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS AND FINDINGS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Consultation and information disclosures are continuous activities to be carried out throughout project design, preparation, and implementation. Additionally, a prerequisite factor in preparing TDP is to conduct series of “free, prior, and informed consultations” so that indigenous peoples’ broad consent to support the project design, planning and implementation is obtained. This is more critical where acquisition of tribal land, particularly in Scheduled V Area, is involved which is beyond the scope of regular land acquisition procedure as specified in the RFTCLARR Act. World Bank OP 4.10 also stipulates consultation with indigenous people in a manner free of coercion, prior to the project implementation and informing the tribal people of the project impacts in advance. Besides, provision for Schedule V Area under jurisdiction of “The Provision of Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act 1996 will be followed.

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

6.2 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 community leaders, peoples’ representatives.

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

6.3 CONSULTATION PROCESS

The process of stakeholder consultation included:

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

6.4 STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATION

Public consultations meetings were conducted in Mandal head quarters at 2 locations as part of the preparation of TDP. 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 6-1** and the photographs is given in Annexure IV.

6.4.1. Methods of Public consultation

Consultations were conducted with two groups: (a) with affected population, (b) with Grama Sabhas (village consultations), mandatory as per PESA Act. Consultations brought forth meaningful contributions from the people in the form of suggestions to minimize adverse impacts, like provision of bypass, address road safety issues, and other related concerns. Views, opinions and suggestions expressed by the participants during these consultations were recorded and integrated into the project design wherever feasible.

The consultation methods followed to elicit required information on the tribal peoples' views & opinions are given below in Error! Reference source not found. The consultations were held in local language, Telugu.

Table 6-1: Methods of Public Consultations

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

Executing Agency, Implementing Agency	Individual interview, discussion, joint field visit
Line Departments/ Agencies	Individual meeting/ interview, discussion with departmental staff

The consultations were inclusive and meaningful with representatives of indigenous peoples' communities and the PAFs, participating in the meeting and voicing their concerns, without hesitations and coercion. It is also expected that the affected IP families will be able to understand the project impact affecting their life and livelihood, cultural heritage and special concerns, if any, and likely benefits due to project interventions from the consultation meetings.

6.5 Public Consultations

Consultations were carried out with affected community living by the project road to get their views and suggestions regarding the proposed project. Local people were interested and showed their support for proposed project and also expressed their concerns regarding their loss of assets and adequate payment of compensation for assets attached to land and timely completion of the project. The programmes and participants of the consultation meetings are given in below **Table 6-2**.

Table 6-2: Details of Public Consultations held at six Mandals

Mandal	Participants				Venue of the Meeting	Date of the Meeting
	Total	Male	Female	STs		
Golugonda	75	60	15	26	Kalyana mandapam, Sri Ramulavari temple premises	28.01.2021
Koyyuru	25	20	05	06	Thahasildar Office	28.01.2021
G. Madugula	66	47	19	45	Thahasildar Office.	27.01.2021
G Kotha Veedhi	31	26	05	04	Thahasildar Office.	08.01.2021
Chintapalli	119	93	26	115	MDO Meeting Hall	08.01.2021
Padeuru	15	14	01	15	RDO office. Paderu	29.12.2020

The proceedings of the meetings have been summarised in the following matrix along with the photo graphs of the meetings.

Mandal	Venue of the Meeting	Date of Meeting
Paderu	RDO office.	29.12.2020
Minutes of meeting: Public consultation meeting was conducted in connection with proposed road project along NH - 516 E at Paderu Mandal of Paderu division held at RDO office / Thasildar office on 29 th December, 2020 around 3.00.pm. Opening remarks of the meeting were given by Thahasildhar of Paderu Mandal 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, Shri. Bharat, Site Engineer explained to the PAFs on the technical aspects like stone pegging, identification of PAF and survey of boundaries related to this project. His talk was followed by by Shri. VSN Murthy, Consultant NH - 516E who explained on various aspects like compensation for the land, houses and other structures that are likley 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, Shri. Dr. K. Mohana Rao, Social Impact Assessment Expert, elaborated on the need and impact on the PAFs that would be affected by the 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 ensure better transportation of the agriculture products / produce to local market for sale. This in turn would have a ripple effect like decrease in number of road accidents, development of tourism belt in and around Araku and Limbasingi areas. The improved roads would naturally cause better educational facilities for the children in that region.

Consultant,
explaining
about the
benefits of
the NH -
516 E to the
PAFs



Public
Consultation
meeting at
Paderu Mandal
(RDO Office)

Key issues Identified:

- Apprehension for loss of land and difficulty to buy the land in current scenario. (Bonji Babu).
- 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 widening project, some of the irrigation channels/ feeder channels were not protected, and as a result farmers are not getting irrigation facility.
- Sufficient measures need to be put in place to avoid such inconvenience for agricultural activities.
- Culverts need to be protected and the repair works to be taken up simultaneously if any culverts are damaged.

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

Minutes of Meeting: Public consultation meeting was conducted on proposed road project along NH - 516 E at Chintapalli Mandal MDO office on 08th January, 2021 at 11.00 am. Opening remarks were given by Tahasildhar of Chintapalli Mandal explaining in detail about the Land Acquisition procedures and administration rules related to National Highway project to the public who are likely to be affected due to the NH - 516 E proposed road implementation.

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

The Social Impact Assessment Expert highlighted on the benefits to be accrued by the project implementation along NH – 516 E, and 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 with other states, improved inter district transportation, better road connectivity with the village to main road will facilitate quicker transportation of the agricultural products / produces to local market for sale. This in turn would have ripple effect like decrease in number of road accidents, development of tourism belt in Araku and Limbasingi areas. Besides improved roads would ensure better educational facilities for the children of the region.



Tahasildar of Chintapalli Mandal, speaking at the public consultations meeting.

PAFs participating in the Public Consultation Meeting held at Chintapalli Mandal of paderu division. Women joined the meeting in good number



Consultant, explaining about the benefits for the project affected persons under RTFCR&RL Act 2014 along the NH - 516 E

Key Issues Identified:

- For non tribal residents (settlers), how the compensation will be paid for residential land.
- Compensation needs to be provided for the loss of crop, coffee trees and pepper plants, by considering the time involved from planting till harvest.
- Diversion needs to be built in the Lambasing to Tasagu road stretch.
- How land compensation will be calculated as there is no registrations in the tribal areas. Prospective PAFs losing land sought clarification on it
- Road width needs to be reduced at the residential areas.
- More women participated in the meetings who pleaded for avoiding loss of residential structures and reduce road width along residential areas.
- Revising the alignment in Lamasingi village is a major request from the villagers.

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

Minutes of meeting:

Public consultation meeting was conducted on proposed road project along NH -516 E at G.K. Veedi Mandal of Paderu division Tahasildar office on 08th January, 2021 at 3.00 pm. Opening remarks of the meeting were given by Tahasildhar of G.K. Veedi Mandal 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 on technical aspects like stone plantation, identification and survey of boundaries related to this project. His speech was followed by explanation presented by Consultant NH - 516E on various aspects like compensation to be paid for loss of the land, houses and other structures that would 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 of the project and impact that would fall upon the lives of the people in that area. Increased good transportation network to other states, increased inter- district transportation, better roads connectivity from village to main road will result in quicker transportation of the agriculture products / produces to the local market for sale. This in turn, would have ripple effect like decrease in number of road accidents, development of tourism belt in Araku and Limbasingi areas, apart from improved educational facilities for the children of the region.

Photographs:

Consultant, note down the issues of the NH 516 E Project to the PAFs. The Revenue inspector of the Mandal also explained the solution to the issues

PAFs at the Public Consultation Meeting held at G.K Veedi Mandal



Key Issues raised

- Sufficient measures need to be put in place to avoid inconvenience for agricultural activities.
- Culverts need to be protected and the repairs works to be taken up simultaneously if needed.
- No compensation has been paid so far to the farmers for the land acquired last year.
- How land compensation will be calculated as there is no registrations in the tribal areas. PAFs who are likely to be affected sought clarification on it
- Road width needs to be reduced at the residential areas
- Solution needs to be developed for the those losing land on both sides of the road with small piece of leftover land.

Mandal	Venue of the Meeting	Date of the Meeting
G. Madugula	Thahasildar Office.	27.01.2021
Minutes of Meeting: <p>Public consultation meeting was conducted on proposed road project along NH - 516 E at G. Madugula Mandal of Paderu division at Thahasildar office on 27th January, 2021 at 11.00 am. Opening remarks of the meeting were given by Thahasildhar of G. Madugula Mandal explaining in detail about the Land Acquisition procedures and administration rules related to National Highway project to the people who are going to be affected due to the NH - 516 E proposed road project.</p> <p>Taking forward the discussions, Shri. Bharat, Site Engineer explained to the PAFs on technical aspects like stone plantation, identification and survey of land boundaries related to this project. This was followed by Social expert - Consultant for NH – 516 E project who explained on various social aspects like compensation to be paid to the land, houses and other structures that are likely 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, Shri. Dr. K. Mohana Rao, Social Impact Assessment Expert explained in detail to the PAFs the need of the project and impact of project on the lives of the people in that area. Such as, increased good transportation network to other states, improved inter district transportation, better roads from village connecting to main road creating quicker transportation of the agriculture products / produces to local market yard for sale. The road project will lead to decrease in number of road accidents, development of tourism belt in Araku and Limbasingi areas, and better educational facilities for the children in that region.</p>		



Shri Bharat, Site Engineer, R & B Department, GoAP Speaking at the public consultation meeting.

Thasildhar of G, Madugula Mandal briefing about LA Procedures to the PAF s



Key Issues Identified:

- No compensation has been paid to the farmers so far due to land acquired last year for road improvement project.
- They are worried about land compensation procedure and method of calculation as there is no registrations in the tribal areas. Prospective PAFs sought clarification on it.
- How to update their land ownership documents if not updated before.

Mandal	Venue of the Meeting	Date of the Meeting
Koyyuru	Thasildar Office	28.01.2021

Mintes of Meeting:

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 at 11.00 am. The discussion started with opening remarks given by Thahasildhar of Koyyuru Mandal explaining in detail about the Land Acquisition procedures and administration rules related to National Hiway project to the public who are likley to be affected due to the NH - 516 E proposed road improvement project.

Shri. Bharat, Site Engineer, continued by explaining to the PAFs technical aspects like stone plantation, identification and survey of boundaries of land related to this project followed by clarifications by Shri. VSN Murthy, Consultant for NH - 516E on various aspects like compensation to be paid to the land, houses and other structures that are going 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, Shri. Dr. K. Mohana Rao, Social Impact Assessment Expert, explained in detail to the PAFs the need and impact of the proposed project that would affect the lives of the people in that area. Improved transportation network to other states, and inter-district connectivity, better roads from village to reach main road are some of the benefits that will facilitate quicker transportation of the agriculture products / produces to local markets for sale. Road improvement will also have other benefits, like decrease in number of road accidents, development of tourism belt in Araku and Limbasingi areas, apart from better educational facilities for the children of the region.

Photographs:



Sri Bharat, Site Engineer speaking on Technical aspects pertaining to NH 56E at Koyyuru Mandal



Sri.Thirupataiah, Thasildhar, Koyyuru Mandal briefing to the PAFs about LA Procedures

Key Issues Identified:

- Mr. Bhimaraju (Ramaraju palem): requested the thasildhar, Koyyuru to take note of his concerns of losing his land and livelihood. Since his family is solely dependent on the land produce for their living, he requested the government to fix applicable market rates as compensation for this land parcel that will be lost.
- Mr. Pampa govind (Thotaluru): expressed his concern of losing his agricultural land including Geedimamidi thota (cashewnut orchard) and trees that will be lost. In response, the thahasildar, explained in detail about the land acquisition and compensation procedures as per land acquisition act, 2013.
- Mrs. D. Subhdramma (Katragadda Puram): Expressed her reservations on losing land and livelihood because of this project and sought for compensation procedural details.
- Mr. G. Bhimaraju (Ramaraju palem): Expressed his concern of losing his agricultural land including Geedimamidi thota (cashewnut orchard) and trees to which Thahasildar explained in details about the land Acquisition procedures and Compensation procedures as per Land Acquisition Act, 2013.
- Mr. Battina Nagendrakumar (Ramaraju Palem): Asked the Thahasildar if the compensaton is paid only to the Patta lands or for non – Patta lands as well.
- Mr. Jampa Simhachalam (Katragadda): Requested the authorities to provide employment to one person in his family since his family is losing land and livelihood both.

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

Minutes of Meeting:

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 at 1.00 pm. Opening remarks of the meeting were given by Tahasildhar of Golgonda Mandal explaining in details about the Land Acquisition procedures and administration rules related to National Hiway project to the public who are likely to be affected under the NH - 516 E proposed road project.

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

Highlighting the benefits to be accrued due to the implementation of the proposed road project along NH – 516 E, Shri. Dr. K. Mohana Rao, Social Impact Assessment Expert explained in detail to the PAFs the need of the project and impact that would affect the lives of the people in that area. Improved good transportation network to other states, and at inter district level, better road connectivity from village to main road will lead to easier and quicker transportation of the agriculture products / produces to local markets for sale. This in turn would have ripple effect like decrease in number of road accidents, development of tourism belt in Araku and Limbasingi areas. Besides, improved roads would facilitate better educational facilities for the children of that region.



Site Engineer speaking on Technical aspects pertaining to NH 56E at Koyyuru Mandal

PAFs at the Public Consultation Meeting held at KD Peta village of Golfonda Mandal



Key Issues raised:

- Mr. Rajagopal (K.D. Peta): Since the proposed, NH 516 E road is passing right through the middle of his land, requested the authorities to provide employment to one person in his family since his family will lose both land and livelihood.
- Mr. P.V. Ramana (K.D.Peta): Requested to explain in detail the Land Acquisition procedures and the process of compensation payment. The Thasildhar explained land Acquisition process and Compensation procedures as per Land Acquisition Act, 2013.
- Mr. Kannuru Rajababu (K.D.Peta): Since the proposed NH 516 E road is passing right through the his land, which is currently of no use, he requested the authorities to provide employment to one person in his family as his family will lose both land and livelihood.
- Mr. Kolagal Ramarao (Siripuram): He expressed his reservations that private party has approached him for sale of his land for Rs. 70 lakhs per 1 acre. He enquired to the district authorities whether same compensation amount would be paid to him if the Government acquires his land. The Thahasildhar explained land Acquisition process and Compensation procedures as per land acquisition Act 2013.
- Mr. S. Vasudeva Rao (K.D. Peta): Raised query if any unemployment allowance will be paid to the PAFs. How much rate is fixed by Govt. as compensation per acre of the land acquired? In how many instalments would be compensation be remitted to the actual land losers. To this a senior person in K.D. Peta explained land Acquisition process and Compensation procedures as per Land Acquisition Act, 2013.
- Mr. Sivakesu (K.D. Peta): Explained that his land is involved in legal issue and is in court pending decision. If his land is to be acquired for the project, would he be eligible for the compensation as per Government norms.

6.5 CONSULTATION WITH WOMEN

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

During consultation with women group, issues related to safety of their children, rebuilding 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, women and girls have to cross the road to

fetch water from the resources further away on the other side of the road. Safety of these women and children is also a concern considering the fact that vehicular movement would increase due to better road condition. Cattle also cross the road and their safe crossing is another concern as well. They suggested avoiding demolition of the structure because they have settled there from a long time. They proposed bypasses to avoid impact on the major settlements.

It was also recorded during consultation that no one complained about any gender-based violence in the area.

In general, women welcome the road project as it will help the villagers to easily avail the medical facility in nearest centres, like Golugonda, Narsipatnam and Anakapally towns. The details of Focus Group Discussions / consultations are given in **Table 6-3**.

Table 6-3: Details of consultation with women

Date	09.04.2021
Location	Gram Panchayat office D. Puram
Issues discussed	Views and Suggestions
Compensation	Women have expressed that compensation in any form cannot substitute their land as it is very fertile. Since last four generations the land has provided them livelihood, employment, income, food and fodder security. Besides they have control over land use and free access to land. Now all these are lost, and it is difficult to cope up with the loss of land. They asked whether compensation will fetch the same type of land. The women's concerns more family oriented rather than in commercial / economic terms.
Related to revenue record	Few women heads of the households expressed that though the land titles and pass book are in her name, the records are still in the names of their husbands. 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 in this important situation as most of them are illiterate.
Remarks	The women have expressed that they are not aware of quantum of land would be acquired under land acquisition policy. The field level revenue officials should conduct a meeting to clarify their doubts. Ownership details of the affected land should 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	Women pointed out their queries, such as how they will get compensation for the land loss and how their 10 to 15 years old trees like cashew, coconut, mango betel nut will be valued? How the compensation payment process will be arranged? Women headed household have voiced their concern on special consideration for those whose total land will be affected due to the project. They requested to consider for their educated children, who may be given Government/ private jobs as regular source of livelihood as part of compensation. Women respondents informed that compensation should preferably paid to the women. They apprehend if compensation is paid to the men the amount may be misused.

	Women wanted to know of land to be covered under the project.
Avoidance through bye pass / bridges	<p>One of women respondent informed that since NH road is passing by their villages there are better possibility of setting up commercial complex and business centres. These centres will help in providing alternate livelihood and additional source of income. So, she suggested to avoid construction of bypass and bridges by the village side, which will cross the commercial centres. The site for bye pass / bridges should be placed far away from the settlement.</p> <p>The affected households losing residences, 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 included under the project. The women have expressed that government should allocate a place within the village and compensate for the cost of construction of the houses for those losing residences.</p>
Employment	Local women are involved in agriculture and household work and a few women work in MGNREGA schemes. They demanded for employment during construction.
SHG	Gramikhy sangam (village organisation) are working in village but VOs are not given chance in construction activities. These VOs can be involved in road construction activity.
Remarks	<p>Priority will be given to employ local labour and also women labour during construction as assured by the project management.</p> <p>Contractor can be instructed to provide/ delegate small working activities like water supply, women labour mobilization activities to the SHGs.</p>

6.6 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 owners expressed their support for the project. Nevertheless, they also expressed their concern regarding payment of compensation and timely completion of the project. The summary of the consultation is given in **Table 6-4**.

Table 6-4 Details of consultation with land owner

1	Date	07.04.2021
	Location	Near Sarpanch's house, Chidikeeda
	Issues discussed	Views and Suggestions
A	Compensation	<p>The land value has increased 10 times over the last 5 years. The land of the area is very fertile and irrigated. Most of the lands are accessible from the main road. Farmers have expressed that compensation rate should be based on market rates and not the Government registration rates. Recently outsiders wanted to purchase land on the road side, with a rate of Rs.70 lakhs per acre. Since this is their only source of income and livelihood, the farmers did not sell. But now government wants to take away their lands, the only source of livelihood for development purpose. The farmers expressed their concern of being at the losing situation.</p>
B	Concerns related to revenue record	<p>The family land is divided among sons who are entitled for compensation, but the list shows father's name only. They suggested that the list should be revised as per the revised documents. Otherwise, there will be lot of confusion and complaints during compensation payment.</p> <p>Few respondents approached the Sarpanch with appeal that their father distributed the lands among the sons and all of them are cultivating and</p>

		<p>enjoying the benefits from the land. However, the ownership right lies with the father. They requested that the compensation should be paid individually to all the sons as distributed by the father.</p> <p>It was also noticed that few farmers' names are not included in the list of the beneficiaries of the land acquisition, though there is indication of laying stones in respective land by government as indicator of land acquisition boundaries. Before finalisation of the list of names under land acquisition, a thorough verification of records compared 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	<p>The farmers have expressed that they are not aware of quantum of land loss by land acquisition. The field level revenue officials should conduct a meeting to clear their doubts.</p> <p>Farmers wanted competent authority to cross check each piece of land parcel and provide compensation to the land owner</p> <p>Tenant farmers have been cultivating more than ten years for some land owners. It is not clear whether they will get compensation or not.</p>
b	Compensation	<p>Compensation should be calculated based on market price. The rates should be defined as per the land value and location, like – irrigated or rain fed lands, distance from the main road etc.</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>
	Avoidance of bye pass & Bridges	<p>One of women respondents informed that NH road is passing by their villages and there are better opportunities to establish commercial complex and business centres by road side. These centres will create job opportunity, alternate livelihood and substantial source of income. She suggested to drop construction of bye pass and bridges along those prospective settlements. The sites for bye pass/ bridges should be planned away from the village.</p>
	Remarks	Compensation will be given based on RFCTLARR, Act 2013 and State Rules 2016.
3	Date	10.04.2021
	Location	Koyyuru
	Issues discussed	Views and Suggestions
A	Compensation	<p>Compensation should be calculated based on existing market rate.</p> <p>Land owner explained their concern regarding compensation rates fixed by the government and market rate, with huge difference, market rate being much higher than the government rate.</p> <p>Families losing houses, suggested that compensation should include plot value and the cost of house construction as per the latest market rate.</p> <p>The house owners whose houses will be acquired showed concern regarding resettlement arrangements. The shelter for family members is a big issue,</p>

		and they have to get a suitable place and to reconstruct the residential house that will take few months before they are ousted from their present locations. They suggested temporary arrangement for residing before shifting to new houses for safety and security of the women and children. .
B	Related to revenue record	Landholders showed their concern regarding the ownership status as reflected in revenue records. The record shows the land in the name of the father, though the land is divided among all the sons. The names of owners in the land records are not updated.
C	Migration	Considering the migration of small farmer to other district during off season for additional livelihood, the people demanded that local labourers should be provided with employment opportunities during construction.
D	Property Inheritance	Farmers expressed that even in their economically hard times they did not sell the lands, as that is main source of livelihood and ancestral property which has to be passed on to next generation. Now due to the project they will not be able to pass on any land to their children as heritage, and they will become landless.
	Remarks	Compensation will be given based on RFCTLARR, Act 2013 and Rajasthan rules 2016. 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. Local labour will be given priority for work in construction. Land owners need to be educated to transfer the land on their name either after purchasing or after getting from their parents, it can done by organising one or two awareness programmes.

Table 6-5 : Summary of Community Consultation

Concerns and Issues	Mitigation measures proposed / Reason for not being able to address the concern
The farmers's apprehension regarding amount of land they are going to lose under land acquisition.	The 3D and 3G gazette should be published in village secretariat and village volunteers that would clear the concern of the PAFs.
Farmers expressed even during hard economical distress they did not sell the land because it is their main source of livelihood and ancestral property which has to be passed on to the next generation	The eligible ST families who would become landless may be given land in the future if feasible.
Those farmers practising horticulture will lose crop like cashewnut, coconut, mango, betel nut and told that the trees are 10 to 15 years old.	Realtime market value should be provided for the perennial fruit bearing trees.
Compensation should be calculated based on market rate. The rates should be defined by considering land type, location, whether irrigated or rain fed lands, distance from the main road.	The Competent Authority of Land Acquisition (CALA) generally use these factors to calculate land valuation.

Concerns and Issues	Mitigation measures proposed / Reason for not being able to address the concern
The family land is divided among sons and entitlements should be for all the children, but the entitlement list shows fathers' name only.	There will be scope and time for non title holders to transfer the ancestral land in their names.
Women respondents informed that compensation should preferably paid in the name of women. They are apprehensive of misuse of compensation money if paid to the men.	Compensation will be paid only to the titleholders and Govt may rethink on this issue of including names of women of the families as joint receiver
Few women headed members expressed that though the land titles and pass book are in their names, the land records still are in the names of the husbands.	Time shall be given to the transfer the land on their name for especially women.
For the titleholder of lands under litigation which is to be acquired for the project, will they be eligible for the compensation as per Government norms.	Until the case is not resolved the compensation will be withheld. It will be paid as per the verdict of the court.
Participation of local leaders or public representative in compensation	The compensation will be determined as per the new LA Act and the Joint Collector will be the competent authority
Payment of compensation amount before start of the construction work	All compensation will be paid before civil work commences
Provision of employment for local people during the construction work of the road	Provision will be made in the contract document to engage local labourers
Many trees will be lost	Compensatory afforestation has been proposed
Timeline of the civil work starting and ending	All details will be shared before implementation
Risk of accident for the children, elderly and animals while crossing the road, since road widening will increase vehicular speed.	Sign boards for warning the vehicles in built up sections, school zones and pedestrian crossing places will be provided. Road safety awareness programmes will be undertaken.

6.7 VILLAGE PANCHAYAT

Panchayat welcomed the project and expected that the construction of the road will be completed as per plan. During the SIA and RAP preparation, consultations were conducted. Photographs of consultation and group discussion with various stakeholders are appended in Annexure IV.

6.7.1 Grama Sabha Resolution Details:

The lists of Grama Sabha meetings held and resolutions obtained are given in

Table 6-6. The resolution details of the Grama Sabha meeting and a translation of the resolutions undertaken and procedure followed is given in Annexure VII.

Table 6-6 : Grama Sabha Resolution notification

S.No	Mandal	Name of the Village	Resolution Received	Date
1	Koyyuru	Chaparathi Palem	yes	29.10.2020
2	Koyyuru	Chinthalapudi	yes	29.10.2020
3	Koyyuru	Katragedda	yes	29.10.2020
4	Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	yes	29.10.2020
5	Koyyuru	Pothavaram	yes	29.10.2020
6	Koyyuru	Ramaraju Palem	yes	29.10.2020
7	Koyyuru	Valasampeta	yes	29.10.2020
8	Koyyuru	Ravanapalli	yes	31.10.2020
9	G K Veedhi	Rampula	yes	20.10.2020

6.6.3 Disclosure of Information:

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

- Office of Mandal Revenue Officer and in its web site.
- Office of EE, R&B Dept. (NH- Division) and in its web site.
- Office of Village Secretariats (Grama Sachivalayam)
- Mandal libraries
- Office of Project office (PO), Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)

Local CBOs/ tribal community representatives will be involved in TDP implementation and in resolving all issues related to the TDP through consultation. The will be facilitated by the implementing NGO. The PIU will ensure adequate flow of funds for consultation and facilitation of planned activities within TDP.

7. TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (TDP)

7.1 INTRODUCTION:

The present chapter discusses the existing institutional arrangements in the state for welfare of tribal communities and addressing the issues related to resettlement and rehabilitation of the scheduled tribe communities. It also presents the proposed mechanisms for the implementation of the TDP. The Government of AP and Government of India have been implementing several socio economic schemes for accelerating the development of the tribal people with major focus on education, health, skill development and creation of social infrastructure through a participatory approach. The sections below summarises existing tribal development programs and institutions, their mandates and also outlines the specific interventions to be undertaken under the project. The objective is to link the project intervention plan for the project affected tribal families and individuals with the ongoing government programs which are already taken the confidence of the tribal communities.

7.2 TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS IN ANDHRA PRADESH:

Integrated Tribal Development Plan: The Programme on Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) is being implemented since the Fifth Five Year Plan with specific objectives of reducing poverty, improving educational status and eliminating exploitation of the tribal families. Integrated Tribal Development Plan (ITDP) Vision is to assist villages in a holistic and sustainable way by increasing their economic and social opportunities through the facilitation of appropriate activities and building up people's awareness on a variety of changing issues. Assist village leaders and project personnel in areas of empowerment, capacity building and participatory approaches.

Village Tribal Development Association (VTDA) is the general body of all tribal men and women in a habitation. The Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat is the President of the Executive Committee, and the other office bearers are elected by the general body. It functions as an umbrella organization at village level encompassing the specific needs of the tribal communities and the groups that are involved, like the women thrift and credit groups, school committees, grain bank management, health care management, forest management, horticulture development and water management.

Thrift and credit groups of women (SHGs) women have been motivated to form self help groups based on regular thrift and credit. The thrift habit has enabled the groups to meet emergency needs of members. Formation of SHGs has also led to several other positive follow ups - in the form of social action for common purpose, taking up community infrastructure works like school building, link roads, minor irrigation structures, etc.

Community Health Workers (CHWs) have been engaged in the tribal sub-plan areas of Andhra Pradesh to promote community- based health care delivery system at village level. The CHWs are local tribal woman selected by the community. They are provided initial training followed by periodical advance training on specific health issues, comprising MCH services, minor ailments and improvements in environment, sanitation, safe drinking water apart from identification of serious illness and referral to nearby medical institutions.

School Education Committees are established in every school to enable parents' participation in the management of schools. The Committee consists of members elected from among the parents of the enrolled children and school headmaster / senior teacher.

Vana Samrakshana Samithis (VSS) have been constituted under the scheme of Joint Forest Management which aims at regeneration in degraded forests through active participation of local tribals who depend on forests for their livelihood and hence know the value of forest protection.

7.3 EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

The importance of education as an agent of modernization as well as a means of employment has long been realized in India's national plans for tribal development. The ITDA, actively working in the study area is made responsible for the promotion of education in these areas. The ITDA receives funds from both the plan and non-plan sectors for the implementation of education schemes. The ITDA receives assistance from Tribal Welfare and Panchayat Raj Departments to run the educational institutions.

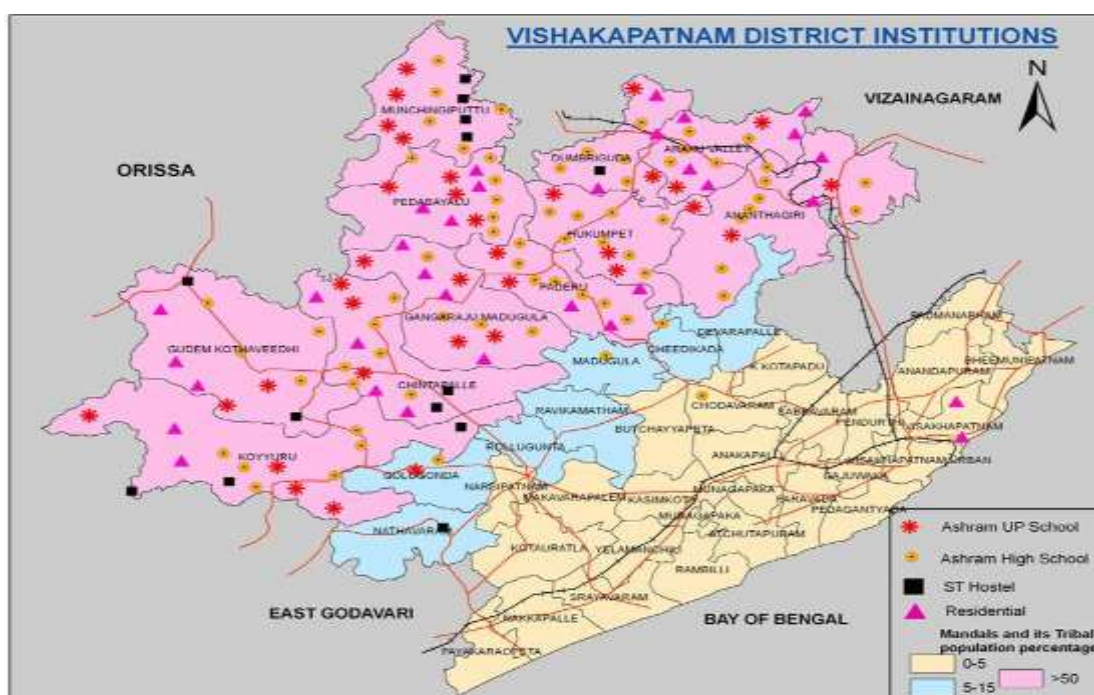
The concept of Ashram School is a special feature of tribal educational system. The Ashram schools provide both boarding and lodging facilities to the students. They are similar to residential schools designed to attract and motivate tribal children towards education.

A total of (118) Ashram schools and (32) Post Matric Hostels are there in Paderu Scheduled Area of Vishakapatnam District with a sanctioned strength of (39560) and (6100) respectively. In both the Ashram schools and Post Matric Hostels the sanctioned strength of girls is more than the boys. The category wise Tribal Welfare educational institutions with boys and girls attending are shown in **Table 7-1**

Table 7-1: Category wise – Tribal Welfare Educational Institutions

S. N o.	Name of the Mandal	Ashram Schools				Post Matric Hostels			
		Girls	Sanctioned strength	Boys	Sanctioned strength	Girls	Sanctioned strength	Boys	Sanctioned strength
1	Munchingi Puttu	5	1600	7	1760	1	200	1	200
2	PedaBayalu	3	1120	8	2080	-	-	-	-
3	Dumbriguda	4	1720	5	1440	1	100	1	100
4	Araku Valley	3	1280	4	1520	3	600	3	600
5	Ananthagiri	4	1760	8	2400	1	200	1	200
6	Hukumpeta	6	2080	7	1600	1	200	1	200
7	Paderu	5	2320	5	1760	4	800	5	1000
8	G. Madugula	4	1760	6	2080	1	200	1	200
9	Chintapalle	3	1280	7	1940	3	600	2	400
10	Gudem KothaVeedhi	4	1920	5	1440	-	-	1	100
11	Koyyuru	6	2320	9	2380	1	200	-	-
	Total	47	19160	71	20400	16	3100	16	3000

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



Upgradation of merit for ST (P) students: It is a central sector scheme with the basic aim to upgrade the merit of the students of ST communities through coaching to enable them to take advantage of the better education opportunities.

7.4 HEALTH CARE DEVELOPMENT:

The health problems of tribals of Andhra Pradesh are not much different from those observed among the tribes in general. Malaria and T.B are the major diseases along with childhood diarrhea (study of Sujata Rao³). The Medical and Health Institutions in the tribal areas are shown in **Table 7-2**.

Table 7-2: The Medical and Health Institutions in the Schedules Areas (ITDAs)

S.No.	Name of the ITDA	Tribal Mandals	PHCs	Sub Centres	Area Hospitals	CHCs	Anganwadi centres	CHWs
1	Seethampeta	13	27	156	2	3	231	1213
2	Parvathipuram	8	20	119	1	4	421	1510
3	Paderu	11	36	203	2	2	2268	3830
4	R.C.Varam	7	18	93	1	2	552	653
5	Chintoor	4	8	48	-	2	394	505
6	K.R.Puram	3	14	66	-	2	492	237
7	Srisailam	19	32	72	1	5	-	342
Total		65	155	757	7	20	4358	8290

Source: Source book for functionaries in tribal areas, TWD (GoAP), CIPS, UoH, 2018.

7.4.1. Initiatives by Tribal Welfare Department:

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

- Strengthening of PHCs/ CHCs: To strengthen the PHCs and CHCs in tribal areas, the Tribal Welfare department is providing medical equipment through APMSIDC (Andhra Pradesh Medical Services and Infrastructure Development Corporation).
- Medication & Special Diet to sickle cell anaemia/ severe anaemia/ anaemia: Special diet and medication is provided to tribal students.

Thus, a total health programme for the tribal villages is a pre-requisite to check and eradicate vector-borne and water-borne diseases.

7.4.2. Skill development training programmes:

The skill development training programmes should be undertaken for the ST PAPs, so that they can earn more and improve their standard of living. The selected NGO has to take responsibility of identifying the PAPs eligible for training, motivating and bringing them to the training centres.

The selection of the PAPs for training will be done based on several factors. The PAPs above the age of 18 years and below the age of 40 years will be considered as prospective candidates for skill trainings. The **Table 7-3** shows that the proposed trainings can be dovetailed with the existing training programme of ITDA, based on the PAPs' needs and their interest.

Table 7-3 Training programme available for PAPs

S.No	Qualification	Trade / Subject	Mandal	Place
1	10 th class/SSC	1. Plumber 2. Welder 3. Bike mechanic 4. Cutting and sewing 5. Fitter 6. Electrician 7. Leather goods maker	Ananthagiri	Govt Residential Industrial Training Institute, Araku YTC, Kummariputtu, Paderu
2	Intermediate	1. Mobile repair 2. Electrical items repair like TV, Refrigerator etc. 3. Car mechanic 4. Embroidery work 5. Lab technician	Ananthagiri	YTC, Kummariputtu, Paderu
3	Degree and above	1. Beautician or hair styler 2. Computer operator 3. Photography and videography 4. LED bulbs assembling	Ananthagiri	YTC, Kummariputtu, Paderu, YTC, Rampachodavaram

The selected NGO will undertake all the activities like identification and training need and interests of the PAPs prior to organising programme and make all arrangements with the help of PIU officials. The list of interested candidates will be finalised and the intended candidates will be informed and the same list will be placed before the concerned officials. The budget for training will be made by the PIU officials.

1.4.3. Implementation Plan:

The implementation of TDP requires certain activities to be undertaken which are presented in **Table 7-4**. During the progress of implementation, the officials or implementing agencies can revise the schedule based on field assessments. The scheduled period for completion of the activities is about 48 months.

Table 7-4 Implementation schedule for TDP

S.No	Activity	Agency	Schedule (in months)
1	Sensitization of PIU	Project Consultants	During Project preparation – 1 month
2	Identification of PAPs	Revenue Department, NGO	3 months from the date of notification under LA.
3	Consultations with the PAPs and Community	Revenue Department, PIU, NGO	Continuous process 40 months, simultaneous with other TDP activities and intermittently as required
4	Disbursement of Compensation	Revenue Department, PIU, NGO	12 months
5	Selection of Training institutes	PIU, NGO	3 months

S.No	Activity	Agency	Schedule (in months)
6	Training for skill development	Selected institutes	6 months NGO to facilitate motivating and transporting the candidates to the institutes
7	Evaluation of programme beneficiaries	External agency, PIU	Mid term and end term. PIU will coordinate with the External Agency and provide all necessary documents

1.4.4. Gender Action Plan:

- The PMU at MoRTH level - Gender consultant will be recruited to support implementation, monitoring and reporting, and strengthen systems for gender mainstreaming and gender analysis in building capacity of the concerned staff and contractors and gender focal points at PMU and other staff as well as to advise the implementing agency.
- Collect and analyze data disaggregated by sex where relevant and integrate gender sensitive indicators in the Project Performance Monitoring System.
- Ensure regular monitoring and reporting (at least semi-annually) to PMU.

Table 7-5 Gender Action Plan for TDP

Gender Objectives	Gender Activities/ Actions	Responsible Agencies
Social and gender inclusive community participation during the project Implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage participation of local people including women in Consultations during the project implementation. • Record women's participation in terms of numbers, percentage, and how their suggestions and concerns have been addressed. 	With advice from the Social Development Officer / PIU at Paderu / Vishakapatnam
Gender sensitization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • workshops for secondary stakeholders 	PIU
Unskilled jobs in road construction activities for Women and associated facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure women get benefit from employment in unskilled jobs. • Facilitate safe and conducive environment for women's employment in road works through creation of women's groups if necessary; motivate women in skill enhancement; provide on-site clean and separate toilets and rest rooms for the women workers with sufficient illumination; provide regular health check up, ensure safety at work 	Social Development Officer/PIU /NGO

Gender Objectives	Gender Activities/ Actions	Responsible Agencies
	place.	
Gender responsive social protection for the labor force during project implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness on labour Act of state of Andhra Pradesh among contractors and road workers. • Include compliance with Labour Act in the bidding documents, clauses of women-inclusive safety and facilities in the contract document, and ensure implementation of these as part of induction training. • Ensure that contractors enforce labour act and the protection of labor rights and interests of employees, including equal pay for work of equal value among men and women and other facilities for women as mentioned in the contract. • Keep accurate package wise records of number of men and women labor days and salary for skilled and unskilled labor, benefits and facilities for women workers engaged in road work. This data must be reflected in the GAP. • Monitoring the activities on a monthly basis. This information must be reflected in the GAP and also in PPMS. 	Social Development Officer /PIU Contractors, with oversight from Social Development Officer /NGO.
Increase women's involvement in and benefits from road safety awareness and enforcement of the awareness programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve communities and local people including women in road safety action plan. • Service provider should keep accurate records of men and women participating in construction and related works 	Social Development Officer / PIU / NGO
Mitigate HIV / AIDS and Human trafficking risks due to improved connectivity and promote safe migration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure contractors and labor force participate in training on HIV/AIDS and human trafficking awareness and prevention program (HTAP) • This activity should be included in the contracts and information on participation to be reported in monitoring reports with men and women wise participants' data. 	Social Development Officer/PIU /NGO

Gender Objectives	Gender Activities/ Actions	Responsible Agencies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractors should ensure availability of condoms and training on safe sex. 	

1.4.5. Budget for Tribal Development Plan (TDP):

Table 7-6 Tentative Budget for TDP

S. No	Sector	Interventions	Estimated cost in Lakhs (Rs)	Budget (in lakhs)	Remarks
Institutions and Human Capital Building					
1	Education	Improving the toilet facility in each school for girls	0.5 lakh per school	30.5	Each school 2 toilets. (One time investment)
		Providing napkin to girl students, by dovetailing the DMHO programme	0.1 lakh per school per annum (mobilization and other costs)	5	
2	Capacity Building	Panchayat Raj Institution (PRI) and Line department capacity Building	Link up with ITDA	0	NGO to initiate dialogue with ITDA and comply in coordination with PIU
Community Investment Fund					
3	Livelihoods Strategies/ Income generation	Vocational training	5.0 lakh	6	Rs. 3000 per training program for 150 member (6 months)
4	Project Management	State Project Management Unit	Link up with ITDA		NGO in coordination with PIU to initiate and comply
		District Project Management Unit	Link up with ITDA		Same as above
		Gender strategy and Action Plan	5 lakh	7	per year for 4 years
5	Evaluation by External Agency		20 lakh (lump sum)	20	
Total Budget				68.5	

NGO in R&R implementation

The issues have been identified by the field team during field study. The proposed budget is tentative. Based on the field assessment by the NGO will finalize the budget.

NGO for R&R implementation will ensure that the due benefits flow to the scheduled tribe PAPs in the most effective and transparent manner. The success of the NGO's inputs will largely depend on their liaison with the PAPs and other concerned government department and agencies involved in

TDP implementation. Other involved agencies should collaborate with the Project Management Unit, based on instructions from the MoRTH, in accordance with the policy framework. These arrangements have to be made during the first month of project implementation in order to set up the various committees and implementation mechanisms in action for smooth functioning of the project. The role of NGO will be of a facilitator. The NGO will work as an interface between the MoRTH and the ST community. They will train, orient the ST community on planning, formulation, preparation and execution of annual tribal development action plan.

7.5 GENDER INCLUSION

7.5.1. Introduction

Women of the project affected families are engaged in agricultural activities in three different ways depending on their family's socio-economic status. They work as paid agricultural laborers, cultivating their own land, and managers of specific activities of agricultural production, labor supervision and the participation in post-harvest operations. Many women work as labourers in MGNREGS works. Here women perform numerous labor-intensive jobs such as transplanting, weeding, picking cotton, harvesting cashewnuts, livestock rearing, and other associated activities. In Koyyuru Mandal both men and women are paid equal wages, while in Golugonda wages are not equal, women being paid lesser⁴ than the men.

7.5.2. Scope of Women's Participation in the Project

From the study it is found that 3% of the land titles are in the name of women, which is transferred in their names after their husbands' death, and the lands are registered in the name of women. The women land owners are aware of the land acquisition provision under the project.

Gender-sensitive questions, on project impacts and mitigation measures were discussed while conducting focus group discussions and noting case studies of female-headed households, and households with single women. Besides female investigators and female coordinator were engaged in the field study who were trained to collect gender-sensitive data from women. This activity created an enabling environment for the women to participate in the discussion and get acquainted with the Project intervention. Consultations were made with local women representatives like, women Sarpanchs, Self- Help Group (SHG) leaders, government field officials such as, lady Village Revenue Officers and Village Revenue Assistants.

The Project area in Golugonda Mandal is covered with sustainable irrigation sources and enriched with fertile soil. With project intervention the land value will further increase, the farmer who will be compensated cannot afford to purchase the land. Few women have expressed that they will be losing their horticulture crops like cashew nut and coconut which are 10 years old plants.

In Golugonda Mandal lands are very fertile, with two crops grown - paddy in kharif season, and vegetables, Bengal gram in rabi season. On the other hand, in Koyyuru Mandal lands are mostly rain fed, and the crops grown are cotton, tobacco, and cashewnut.

However, restricted mobility and limited exposure affect women's ability to adjust with new situations and environments. To substantiate the impact of land acquisition, queries were made during interaction with women of the households on asset loss, and result of it. Discussion with public representatives brought out facts that that women have poor access to land ownership, financial resources, health, and education.

⁴ Men labour charges 2. Women cha



Discussion with women – Chitapally

A case study: Mrs. Jayamma, a women heading her family in Koyyur village, informed that she owns one acre of land and whole land has been acquired for the road project. This land is only source of livelihood for the family and only paddy is grown. She will lose their food security as well as her livelihood. She has two sons, one working in a private company, and since he got a good job. he did not apply for any post in Grama Sacheevalayam (village secretariat) post. Last year due to Covid pandemic he lost the job. The family is in a very vulnerable situation. It is now very difficult to cope up with both Covis hazard and losing human capital. She has also expressed her apprehension that their role will change after land acquisition, from cultivators to agricultural wage labourers, Instead of present food security they receive from paddy production in their own land they will have to depend upon the market, and there will be no fodder available for the livestock. Present income from the land is about Rs. 55,500 per acre per year, which provides the family a regular source of income and food security.

7.6 PLAN OF ACTION

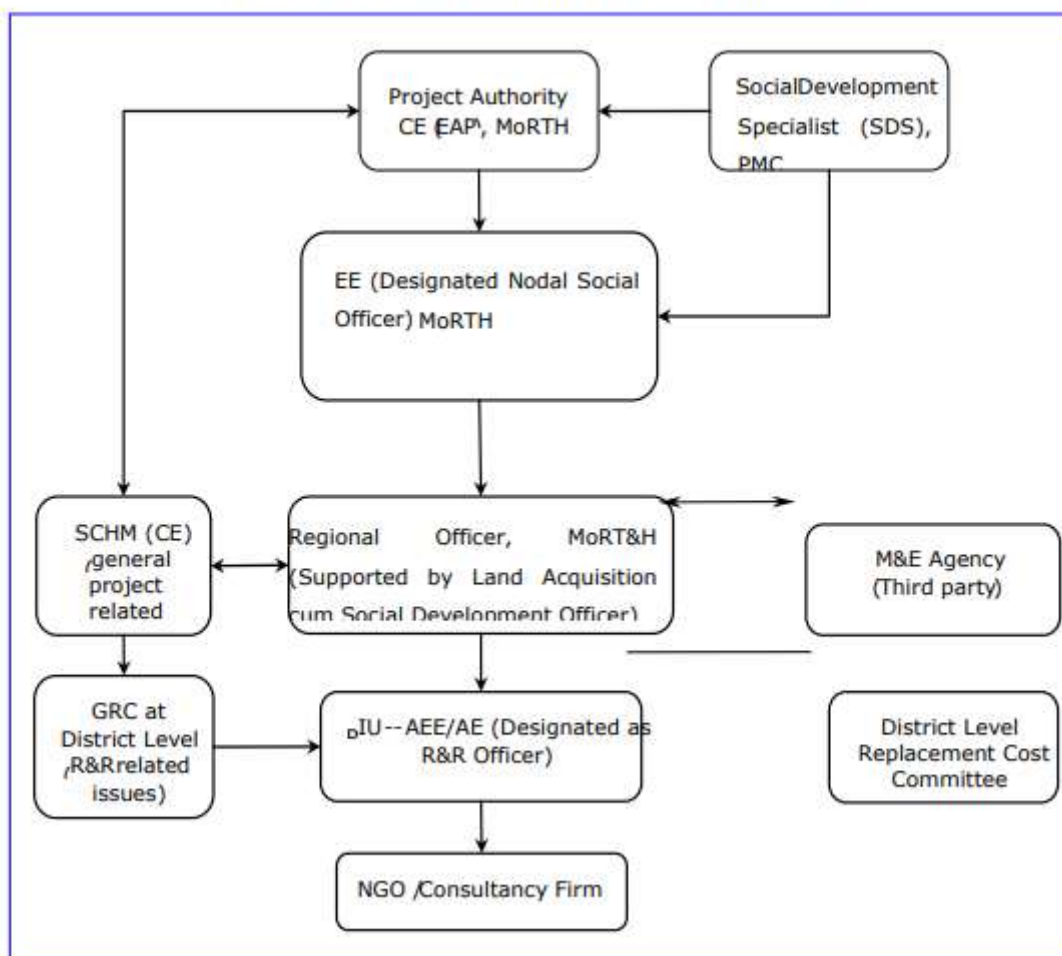
Based on the gaps identified for the women in relation to the land acquisition, gender-specific action plan will ensure that affected households will have a living standard that are equal or better than the ones they had before the project. It may be proposed that compensation for affected assets would be paid to women member of the family, with an apprehension of men misusing the compensation amount. However, LA act would prescribe to pay compensation to the person whose name is recorded as land owner. To counter that the project may introduce a system of payment in the joint name of man and his wife. A special consideration should be made for the women headed family who will be losing the entire land that she holds. A few women informed that there are opportunities to establish road side commercial centres and hotels, eateries in the leftover land after acquisition. They requested to explore this possibility of start up business in which project can assist in the form of training and investment.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION:

7.7 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 RPF and RAPs are detailed below. The Institutional Arrangements are required at three levels viz., MoRT&H (Central Govt.), State Level and Sub-Project Level and this is presented in the figure 8-1 below. It it to be noted that same institutional arrangement will be followed for implementation of TDP:

Figure 8-1: Institutional Arrangement for RAP Implementation



8.2. CENTRAL LEVEL

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

Institutional arrangement at Central Level will include augmenting the capacity of MoRTH with regard to resettlement and rehabilitation. A team comprising Executive Engineer designated as Social Officer along with a Social Development Specialist (SDS) from Project Management Consultant

(PMC) with required Technical and Secretarial Staff will assist CE (EAP). The designated Social Officer will be directly involved in the implementation of RAP. The Social Officer will ensure that all resettlement and rehabilitation issues are complied with as per the RPF. The roles and responsibilities of the Social Officer 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.

8.3. STATE LEVEL / REGIONAL OFFICE

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

- Facilitate preparation and implementation of land acquisition 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), MoRTH 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), MoRTH from time to time,
- Facilitate and cooperate in Third party Audit of RPF implementation.

8.4.SUB-PROJECT/PIU LEVEL

A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) comprising officials of Ministry of Road Transport & Highways will be constituted at Sub-project level headed by the Superintending Engineer (SE) / Executive Engineer (EE) designated as Project Director (PD). The PIU will be responsible for the project execution including RAP & TDP/ITDP implementation. There will be a designated or appointed Resettlement & Rehabilitation Officer (RRO) at respective PIUs who will be responsible for the implementation of RAP and TDP at site. No other roles and responsibilities will be assigned to RRO other than resettlement and rehabilitation and TDP activities. 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 including TDP implementation with assistance from implementation agency as per the time line agreed upon.
- Interact with RAP and TDP 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, Tribal PAFs and HIV related issues to implementation agency.
- Coordinate with district administration and other departments in matters related to implementation of R&R and TDP.
- 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 with both men and women of the families.
- Prepare monthly progress report related to physical and financial progress of implementation of RAP and TDP and submit to Head Office.
- Ensure disbursement 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 Redress Committee meetings for redressal of grievances of PAPs and other committees involving R&R and TDP matters,
- Liaison with government and other agencies for inclusion of PAPs in employment and income generation programme/scheme with particular emphasis on PAPs belonging to scheduled tribes.
- Carry out any other work related to resettlement and rehabilitation and tribal development plan that may be entrusted from time to time by the PCU for compliance of R&R and TDP.
- Provide all necessary information and data related to R&R and TDP 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 receive benefits as entitled in the project.

Besides, other institutional arrangements required for the implementation of RAP and TDP include engagement of implementing agency (IA) for the implementation of RAP and TDP, formation of District level committee to fix the replacement cost of affected properties as required, grievance redressal mechanism, suggestion and complaint handling mechanism, engagement of monitoring and evaluation agency, etc. Roles and responsibilities of each agency are discussed below.

8.5 TDP implementation support Agency

One major part of institutional arrangement is implementation agency/ NGO who will implement TDP and organise skill development training for the ST PAPs. The agency will work to ensure grievance redressal mechanism is equitably accessed by the scheduled tribe PAFs. Besides, an external monitoring agency/individual will be engaged to evaluate, supervise and monitor the TDP implementation. The terms of reference of the implementation agency and the external monitor will be annexed. The roles and responsibilities were identified for different stakeholders so that they can ensure a) participation of STs in project planning and preparation; and b) inclusion of their specific concerns within the RAP and its implementation process. **Table 7.5-1** presents the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders for addressing the issues of ST people.

Table 7.5-1: Roles and Responsibilities of stakeholders

Stakeholders	Anticipated Roles and Responsibilities
MoRTH- PIU officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist ST PAHs in relocation as preferred by them, if applicable • Ensure proper disbursement of compensation and other benefits • Taking special care in grievance redressal and conflict resolution
NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist ST PAHs in relocation, if applicable • Ensure the participation of STs in R&R and TDP activities • Assist in rehabilitation activities including skill training • Liaising between ST PAFs and PIU officials in training the selected ST candidates • Assist ST PAPs in grievance redressal
Local Community facilitators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying the needs of the STs • Giving inputs to the PIU officials on relocation of ST PAHs, if

Stakeholders	Anticipated Roles and Responsibilities
	applicable

9. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

9.1 INTRODUCTION

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

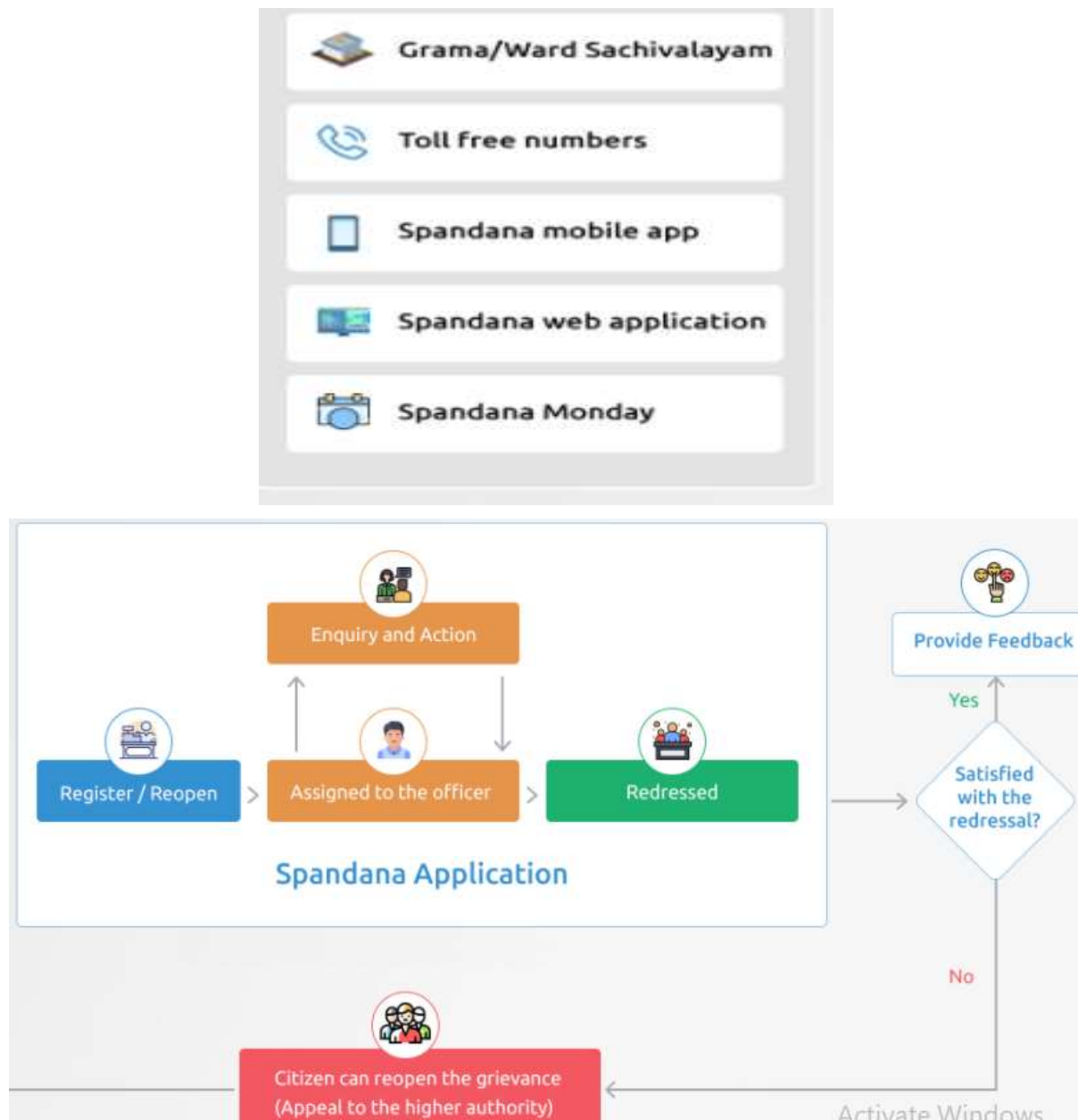
9.2 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL COMMITTEE (GRC)

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

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

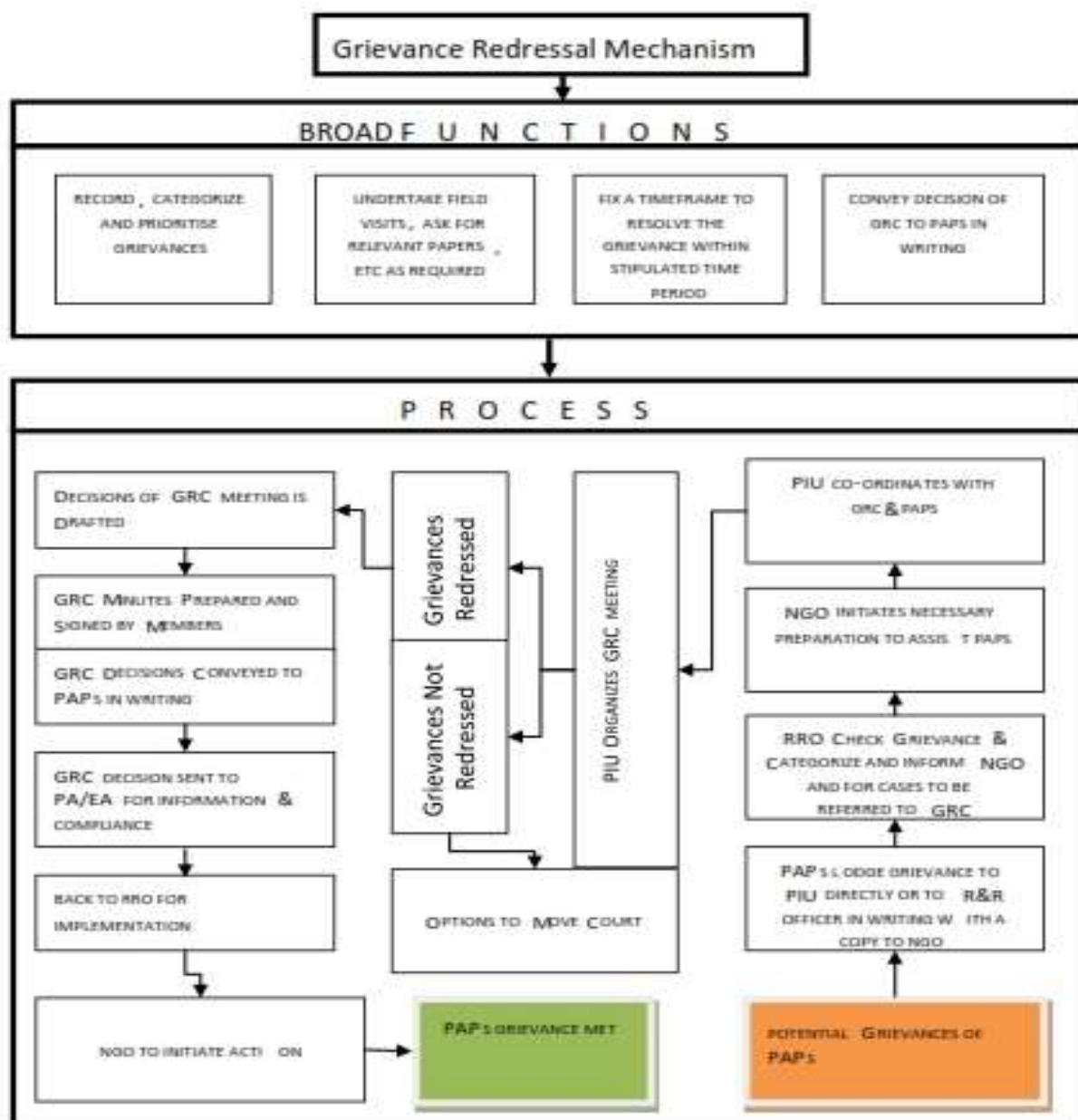
Inform PAPs through implementation agency about the status of their case and their decision to PAPs and Project Authority for compliance. Further, at Mandal level on every Monday a meeting will

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



Flow chart

Figure 9-1 Grievance Redressal Mechanism



PAPs will be fully made aware about the GRM for effective, inexpensive and amicable settlement of claims for compensation and assistance 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 redressal committee meetings.

9.3 SUGGESTION AND COMPLAINT HANDLING MECHANISM (SCHM)

The MoRTH 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—MoRTH, State and Sub-project levels.

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

10 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10.1 INTRODUCTION

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

Monitoring and evaluation will constitute the following:

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

10.2 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR M & E

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) stipulates hiring services of an external agency (third party) for monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation. 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.

10.3 EVALUATION

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

10.4 Monitoring Indicators

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

10.4.1 Physical Indicators:

- a) Progress of civil construction work vis-à-vis PAP verification and ID card preparation
- b) Progress of Land acquisition schedule and submission /verification of land documents
- c) Identification of relocation site, if any, of CPR
- d) Compensation payment and subsequent deposit to bank account

10.4.2 Consultation process indicators:

- a) Public consultation meetings organized – frequency, topics, outcome
- b) Community consultation meetings organized – frequency, topics, outcome

10.4.3 Capacity and skill development indicators:

- a) No. of PAPs mobilized for skill training, with sex and age wise break up
- b) Type of training, potential benefits, time and allowances involved
- c) Employment with Contractor – on site job, nature of job, benefits, and facilities, any harassment faced

10.4.4 Awareness building indicators

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

10.4.5 Economic indicators

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

10.4.6 Cultural indicators

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

10.5 REPORTING

Monthly Progress Reports on the progress of TDP and 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 MoRTH for review and onward submission to World Bank

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

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

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE I: CONSTITUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES) ORDER, 1950 (PART III.RULES AND ORDERS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION)

Andhra Pradesh

List of Scheduled Tribes

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

Rehabilitation and Up-gradation of NH-516E from Koyyuru – Paderu

27. Porja, Parangiporja

28. ReddiDhora

29. Rona, Rena

30. Savara, KapuSavara, MaliyaSavara, KhuttoSavara

31. Sugali, Lambadi, Banjara

32. Valmiki

33. Yenadi, ChellaYenadi, KappalaYenadi, ManchiYenadi, ReddiYenadi

34. Yerukula, Koracha, Dabba Yerukula, KanchapuriYerukula, UppuYerukula

ANNEXURE II: 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

Rehabilitation and Up-gradation of NH-516E from Koyyuru – Paderu

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 III. Letters for conducting Public consultations

A. Letter for conducting at GK Veedhi



(Division 3) 2/6, Ranganathar Avenue, PerumalMalai Main Road,
Narasodhipatty, Salem – 636004, Tamilnadu, India
Tel: 0427 - 2330395 / 2331109;
Email: salemmano@gmail.com, manojkumar@mukeshassociates.com

In collaboration
And
Joint venture with



Artefact Projects Ltd.

Excellence in Infrastructure Services

"Artefact Towers", 54/3, Chhatrapati Square, Wardha Road,
Nagpur – 440015, Maharashtra, India.
Tel: 0712- 3025120, 09823038127
Email: artefactnpg@artefactprojects.com

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 JV**,

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.

B. Letter for conducting at Koyyur and Golgonda



Mukesh & Associates
Consultants & engineers

(Division 3) 2/5, Ranganathar Avenue, PerumalMalai Main Road,
Narasodhipatty, Salem – 636004, Tamilnadu, India
Tel: 0427 - 2330395 / 2331109;
Email: salemmanoj@gmail.com, manojkumar@mukeshassociates.com

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And
Joint venture with



Artefact Projects Ltd.
Excellence in Infrastructure Services

"Artefact Towers", 54/3, Chhatrapati Square, Wardha Road,
Nagpur – 440025, Maharashtra, India.
Tel: 0712- 3025120, 09823038127
Email: artefactngp@artefactprojects.com

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

25.01.2021

To

The Project Officer

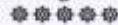
Integrated Tribal Development Agency

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.

C. General Schedule of Public Consultation



Mukesh & Associates
Consultants & engineers

(Division 3) 2/6, Ranganathar Avenue, PerumalMalai Main Road,
Narasodhipatty, Salem – 636004, Tamilnadu, India
Tel: 0427 - 2330395 / 2331109;
Email: salemmanoj@gmail.com,manojkumar@mukeshassociates.com

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"Artefact Towers", 54/3, ChhatrapatiSquare, Wardha Road,
Nagpur – 440015, Maharashtra, India.
Tel: 0712- 3025120,09823038127
Email: artefactngp@artefactprojects.com

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

ANNEXURE -IV PHOTOS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS



KD Peta – Golgonda Mandal



Future project affected person sharing his concern at KD Peta



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



Public consulation in GK Veedhi



Site Engineer speaking on Technical aspects



Thasildhar, Koyyuru- briefing to the PAFs

రహదారి విస్తరణకు సహకరించండి

చింతవల్లి గ్రామీణం: రహదారి విస్తరణ పనులకు సహకరించాలని తహసీల్దారు గౌరవం కోరారు. సుమారు పది గ్రామాల ప్రజలతో శుక్రవారం ఆభిప్రాయ సేకరణకు సభ వేళం నిర్వహించారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా ఆయన మాట్లాడుతూ రాజమహేంద్రవరం నుండి లుబసింగి, 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.

ANNEXURE V – DETAILS OF POTENTIALLY AFFECTED STRUCTURE OWNERS -PACKAGE-1

Name of Taluka / Mandal	Name of Village	Name of Head of Household	SC	ST	OBC	General
Koyyuru	Kakarapadu	Pachipulusu Subramanyam			Yes	
Koyyuru	Kakarapadu	Murla Jogulamma		Yes		
Koyyuru	Kakarapadu	Kakuri Lovakumari		Yes		
Koyyuru	Kakarapadu	Bera Malleswari		Yes		
Koyyuru	Kakarapadu	Gaduthuri Bhapathirao		Yes		
Koyyuru	Kakarapadu	Pothuru Venkata Laxmi Vijaya Kimari		Yes		
Koyyuru	Kakarapadu	Koppu Shanthi		Yes		
Koyyuru	Kakarapadu	Ruttala Kondababu		Yes		
Koyyuru	Kakarapadu	Ungarala Raju			Yes	
Koyyuru	Kakarapadu	Vemulupudi Prasad			Yes	
Koyyuru	Kakarapadu	Noundru Venkata Ramana Rao		Yes		
Koyyuru	Kakarapadu	Noundru Venkata Ramana Rao		Yes		
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Duchari Atchiyyamma		Yes		
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Akini Nagish Rao			Yes	
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Lotha Linga Raju		Yes		
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Potukoori Malludora		Yes		
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Masadi Satyaveni		Yes		
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Padi Kanaka		Yes		
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Shek Raheem			Yes	
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Yeluka Venkata Ramana			Yes	
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Bodasingu Satyavathi		Yes		
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Podugu Chinnathalli		Yes		
Koyyuru	Pittachlana	Kommoju Raja Rao			Yes	
Koyyuru	Pittachlana	Surla Sobhanbabu		Yes		
Koyyuru	Pittachlana	Potukuri Raju		Yes		
Koyyuru	Pittachlana	Serreki Laxmi		Yes		
Koyyuru	Pittachlana	Jagille Somaraju		Yes		
Koyyuru	Pittachlana	Pappirddy Venkata Laxmi			Yes	
Koyyuru	Kakarapadu	Kasavaraju Nukarathnam			Yes	
Koyyuru	Pittachlana	Surla Bhomayya		Yes		
Koyyuru	Pittachlana	Surla Gangaraju		Yes		
Koyyuru	Pittachlana	Korru Nookaraju		Yes		
Koyyuru	Pittachlana	Kille Rovaraju		Yes		
Koyyuru	Pittachlana	Jagile Pothuraju		Yes		
Koyyuru	Pittachlana	Neguda Demudu		Yes		
Koyyuru	Pittachlana	Surla Somaraju		Yes		
Koyyuru	Chinthalapudi	Gorli Apparao			Yes	

Name of Taluka / Mandal	Name of Village	Name of Head of Household	SC	ST	OBC	General
Koyyuru	Chinthalapudi	Mallipakala Satyavathi			Yes	
Koyyuru	Chinthalapudi	Poloju Ravanamma		Yes		
Koyyuru	Chinthalapudi	Poloju Bhupathiraju		Yes		
Koyyuru	Chinthalapudi	Bonkula Gaddaya		Yes		
Koyyuru	Chinthalapudi	Bonkula Sankuramma		Yes		
Koyyuru	Chinthalapudi	Bonkula Yerresh		Yes		
Koyyuru	Chinthalapudi	Yendu Bullammayi			Yes	
Koyyuru	Thotaluru	Gottapalli Laxmi		Yes		
Koyyuru	Ravanapalli	Manta Bhaskaramma		Yes		
Koyyuru	Ravanapalli	Manta Lakshmamma		Yes		
Koyyuru	Ravanapalli	Surla Varalaxmi		Yes		
Koyyuru	Ravanapalli	Pallela Sitharathnam			Yes	
Koyyuru	Thotaluru	Vakapalli Lakshmi		Yes		
Koyyuru	Thotaluru	Podugu Kanayya		Yes		
Koyyuru	Thotaluru	Mandala Krishna Mohan		Yes		
Koyyuru	Thotaluru	Mandala Prasad Rao		Yes		
Koyyuru	Thotaluru	Ganga Varalaxmi		Yes		
Koyyuru	Thotaluru	Podugu Ramayamma		Yes		
Koyyuru	Thotaluru	Podugu Thalupulamma		Yes		
Koyyuru	Thotaluru	Podugu Rajulamma		Yes		
Koyyuru	Thotaluru	Padi Daramma		Yes		
Koyyuru	Thotaluru	Ambati Sathyavathi		Yes		
Koyyuru	Thotaluru	A. Ashok Kumar		Yes		
Koyyuru	Pittachlama	Aketi Venkateswara Rao			Yes	
Koyyuru	Pittachlama	Yethula Simhachelam	Yes			
Koyyuru	Pittachlama	Surla Prasad		Yes		
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Koda Balaraju		Yes		
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Yelaka Venkata Ramana			Yes	
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Potukuri Deevam Kumari		Yes		
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Gallela Satyavathi		Yes		
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Potukuri Sanyasi Rao Dora		Yes		
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Pachipulusu Venkata narsayya				Yes
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Chekkala Ganapathi laxmi			Yes	
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Shiak Madeena			Yes	
Koyyuru	Thotaluru	Gompa Sathya kalavathi			Yes	
Koyyuru	Chinthalapudi	Kondaji Kalyanam		Yes		
Koyyuru	Chinthalapudi	Balli Ramanamma			Yes	

Name of Taluka / Mandal	Name of Village	Name of Head of Household	SC	ST	OBC	General
Koyyuru	Chinthalapudi	Kotamsetti Apparao			Yes	
Koyyuru	Chinthalapudi	Kondaji Kalyanam		Yes		
Koyyuru	Chinthalapudi	Kondaji Laxman Rao		Yes		
Koyyuru	Chinthalapudi	Lingeti Sathyavathi		Yes		
Koyyuru	Kakarapadu	Kona Sathyanarayana	Yes			
Koyyuru	Thotaluru	Podugu Buchamma		Yes		
Koyyuru	Thotaluru	Syamala Gangamayamma		Yes		
Koyyuru	Thotaluru	Ruthala Chinnathalli		Yes		
Koyyuru	Thotaluru	Kuda Venkata Swami		Yes		
Koyyuru	Thotaluru	Ambati Sathyavathi		Yes		
Koyyuru	Thotaluru	Madala Bodamma		Yes		
Koyyuru	Thotaluru	Peddisetti Saibabu			Yes	
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Gabulangi Jogiraju		Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Bhemavarapu Mallikarjuna Rao		Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Reddy laxmi		Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Pangi Rajubabu		Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Gummadi Kusulamma		Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Siddeswara Rao		Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Veeroji Sathibabu		Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Veeroji Rajibabu		Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Kanti Pati Babu Rao		Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Kanti Pati Venkata laxmi		Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Kanti Pati Ram Prasad		Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Laka Ganesh		Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Pangi Sunda Rao		Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	G. Sanyasi Rao	Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Viroji Kantalli		Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Vathala Laxmi	Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Pangi Devudamma	Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Bhemavarapu Malleswara Rao		Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Kantipati Balayya Padal		Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Adappa Kasulamma		Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Pangi Ramesh		Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Sagina Vishnu Murthy		Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Kankipati Annapurna		Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Pangi Jayaraju		Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Poraji Nookarathnam		Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Pothuraju Parvathamma		Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Pujari balaraju	Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Siri Balaramarao		Yes		

Name of Taluka / Mandal	Name of Village	Name of Head of Household	SC	ST	OBC	General
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Kankipati Giriprasad		Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Veeroji Appalla Narsamma		Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Kodkari Janakamma		Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Babbi Satyavathi		Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Viroji Laxmayya		Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Ankareddy Parvathi		Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	M. Sitharama			Yes	
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	M. Sitharama Murthy			Yes	
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Lotha Laxmayya		Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Pothuraju Hariprasad		Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Kanikipati Padma		Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rampula	Kanikipati Mallamma		Yes		
Koyyuru	Mulagalametta	Madala Bheemayya		Yes		
Koyyuru	Mulagalametta	Madala Bheemayya		Yes		
Koyyuru	Mulagalametta	Erre Malayamma		Yes		
Koyyuru	Mulagalametta	E. Errukulamma		Yes		
Koyyuru	Mulagalametta	Potukuri Malleswara Rao		Yes		
Koyyuru	Mulagalametta	S. Nooka Raju		Yes		
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Pandala Nanaji		Yes		
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Nandigetla Ramulu		Yes		
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Nandigetla Ramulamma		Yes		
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Ippa Ibrahim				Yes
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Adigarla Ramu			Yes	
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Sumarla Ramanamma		Yes		
Koyyuru	Peddamakavaram	Galli Laxmi		Yes		
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Palla Babji			Yes	
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Yarravarapu Chittibabu				Yes
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Palla Mangalakshmi		Yes		
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Mathe Nukarathnam		Yes		
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Pala Yasu Babu			Yes	
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Boppe Verarama Prasad			Yes	
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Boppe Appa Rao			Yes	
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Salabham Ramakrishna		Yes		
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Jampa Sanyasamma		Yes		
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Sumarla Lakxmi		Yes		
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Pandala Babji			Yes	
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Mathe Balraju		Yes		
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Palal Srinu			Yes	
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Gaam Chinnabbai		Yes		
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Jampa Dhara			Yes	

Name of Taluka / Mandal	Name of Village	Name of Head of Household	SC	ST	OBC	General
Koyyuru	Nadimpalem	Gundla Dharmalleswari		Yes		
Koyyuru	Katragedda	Malleti Sathibabu			Yes	
Koyyuru	Katragedda	Jatha Chinnabbai		Yes		
Koyyuru	Katragedda	Gaduturi Sanyasamma		Yes		
Koyyuru	Katragedda	Desagiri Balakrishna		Yes		
Koyyuru	Katragedda	Desagiri Subhadra		Yes		
Koyyuru	Battapanukulu	Gaduthuri Iaxmi		Yes		
Koyyuru	Battapanukulu	Segge Chanthamma		Yes		
Koyyuru	Battapanukulu	Thube Suribabu		Yes		
Koyyuru	Katragedda	Segge Anand		Yes		
Koyyuru	Chinnakatra Gedda	Tambeli Somaraju		Yes		
Koyyuru	Chinnakatra Gedda	Korra Lalitha		Yes		
Koyyuru	Katragedda	Vemala Somulatha		Yes		
Koyyuru	Katragedda	Desagiri Laxaman Rao		Yes		
Koyyuru	Chinnakatra Gedda	Korra Chittibabu		Yes		
Koyyuru	Pothavaram	Madde Srinivasa Rao		Yes		
Koyyuru	Pothavaram	Madkonda Mori		Yes		
Koyyuru	Pothavaram	Poramboku (Kaluva)		Yes		
Koyyuru	Pothavaram	Eeka Pentayya		Yes		
Koyyuru	Pothavaram	Kalla Marinayya		Yes		
Koyyuru	Pothavaram	Eeka Chinnala Dora		Yes		
Koyyuru	Pothavaram (kotha)	Keepuru Mallayya (Encroachment)		Yes		
Koyyuru	Pothavaram (kotha)	Kimudu Nooka Raju		Yes		
Koyyuru	Pothavaram (kotha)	Kuda Chinna Maranayya		Yes		
Koyyuru	Pothavaram (kotha)	Chukka Kanayya		Yes		
Koyyuru	Pothavaram (kotha)	Kondoja Kalyanam		Yes		
Koyyuru	Chinthalapudi	Shyamala Kannayya		Yes		
Koyyuru	Chinthalapudi	Shyamala Bharat Kumar		Yes		
Koyyuru	Chinthalapudi	Podugu Sundaramma		Yes		
Koyyuru	Chinthalapudi	Padi Chinnabbai		Yes		
Koyyuru	Ravanapalli	Siggey Nooka Raju		Yes		
Koyyuru	Yerranaidupakalu	Mamidi Rajulamma		Yes		
Koyyuru	Yerranaidupakalu	Sadda Balayya		Yes		
Koyyuru	Valasampeta	Bonemu Devudu		Yes		
Koyyuru	Valasampeta	Bonemu Devudu		Yes		
Koyyuru	Valasampeta	Panchada Sattibabu		Yes		
Koyyuru	Valasampeta	Chedala Rambabu		Yes		
Koyyuru	Valasampeta	Rayavarapu Valasamma		Yes		

Name of Taluka / Mandal	Name of Village	Name of Head of Household	SC	ST	OBC	General
Koyyuru	Valasampeta	Sadda Nookalamma		Yes		
Koyyuru	Valasampeta	Sadda Nookalamma		Yes		
Koyyuru	Valasampeta	Bathina Sanyasa Rao		Yes		
Koyyuru	Valasampeta	Kuruja Ravana Babu		Yes		
Koyyuru	Valasampeta	Jampa Satti Babu		Yes		
Koyyuru	Ramarajupalem	Tekari Sanyasayya		Yes		
Koyyuru	Ramarajupalem	Gaduthuri Balayya,		Yes		
Koyyuru	Ramarajupalem	Lotha Satti Babu		Yes		
Koyyuru	Ramarajupalem	Lotha Chantamma		Yes		
Koyyuru	Ramarajupalem	Lotha Gangaraju		Yes		
Koyyuru	Ramarajupalem	Lotha Krishna Murthy		Yes		
Koyyuru	Ramarajupalem	Gaduthuri Bhima Raju		Yes		
Koyyuru	Ramarajupalem	Lotha Gangaraju		Yes		
Koyyuru	Ramarajupalem	Desagiri Rajulu		Yes		
Koyyuru	Ramarajupalem	Lochala Bangarayya		Yes		
Koyyuru	Ramarajupalem	Lochala Bangarayya		Yes		
Koyyuru	Ramarajupalem	Desagiri Rajulu		Yes		
Koyyuru	Katragedda	Desagiri Bala Krishna		Yes		
Koyyuru	Katragedda	Lochala Bangarayya		Yes		
Koyyuru	Katragedda	Lotha Srinu		Yes		
Koyyuru	Katragedda	Lotha Satyanarayana		Yes		
Koyyuru	Katragedda	Pothuru Sanyasa Rao		Yes		
Koyyuru	Katragedda	Nadigatla Ganga Raju		Yes		

DETAILS OF POTENTIALLY AFFECTED STRUCTURE OWNERS-PACKEGE-2

Name of Taluka / Mandal	Name of Village	Name of Head of Household	SC	ST	OBC	GENERAL	OTHER
Chintapalli	Pentapadu	Komakula Somalingam					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Nimmalapalem	Betha Nagamani			Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Nimmalapalem	Siddanathi Subbalashmi			Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Nimmalapalem	Betha Naga Seetharamudu					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Nimmalapalem	Giduru Venkata Ramana		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Rinthada	Sakeri Pandayya		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Rinthada	Modem Ramulu babu					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Rinthada	Kosuru Varalaxmi					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Rinthada	Samala Laxmi					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Rinthada	Madapala Sathyavathi		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Rinthada	Madapala Anatha Laxmi		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Rinthada	Mandem Rambabu					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Rinthada	Desagiri Ananda Giribabu		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Rinthada	Gandham Manga					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Rinthada	Kosuru Padma					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Rinthada	Madapala Sathyavathi		Yes			

Name of Taluka / Mandal	Name of Village	Name of Head of Household	SC	ST	OBC	GENERAL	OTHER
G.K.Veedhi	Rinthada	Sagini Balraju		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Asarada	Pathima Snehalaja					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Asarada	Pathima Snehalaja					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Asarada	Patti Gangadhar					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Asarada	Kakara Seethamma		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Asarada	Sagina Srinivasarao		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Anthireddy Rathnam		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Pedajadumuru	Mamidi Somaraju		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Pedajadumuru	Lotha Subadra		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Pedajadumuru	Mamidi Anasuya		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Pedajadumuru	Lotha Bodesuarao		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Pedajadumuru	Dutchari Pandayya		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Pedajadumuru	Lotha Jogiraju		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Pedajadumuru	Rata Chinni		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Pedajadumuru	Rata Kalavalti		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Pedajadumuru	Vanthala Sivakumar		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Pedajadumuru	Rara Dharakumari		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Pedajadumuru	Vanthala Lashmi		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Pedajadumuru	vanthala Lakshmimma		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Pedajadumuru	Manjeti Laxmayya		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Pedajadumuru	Rata Chinnabai		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Pedajadumuru	Jurla Lingamma		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Pedajadumuru	Rata Ramana		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Pedajadumuru	Desagiri Dharmana Padal		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Pedajadumuru	Nidhigantla Manga		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Pedajadumuru	Pandri Sathyavathi		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Pedajadumuru	Vemulapudi Eswar		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Pedajadumuru	Chembelli Laxmayya		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Pedajadumuru	Rata Padma		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Mamidi Mohanrao		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Mamidi Rambabu					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Bandi Kondamma	Yes				
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Bandi Ganesh	Yes				
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Vemulapudi Sathyavathi	Yes				
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Desetti Rambabu			Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Kolanki Parvathi	Yes				
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Bhagyavarapu Srinivas Rao		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Shaik Meena Valli			Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Mavuri Venkata Ramana					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Golla Nagalaxmi					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Pitla Satyavathi		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Mavuri Easwar Rao				Yes	
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Kankipati Mallupadal		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Sedengi Sathibabu		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Vanapala Hariprasad		Yes			

Name of Taluka / Mandal	Name of Village	Name of Head of Household	SC	ST	OBC	GENERAL	OTHER
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Abdul Jabber Sayedibrhaham					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Sirabalapradeep Chand		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Sirabala Mangamma		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Yerra Nageswararao		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Mavuri Ramarao		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Mulyala Lovaraju		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Abothu Rajeswari		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Madugula Mani		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Kankipati Ventaka Laxmi		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Kanagi Chinnabbai		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Kola narayan Rao			Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Kola Shesha Babu			Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Subravarapu Ramanamma			Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Kankipati Chinnachalam Padal		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Deseti Rambabu				Yes	
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Pasagadula Prasanthi			Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Sabbavarapu Paidi Thalli			Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Mavuri Venkata Ramana			Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Yamana Satyavathi			Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Mavuri Easwar Rao					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Shaik Subhan Bibi					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Bopana Ramarao					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Muthyala Ramakrishna	Yes				
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Pasugadula Subramanyam			Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Korra Laxmi		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Shaik Lal Bibi			Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Muthyala Sathibabu		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Remala Anand Rao		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Mamidi Mohan Rao					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Pitla Satyavathi		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Koruprou Sathish Kumar			Yes		
Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Sagina Savitri		Yes			
Chintapalli	Pentapadu	Chinthakayala Apparao					Y
Chintapalli	Pentapadu	Meka Anjamma		Yes			
Chintapalli	Pentapadu	Vanapalli Kartham					Y
Chintapalli	Pentapadu	Gemmeli Naganna		Yes			
Chintapalli	Pentapadu	Sagina Simhachalam		Yes			
Chintapalli	Pentapadu	Nallala Kannababu		Yes			
Chintapalli	Pentapadu	Nallala Kannababu					Y
Chintapalli	Pentapadu	Samala Ramanamma					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Dongabanti Balamma		Yes			
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Sappa Eswara Rao					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Sheik Babji					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Sheik Rahiman Beebi					Y

Name of Taluka / Mandal	Name of Village	Name of Head of Household	SC	ST	OBC	GENERAL	OTHER
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Chodisetli Venkataramana					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Nakka Rambabu					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Rogaputu Obsing					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Pandi Venkata Ramana					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Kotiyada Sathibabu					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Kotiyada Sathibabu					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Kosuru Rama Apparao					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Kosuru Rama Apparao					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Komakule Srirama Murthy					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Komakule Srirama Murthy					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Chintha Srinu					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Chintha Srinu					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Shek Kasim					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Patchi Golla					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Shek Kasim					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Rogaputu Obsing					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Nakka Rambabu					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Nakka Ramana babu					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Nakka Surya Narayana					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Nakka Ramana babu					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Golusu Ramkrishna Ramesh					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Jami Satyavathi					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Jami Narsimurthy					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Jami Satyavathi					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Gorli Chinnathali					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Nambari Rajubabu					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Nambari Rajubabu					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Rongali Varo Lakshmi					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Gali Ramana					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Gali Satyavathi					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Pindi Ramana					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Pindi Ramana					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Serakapu Rajubabu					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Nakka Lakshmi					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Nakka Lakshmi					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Vanthala Lakshmi		Yes			
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Vanthala Lakshmi		Yes			
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Pindi Venkata Ramana					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Pindi Simhachalam					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Pitta SriRammurthy					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Sheik Meerabee					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Pindi Apparao					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Nambani Satyavathi					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Nambari Satyavathi					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Pindi Lakshminarayana					Y

Name of Taluka / Mandal	Name of Village	Name of Head of Household	SC	ST	OBC	GENERAL	OTHER
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Pindi Lakshminarayana					Y
Chintapalli	Chitralagoppu	Ambati Surya Prakash Rao					Y
Chintapalli	Chitralagoppu	Bakuru Chinnamallu			Yes		
Chintapalli	Chitralagoppu	Manthira Varahala Rao					Y
Chintapalli	Chitralagoppu	Nallabelli Chinnathali					Y
Chintapalli	Chitralagoppu	Nallabelli Chinnathali					Y
Chintapalli	Chitralagoppu	Manthira Varahala Rao					Y
Chintapalli	Chitralagoppu	Chitikela Rambabu					Y
Chintapalli	Chitralagoppu	Sahid Aenul Jaryi					Y
Chintapalli	Chitralagoppu	Sagina Venkata laxmi		Yes			
Chintapalli	Chitralagoppu	Thangefi Apparao					Y
Chintapalli	Chitralagoppu	Sagina Kasulama		Yes			
Chintapalli	Chitralagoppu	Lanka Varalaxmi					Y
Chintapalli	Chitralagoppu	Eeralli Pothuraju	Yes				
Chintapalli	Chitralagoppu	Gorle Sudharani		Yes			
Chintapalli	Chitralagoppu	Ballanki Narayanamurthy					Y
Chintapalli	Chitralagoppu	Gorle Alekya		Yes			
Chintapalli	Chitralagoppu	Padala Srinuvasa Rao					Y
Chintapalli	Chitralagoppu	Bokam Jogullamma					Y
Chintapalli	Chitralagoppu	Lalam Sathrbabu					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Gali Sathibabu					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Chintala Srinivasu					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Jahubar Sadik Mahmad					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Urla Samsasamma	Yes				
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Peruri Atelliyaua	Yes				
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Gali Srinivasa Rao				Yes	
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Nakka Thrimuthulu					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	GolusuVenkataramana				Yes	
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Patchigolla Bhavani					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Gosulu Ramakrishna Ramesh					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Gosulu Ramakrishna Ramesh					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Gosulu Ramakrishna Ramesh					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Gosulu Ramakrishna Ramesh					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Gosulu Ramakrishna Ramesh					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Kandiyala Raghava					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Bimreddy Rajeswari					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Agraharapu Appala Naidu					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Pinakothula Raja Rao					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Patchigolla Eswararao					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Gemeli Krishna Rao		Yes			
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Kondikonda Ramakrishna					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Kondikonda Srinu					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Nakka Ramakrishna					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Anasuri Gopa					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Shaikkasim					Y

Name of Taluka / Mandal	Name of Village	Name of Head of Household	SC	ST	OBC	GENERAL	OTHER
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Yesuri Nagababu				Yes	
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Yesuri Nagababu				Yes	
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Muliki Simhachalam				Yes	
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Pasrla Kondababu					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Maddela Padmavathi		Yes			
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Lalam Kamababu					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Shaik Bibi					Y
Chintapalli	Julurumetta	Vanthala Nageswara Rao		Yes			
Chintapalli	Julurumetta	Pangi Laxmi		Yes			
Chintapalli	Julurumetta	Korra Jaggarao		Yes			
Chintapalli	Julurumetta	Saramanda Peddamma		Yes			
Chintapalli	Julurumetta	Pangi Suribabu		Yes			
Chintapalli	Julurumetta	Vanthala Kondamma		Yes			
Chintapalli	Julurumetta	Vanthala Venkata Rao		Yes			
Chintapalli	Julurumetta	Koppu Rambabu		Yes			
Chintapalli	Julurumetta	Vanthala Rajamma		Yes			
Chintapalli	Rajupakulu	Eedala Varalaxmi		Yes			
Chintapalli	Rajupakulu	Eedala Sathyam		Yes			
Chintapalli	Rajupakulu	Penki Ramana					Y
Chintapalli	Rajupakulu	Nalli Nookarathnam		Yes			
Chintapalli	Rajupakulu	Peruri Kondamma					Y
Chintapalli	Rajupakulu	Pangi Govind		Yes			
Chintapalli	Rajupakulu	Edala Goldi		Yes			
Chintapalli	Rajupakulu	Padala Ramanamma					Y
Chintapalli	Rajupakulu	Paledu Parvathi Shayam					Y
Chintapalli	Rajupakulu	Sriram Satyanarayana Rao					Y
Chintapalli	Rajupakulu	Gaddam Nagamani				Yes	
Chintapalli	Rajupakulu	Vemuluru Nageswara Rao					Y
Chintapalli	Rajupakulu	Vanthala Somayya		Yes			
Chintapalli	Antharla	Kavadam Sarabanna Dora		Yes			
Chintapalli	Antharla	Vemululapudi Kishor Kumar		Yes			
Chintapalli	Chinnagedda	Kimudu Krishnamurthy		Yes			
Chintapalli	Chinnagedda	Jartha Peddabbabi		Yes			
Chintapalli	Chinnagedda	Kudumula Balamma		Yes			
Chintapalli	Chinnagedda	Kudumula Balamma		Yes			
Chintapalli	Chinnagedda	Jartha Chinnabbayi		Yes			
Chintapalli	Chinnagedda	Vemuluru Eswari				Yes	
Chintapalli	Chinnagedda	Lartha Laxmayya		Yes			
Chintapalli	Chinnagedda	Vemula Sathyavathi		Yes			
Chintapalli	Chinnagedda	Kimudu Parvathi		Yes			
Chintapalli	Chinnagedda	Pangi Nagababu		Yes			
Chintapalli	Chinnagedda	Gemmeli Mariya		Yes			
Chintapalli	Chinnagedda	Jartha Laxmayya		Yes			
Chintapalli	Diguvapakalu	Vanthala Satyarao		Yes			
Chintapalli	Diguvapakalu	Vanthala Anand		Yes			

Name of Taluka / Mandal	Name of Village	Name of Head of Household	SC	ST	OBC	GENERAL	OTHER
Chintapalli	Diguvapakalu	Bowdu Ramana Kuvari		Yes			
Chintapalli	Diguvapakalu	Bowdu Revathi		Yes			
Chintapalli	Diguvapakalu	Gemeli Kondamma		Yes			
Chintapalli	Diguvapakalu	Suragam Bharath Kumar		Yes			
Chintapalli	Diguvapakalu	Suragam Laxmi		Yes			
Chintapalli	Diguvapakalu	Iake Peddammi		Yes			
Chintapalli	Diguvapakalu	Dasagiri Praveen Kumar		Yes			
Chintapalli	Diguvapakalu	Sirgam Rajamma		Yes			
Chintapalli	Diguvapakalu	Vanthala Ramulamma		Yes			
Chintapalli	Diguvapakalu	Vanumu Muthyalamma		Yes			
Chintapalli	Chitralagoppu	Makireddy Laxmi					Y
Chintapalli	Madigunta	Bobbili Chimayanadu					Y
Chintapalli	Madigunta	Palepu Ramanamma				Yes	
Chintapalli	Madigunta	Poluparthi Ramanababu					Y
Chintapalli	Madigunta	Shaik Kajamydhin					Y
Chintapalli	Madigunta	Palepu Venkata Nagasivakumar					Y
Chintapalli	Madigunta	Chimi Shila		Yes			
Chintapalli	Madigunta	Bobbili Sanjeevarao					Y
Chintapalli	Madigunta	Chimi Shila		Yes			
Chintapalli	Madigunta	Bobbili Venkatesh					Y
Chintapalli	Madigunta	Pinki Nani					Y
Chintapalli	Madigunta	Poluparthi Ramu					Y
Chintapalli	Madigunta	Poluparthi Simhachalam					Y
Chintapalli	Madigunta	Bobbili Nukaraju					Y
Chintapalli	Madigunta	Palupu Mahalaxmi		Yes			
Chintapalli	Madigunta	Chimi Shila		Yes			
Chintapalli	Madigunta	Rongali Thathabai					Y
Chintapalli	Antharla	Puttapalli Jeevana Rathnam		Yes			
Chintapalli	Antharla	Gemmeli Subbarao		Yes			
Chintapalli	Antharla	Kavadam Gandhibabu		Yes			
Chintapalli	Antharla	Vanthale Suresh Sandeep		Yes			
Chintapalli	Antharla	Vanthala Joginaidu		Yes			
Chintapalli	Antharla	Korabu Vishnumurthy		Yes			
Chintapalli	Antharla	Korabu Veerannapadal		Yes			
Chintapalli	Antharla	Polaju Kumari		Yes			
Chintapalli	Antharla	Korabu Somulamma		Yes			
Chintapalli	Antharla	Korabu Mohanrao		Yes			
Chintapalli	Antharla	Gemmeli Ramulamma	Yes				
Chintapalli	Antharla	Gemmeli Lakshmi		Yes			
Chintapalli	Antharla	Seenderi Soppai		Yes			
Chintapalli	Pedagedda	Gemmeli Chandamma	Yes				
Chintapalli	Pedagedda	Vanthala Satyanarayana		Yes			
Chintapalli	Pedagedda	Mottadam Jynamma		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	CHAPARATHIPALEM	Donda Jayakumari		Yes			

Name of Taluka / Mandal	Name of Village	Name of Head of Household	SC	ST	OBC	GENERAL	OTHER
Chintapalli	Chitralagoppu	Singadi Manga					Y
Chintapalli	Chitralagoppu	Peddala Laxmi					Y
Chintapalli	Chitralagoppu	Chitikala Pedabuli					Y
Chintapalli	Chitralagoppu	Ballogi Lakshmi		Yes			
Chintapalli	Chitralagoppu	Yakkaladevi Nukalamma					Y
Chintapalli	Chitralagoppu	Ballogi Lakshmi		Yes			
Chintapalli	Chitralagoppu	Nakka Chitti Durga					Y
Chintapalli	Pentapadu	Nallara Veeralakshmi					Y
Chintapalli	Pentapadu	Korra Gunasekhar		Yes			
Chintapalli	Pentapadu	Panyi Giribabu		Yes			
Chintapalli	Pentapadu	Korra Suseela		Yes			
Chintapalli	Krishnapuram	Thokala Lakshmi		Yes			
Chintapalli	Rajupakulu	Peruri Chanti					Y
Chintapalli	Rajupakulu	Edala Goldi		Yes			
Chintapalli	Rajupakulu	Shiram SathanarayanRAO					Y
Chintapalli	Rajupakulu	Palepu Apparao					Y
Chintapalli	Diguvapakalu	D.Satyavalti		Yes			
Chintapalli	Diguvapakalu	Suragam Lakshmi		Yes			
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Nakka Ramanamma					Y
Chintapalli	Diguvapakalu	Palla Parvalti					Y
Chintapalli	Diguvapakalu	Suragam Bharath Kumar		Yes			
Chintapalli	Diguvapakalu	Vanthala Ramulamma		Yes			
Chintapalli	Diguvapakalu	Suragam Rajulamma		Yes			
Chintapalli	Diguvapakalu	Suragam Bharath Kumar		Yes			
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Shak Shilarbi		Yes			
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Pangi Nagudhra Kumar		Yes			
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Medapu Reddy Satyavathi					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Medapu Reddy Satyavathi					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Ruthala Srinu					Y
Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Yedla Seetha Kumari			Yes		
Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Thangeti Srinuvasu					Y
Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Pujari Lovarajubabu		Yes			
Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Bayyavarapu Saikumar			Yes		
Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Somireddy Sanyasamma					Y
Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Viyyayau Gangathali					Y
Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Chintha Triveni					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	PindiRajubabu				Yes	
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Marra Mani					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Shaik Kasim					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Pasila Apparao					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Gorli Nagayamma					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Lekkala Parvathi					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Snak Shilarbi					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Piudi Govind					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Shaik Shilasbi			Yes		

Name of Taluka / Mandal	Name of Village	Name of Head of Household	SC	ST	OBC	GENERAL	OTHER
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Ulabala Ramana	Yes				
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Ruttala Ramana					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	SK.Karishma					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Paugi Naka Rathnam		Yes			
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Pindi Rajababu				Yes	
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Gorli Raju				Yes	
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Sappa Bhavani				Yes	
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	N.Simhachalam					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Golush Satyavathi					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Yaka Appala Naidu			Yes		
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Korupolu Tatalu					Y
Chintapalli	Lothugedda Junction	Ulabala Ramana					Y
Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Saramanda Laxmanarao		Yes			
Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Gorle Neeramma		Yes			
Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Kankipati Veerannpadal		Yes			
Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Kankipati Veerannpadal		Yes			
Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Rajana Chinnababulu					Y
Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Tatipakala Kurmarao					Y
Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Rajana Chinnababulu					Y
Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Narlala Govid					Y
Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Gollapalli Sivag Ganesh					Y
Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Vajrapu Laxmayya		Yes			
Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Ballaki Narayara Murthy					Y
Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Eerelli Nukaratnrm	Yes				
Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Bokam Jogulamma					Y
Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Kedarasehi Ram					Y
Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Gattam Trimurthulu					Y
Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Kanta Sandhya Kumari		Yes			
Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Bodidha Satyaprabha			Yes		
Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Chamanthi Rajababu				Yes	
Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Bayyavarapu Saikumar			Yes		
Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Lanka Varalaxmi					Y
Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Ganta Appala Narsha					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Asarada	Pangi Kanthakumari		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Sankada	Gabulangi Ramudamma		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Sankada	Kakurvi Veerayya Dora		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Sankada	Udi Sanyasirao					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Rinthada	Macharla Aninkurar		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Rinthada	Segge Satyavathi		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Rinthada	Paugi Chinnabbai		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Rinthada	Maclapala Satyanarayana		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Rinthada	Pindi Penta Raju			Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rinthada	Pindi Ramana			Yes		
Chintapalli	Chintapalli	Karanam Naga Venkata Satyanarayana					Y

Name of Taluka / Mandal	Name of Village	Name of Head of Household	SC	ST	OBC	GENERAL	OTHER
G.K.Veedhi	Sankada	Pothuraju Chilakamma		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Sankada	Pappu Sathibabu			Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Sankada	Mamidi Apparao					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Sankada	Duripudi Chakradarao					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Sankada	Bandaru Meenakshi					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Sankada	Kola Amma Raju			Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Asarada	Thaggi Sriramulu		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Sankada	Kolluru Rammana			Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Asarada	Sagina Laxmanrao		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	CHAPARATHIPALEM	Donda Samalingam		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Rinthada	Vanthala Bhanu		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Rinthada	Pindi Krishna			Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rinthada	Potukuri Pedha Laxmanyya		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Rinthada	Gandham Bhimaraju			Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rinthada	Mumala Raeesh		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Rinthada	Vanthala Lobbo		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Rinthada	Pandi Varahalu			Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Rinthada	Appanna Ratnam					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Rinthada	Sagina Bujji Sundas Padal		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Rinthada	Madapala Lakshmi		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Rinthada	P.Rangarao		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Salebu Rama Rao		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Pedajadumuru	Mamidi Vijaya Laxmi		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Sabharapa Paidithalli			Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Shaik Lalbeebi					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Sabhavarau Ramanamma			Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Peddavalasa	Sabhavarau Ramanamma			Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	R.Thotamamidiveedhi	Pangi Venkateswarlu		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	R.Thotamamidiveedhi	Pangi Somalingam		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	CHAPARATHIPALEM	Vasupan Santhamma		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	CHAPARATHIPALEM	Rata Rajeswari		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	CHAPARATHIPALEM	Gemmeli Nageswara rao		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	CHAPARATHIPALEM	Jumbu Chantamma		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	CHAPARATHIPALEM	Pujari Rajarao		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	CHAPARATHIPALEM	Jumbu Padmavathi		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	CHAPARATHIPALEM	Jumbu Padmavathi		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	CHAPARATHIPALEM	Jambu Chellayamma		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Nimmalapalem	Madem Rajubabu					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Nimmalapalem	Mondi Babu rao					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Nimmalapalem	Guddati Kumari Swami					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Asarada	Bala Badruni Galga Raju					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Asarada	Pangi Nagavenkata Lakshmi	Yes				
G.K.Veedhi	Asarada	Muvvala Krishna		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Asarada	Cnitiela Eswaramma		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Asarada	Poluji Suseela		Yes			

Name of Taluka / Mandal	Name of Village	Name of Head of Household	SC	ST	OBC	GENERAL	OTHER
G.K.Veedhi	Asarada	Taggi Sriramulu		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Asarada	Salimithi Ramulamma		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Pedajadumuru	Chembelli Rambabu		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Pedajadumuru	Sadda Nuka Rathnam		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Pedajadumuru	Sadda Balamma		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Pedajadumuru	Sadda Parvathamma		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Pedajadumuru	Sadda Jogiraju		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Pedajadumuru	Kundru Nagaraju		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Pedajadumuru	Pindi MohanRao		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Nimmalapalem	Guddati Kunaraswami					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Nimmalapalem	Thedlapu Narsamma					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Pedajadumuru	Sadda Bujji babu		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Pedajadumuru	Sadda Bharathi		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Sankada	Panpana Nookaraju					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Sankada	Pujari Vijaya Bharathi		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Sankada	Vanthala Nagamari		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Sankada	Pappu Marikyam			Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Sankada	Pujari Rajababu		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Sankada	Poojari Ammanna		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Sankada	Janka Ammaji					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Sankada	Gunta Lakshmanarao		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Sankada	Pangi Lakshmi		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Sankada	Kunche Prasad					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Sankada	Sagina Chandhrama		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Sankada	Gunta Neelsu		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Sankada	Mamidi Srinvasarao					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Sankada	Mamidi Srinvasarao					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Sankada	Pujari Baskara Rao		Yes			
G.K.Veedhi	Sankada	Yakkala Devi Venkatu Vabahalu					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Sankada	Yakkala Devi Venkatu Vabahalu					Y
G.K.Veedhi	Sankada	Bandara Meenashki			Yes		
G.K.Veedhi	Sankada	Lachala Eswarama		Yes			
		Total- YesY0	YesYes	Yes0Yes	YesYes	YesY	Yes86

DETAILS OF POTENTIALLY AFFECTED STRUCTURE OWNERS -PACKEGE-3

Name of Taluka / Mandal	Name of the Village	Name of Head of Household	SC	ST	OBC	GENERAL	OTHER
PADERU	BADIMALA	Vanapalli Apparao			Yes		
PADERU	BADIMALA	DALAYA RAMULAMMA					Y
PADERU	BADIMALA	JANA VEERABABU				Yes	
PADERU	BADIMALA	GULLRLLI NAGAMANI		Yes			
PADERU	BADIMALA	DALAYA RAJU				Yes	
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	PANDRANGI KONDALARAO					Y
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	GUTALA CHILUKU NAIDU		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	SHAIK MASTHAN					Y
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	SIRISETTI KRISHNA APPARAO					Y
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	DALAYI LAKSHMI			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Gude Nageswarao			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Enti Chiranjivi			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Draksharipi Satyavathi			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Kota Matyaraju			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Gutala Chiluku Naidu		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Bera Kondala rao			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Rajamandri Chellayya		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Mathe Satyanarayaa		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Mathe Arjuna Rao			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Bojja Narsayya			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Kota Ashock			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Attili Narasingarao			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Gorli Raju		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Muramala Venkatarao		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Koppaka Varalaxmi		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Gade Laksmi			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Kota Jayalaxmi			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Kota Raju			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Bera Eswararao			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Kata Ramu			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Pandrangi Kondamma			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	malla Jagannadharao		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Bera Apparao			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Masadi Apparao		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Palasi Narayanamma		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Potnuru Leela Parvathi			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Thurayi Ramakrishna			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Kata Venkat Rao			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Pappu Sanyasi Rao			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Reguvalasa Kanthamma				Yes	
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Dalayi Chinnarao			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Gorla Badramma				Yes	
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Yarravarapu Matyaraju			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Bara Varalaxmi			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Vaddadi Achiyamma			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Kaata Varalaxmi			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Gotata Chinni			Yes		

Name of Taluka / Mandal	Name of the Village	Name of Head of Household	SC	ST	OBC	GENERAL	OTHER
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	Pandraki Girish Kumar			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	VADDADI.SRINIVASA RAO					Y
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	GITALA.KONDALARAO		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	ADDEPALLI KONDALA RA					Y
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	NANDURI.VEERA BADRA RAO					Y
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	PALASI.CHINNAMMI		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	SIRISETTI APPARAO					Y
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	KATA RAMARAO		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	MADDEKLA APPALNARASAMMA		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	PANGI PALLAMMA		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	KAPU VARALAXMI					Y
G.MADUGULA	BANDAVEEDHI	KAPU CHANDHAR RAO					Y
PADERU	BOKELLU	MURALI LAXKSHMAYYA		Yes			
PADERU	BOKELLU	BODDUNAINA RAM BABU	Yes				
PADERU	BOKELLU	BODDANAINI KONDAMMA		Yes			
PADERU	BOKELLU	PITTALA SAVITRI		Yes			
PADERU	BOKELLU	KORRA SANTHI	Yes				
PADERU	BOKELLU	BODHA NOOKALAMMA		Yes			
PADERU	BOKELLU	DOORA KONDAMMA		Yes			
PADERU	BOKELLU	MUDLI LAKSHMAYYA		Yes			
PADERU	BOKELLU	BODHA SATYAVATHI		Yes			
PADERU	BOKELLU	KORRA ACCHAMMA		Yes			
PADERU	BOKELLU	MUDILI LAKSHMAYYA		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	CHINNA GADDA	SAHIK RAHIMAM					Y
CHINTHAPALLI	CHINNA GADDA	KONDEGI MUEALI KRISHNA		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	CHINTHAPALLI	ADDALA JANAKI		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	VULLI KASULAMMA		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Korra Lakshidevi		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Korra Somoyya		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	VANAPALLI JAGADEESH KUMAR				Yes	
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Vampuri Maheswara Rao			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Segge ChinnaRao			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Skaik Chiana Rahiman			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Vanapalli Jagadeesh Kuamr			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Vanapalli Jagadeesh Kuamr			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Matsayarasa Venkataraju		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Kudumula Nilamma		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Matsayarasa Balaraju		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Kothuru Satyanarayan		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Balti Naryana		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Vanugu Krishnamurthi		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Thurai Anandha Rao			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Manjeli Matchamma		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Ambidi Anasuya		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Samareddy Padma		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Sidari Mani		Yes			

Name of Taluka / Mandal	Name of the Village	Name of Head of Household	SC	ST	OBC	GENERAL	OTHER
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Bara Acchamma		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	thalari Venkata Ramana		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Enti Gatilu		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Talari Satyanarayana			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Matsayarasa Venkataraju		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Vaddadi Demullu			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Dalayi Sathi babu		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Vandlabu Nukaratnam		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	SK Amieer			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Sk Rajasaheb			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	S Bhavani			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Lokamadham Mamikyalarao			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Anusuri Rajarao			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Killo Mohan		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Shaik Silarabi			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Dalayi Ramesh			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Kadini Latha			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Turre Kasulamma		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Siragam Chinna Balayyadora		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Shaik Madeenamma			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Yerravarapu manohar			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Pangi Chinnni		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Kiamidi Saraswathi			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Vanjari Kanakalamma		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Kuda Chandramma		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Aabothula Krishna Veni			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Matsayarasa Venkataraju			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Matsayarasa Venkataraju			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Matsayarasa Ram Chandraraju		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Matsyarasa Balaraju		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Thanara pelli Bremoji				Yes	
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Matsyarasa Balaraju		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Akula Ramanababu		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Ulluri Mahesh kumar				Yes	
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Rayavarapu Chanti			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Konnelli Laxmi				Yes	
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Ulluri Mahesh kumar			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Ulluri Malleswari				Yes	
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Vanthala Chinna Rao		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Bera Vankata Ramana			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Matsyarasa Balarr		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Vanapalli Jagadeesh kumar			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	palisetty Satya Rao					Y
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Koneli Raju					Y
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Ambati Baburao		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Matsgarasa Ramchandrajau		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Kata Eswara Rao			Yes		

Name of Taluka / Mandal	Name of the Village	Name of Head of Household	SC	ST	OBC	GENERAL	OTHER
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Sideri mani		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Pandrunji Surya Narayana			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Vaddadi Jayakumari			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Gudi Raja Laxmi			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Kommoji Venkata Padma			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Thurai Anadharao			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Manjeli Radhakrishna		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	BHASKARA RAO		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	BAYAPUDI RAMU					Y
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	KOTTAJU.CHINNA BABU					Y
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	VADDADI KONDDALA RAO					Y
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	VANTHALA VIJAYA KUMARI	Yes				
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	GANDERI.BALAKRISHNA		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	KALLEMPUDI KONDA BABU					Y
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	VADDODI VINOD KUMAR					Y
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	BERA TARUNA KUMARI				Yes	
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	BERA GOPI				Yes	
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	BEERA GANGAMMA					Y
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	CHITTIBONI GOWRI					Y
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	ABOTHULA VARALAKSHMI					Y
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	THURAI ANANDHARAO				Yes	
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	DALAYI RAMANA					Y
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	M RAMA CHANDRA RAJU					Y
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	KILLO NIRMALA		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	SIRAGAM KALYANI		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	SHAIK RAHIMAM					Y
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	SINGARASETTI VARALLAKSMI		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	TURRE SANYASIRAO		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	KIMUDU CHINATHALLI		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	VANAPALLI KRISHNARAO		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	VASUPALLI RAMALAKSHMI				Yes	
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	KIMUDU VENKATA RAMANA		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	MATSAYARASA VENKATARAJU		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	KUDA SATYANARAYANA		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	ABOTHULA LAXMI					Y
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	PARRE RATNAKUMARI					Y
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	PARRE RATNAKUMARI				Yes	
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	BURAPU BAPANAMMA				Yes	
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	EMANDI NAGAMANI				Yes	
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	BETHA ATCHYUTHA RAO					Y
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	BETHA LAVA RAJU				Yes	
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	MATSYARASA BALARAJU		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	ULLURI MALLESWARI				Yes	
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	PALISTTY SATYARAO				Yes	
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	KARREDLA SATYANARAYANA				Yes	
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	KIMUDU VENKATA RAMANA		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	B CHINNA THALLI					Y

Name of Taluka / Mandal	Name of the Village	Name of Head of Household	SC	ST	OBC	GENERAL	OTHER
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	KATA MADAVA RAO				Yes	
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	BOJJA RAMARAO				Yes	
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Adla Bonia Laksmi			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	VANAPALLI VENTARAO				Yes	
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	SSS				Yes	
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	DODDI NOOKA RATNAM					Y
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Vandapalli Nukaraju			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Beera Mangaraju			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Dalayi Ramesh		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Dalayi Eswara Rao			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Dalayi Jaggarao			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Daliyi Ravanamma			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Murumalla Raju			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Inti Appalakonnda			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Inti Sathibabu			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Gude Shankarao			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Singidi Seethamma			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Singidi Eswararao		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	D Ravanamma			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Matyarasa Papeti Raju		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Inti Sanyasamma			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Bera Jagadeswari			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Dalay Narsimurthi			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Inti Manikyam		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Bera Sanyasamma			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	Singadi Gopi			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	MAHAMED SUBER					Y
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	SINGIDI.SURIAPPA RAO					Y
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	ENTI.LAXMI					Y
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	BERA SRINU					Y
G.MADUGULA	G. MADUGULA	ATHOVA RAMU					Y
G.MADUGULA	GANNERPUTTU	MATAM APPARAO		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	GANNERPUTTU	Matam Venkatesh		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	GIRIGORAIPALEM	SEEDERI KONDABABU		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	GOPPULAPALEM	JAGGAMADORA SIMHACHALAM		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	GOPPULAPALEM	Vanthala Damodar		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	K KODAPALLI	PALASI SANNI BABU		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	K KODAPALLI	SOMELI RAJARAO		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	K KODAPALLI	PALASI MATYALINGAM		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	K KODAPALLI	Palasi Vepanna		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	K KODAPALLI	Somali Simhachalam		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	K KODAPALLI	Varaboyini Pandudora		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	K KODAPALLI	Someli Macha Lingam		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	K KODAPALLI	Palasa Raju		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	K KODAPALLI	Someli Kantharao		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	K KODAPALLI	Mathyarasa Ravi		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	K KODAPALLI	Mekala Nookaraju			Yes		

Name of Taluka / Mandal	Name of the Village	Name of Head of Household	SC	ST	OBC	GENERAL	OTHER
G.MADUGULA	K KODAPALLI	Mekala Apparao			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	K KODAPALLI	Somadi Peddammi			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	K KODAPALLI	Sirimalla Thrimurthulu			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	K KODAPALLI	Varaboyini Yarranna		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	K KODAPALLI	Varaboyini Kondababu		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	K KODAPALLI	Palasi Kondababu		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	K KODAPALLI	Seederi Prasanna Laxmi		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	K KODAPALLI	KORRA.BONJIBABU		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	K KODAPALLI	SOMELI APPALAMMA		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	K KODAPALLI	ABOTHU KONDAMMA					Y
G.MADUGULA	KADAGADDA	POTHUNURU SRINIVAS		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KADAGADDA	Segge Kondanna		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KADAGADDA	Segge Sanyasayya		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KADAGADDA	Muramurla ramu			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	KADAGADDA	Mura Murla Ramuu			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	KODAPALLI	Dalayi Kondala rao			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	KODAPALLI	Palasi parvathamma		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KODAPALLI	PANDA LALITHA KUMARU		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KRISHNA PURAM	VARTGANA GASANNA		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KRISHNA PURAM	PINDI SIMHACHALAM					Y
G.MADUGULA	KRISHNA PURAM	Pindi Narasimha Raju			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	KRISHNA PURAM	Korra Laxmi Devi		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KRISHNA PURAM	Dadi Paidi Raju			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	KRISHNA PURAM	Peramati Lovathali			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	KRISHNA PURAM	Dadi Nookarjuna			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	KARUKOLA RAGHAVA RAO		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	UGRENGI KONDALKARAO		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	GAUPARI MALLESWARI		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	JAVVADHI BALAMMA		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	UGRENGI SUMITHRA		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	REEMALI SIMHACHLAM		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	VALANGI NEELAKUNTHAM		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	UGRENGI DHAMODHAR		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	JARRA ESWARAMMA		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	JAVADHI NAGAMANI		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	JALLI CHINNATHALLI		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	KULAPADU SATYANARAYANA		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	Surabangi Prabhakar rao		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	Ugrengi Konda Babu		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	UgrengiNarayana Rao		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	UgrengiNarayana Rao		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	Ugrengi Venkatarao		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	Segga Santhi		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	Kudumula Laxmi Narayana		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	Ugrangi Nagulamma		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	Ugrangi SrinivasaRao		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	Gasadi Lalitha		Yes			

Name of Taluka / Mandal	Name of the Village	Name of Head of Household	SC	ST	OBC	GENERAL	OTHER
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	Valangi Chitti babu		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	Javvadi Gopalarao		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	Thuruka Sankarao		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	Ganderi Surya Kumar		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	Ugrangi Laxmi		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	Ugrengi Laxmi Bai		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	Gasadi Ramulamma		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	Aragada Dhanurjaya Naidu		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	ugrengi Neelakantam		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	GASADI.KOMALA		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	UGRENGI.VARA KUMARI		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	UGRENGI.MANIKYAM		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	SARA.VIJAYA		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	KARUKALA.RAMAKRISHNA		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	UGRENGI.CHILAKAMMA		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	MUVALI.MATYAKONDAMMA		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	MASADI.BHEEMANNA		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	KORRA.VARA KRANTHI KUMAR		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	KARUKULA.KONDALA RAO		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	UGRENGI.SIMHSCHALAM		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	KONTA.BALAPADMA KUMARI		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	GASADI.DHARMA RAO		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	KARUKALA.BABU RAO		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	KARUKALA.KONDAMMA		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	JARRA.KONDAMMA		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	VUGRAENGI.CHINNA		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	JALLI CHINNATHALLI		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	KULAPADU	UGRANGI DHARMA RAO		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	KOMMANAPALLI NOOKA RATHNAM					Y
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	AYYANKI NAGAMANI					Y
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	SARAMANADA SRIDHAR		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	VALANGI KANYHAMMA		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	KOPPU RAYNAKALA		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	MATTAM VIKRAM		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	DEPURA SIMHACHALAM		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	SARAMARADA VIJAYALAXMI		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	YELLA SATYAVATHI					Y
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	CHINTA LAKSHMI		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	ANAKAPALLI VENKATA RAMANA				Yes	
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	VADAKANI PEDDAUMI		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	KILLO GEETHA		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	MINIMULA SEERHAMMA		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	VANDA SRINU					Y
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	KOPPU ADHI NARAYANA		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	B SOMA LING PADAL		Yes			

Name of Taluka / Mandal	Name of the Village	Name of Head of Household	SC	ST	OBC	GENERAL	OTHER
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	DEV PURI JAYAPRAKASH		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	RADHA SATYAVATHI		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	BORANGI KASULAMMA		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	DEPURU ANAND		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	VADAKANI RAJ KUMAR		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	MARAGADA RAVINDRHA PRASAD		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	BITTARC SAMBASAVI		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	VANLANGI NARAYANA RAO		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	YELLA APPARAO					Y
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	LINGA VARA PRASAD		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	KARANAM VARA PRASAD		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	DEPURI SARATH BABU		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	A.APPARAO		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	DEPURA SANTHOSH KUMAR	Yes				
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	DEPURA NAGALILA		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	CHINTHA GANGA BHAVANI		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	SARAMANDA VENKATA NAGA RAJU		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	GASADI TRIVENI		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	KAKARI RAJESHWARI		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Depuru Tirumala Giri Babu		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Ayyanki Jagan Mohan Rao			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Ugrangi Appala Narsing Rao		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Meda Mallamma		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Bonangi Satyavathi		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Gubathala Nukarathnam		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Thurre Sanyasi Dora		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Dupparu Chinnammi		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Koppu Eswaramma		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Pangi Balaraju		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Yalleti Parvathi			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Karukola Nuka Raju		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Depuru Mehar		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Anakapalli Viresamma			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Anakapalli Viresamma			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Depuru Venkata Rao		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Valangi Kanthamma		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Barlu Sai Santhosh Babu		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Gasadi Triveni		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Bonangi Kasulamma		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	A Apparao		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Pudi Sathyavathi			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Depuru Prem Kumar		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Bonangi Satyavathi		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Kullu Kalyanam		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Muvvala Kasulamma		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Depuru Jayaprakash Narayana		Yes			

Name of Taluka / Mandal	Name of the Village	Name of Head of Household	SC	ST	OBC	GENERAL	OTHER
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Gasadi Venkateswarlu		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Pentakota Paradeshamma			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	K Bennamma		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Srikakulam Apparao			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Sanda Gangathalli		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Srikakulam Apparao			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Kudumula Nadhana Rao		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Maragad Gopal		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Koppu Kanna Babu		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Gubathala Nookarathnam		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Challangi Praveen Kumar		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Bonangi Dharamani		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Karnam Venkata Raghu		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Karnam Venkatarao		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Saramanda Siromani		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Surakathi Jaya		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Kommapalli Nookaraju			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Kimudu Sathibabu		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Korra Chanti		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Kinjadi Ram Murthy		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Thuraka Kondalarao		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Jakku Haribabu		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Mattam Vamsi		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Betha Janakamma			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Pillagulla Vikram		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Yaka Satyanarayana			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Saramanda kondamma		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Chinta Laxmi		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Tammiseti Chinnakka			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Komanapalli Sivavenkata satyanarayana			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Mattam Arjun Rao		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Kullu Suresh		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Depuru Venkata Ramana		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Koppu chitti Babu		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Kondakinchangi Srinivasarao		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Kimudu Kondamma		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Maragada Gopal		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI	Jinuguri Simhachalam		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI JUNCTION	SWAMALA SARADHA		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI JUNCTION	YELLA RAMANA					Y
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI JUNCTION	Gondepalli Venkata Ramana			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI JUNCTION	Bittara Chinnammalu		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI JUNCTION	Matam Arun Kumar		Yes			

Name of Taluka / Mandal	Name of the Village	Name of Head of Household	SC	ST	OBC	GENERAL	OTHER
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI JUNCTION	Chintha Kondathalli		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI JUNCTION	Chinta Nukaraju		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI JUNCTION	Battelanka Srinivasarao			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI JUNCTION	Battelanka Srinivasarao			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI JUNCTION	Battilanka Kasulamma			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI JUNCTION	Koppu Satyavathi		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI JUNCTION	Gandepalli Nookaratnam			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	LAMMASINGI JUNCTION	Chinta Laxmi		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	LOTHUGEDDA	Jayathu Prabhakara Rao		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	MADHIALA BANDA	Gomangi Saraswathi		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	MADHIALA BANDA	ARLABU CHINNAMMI		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	MADHIALA BANDA	Vanukongi Valasamma		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	MADHIALA BANDA	Gabbadi Venkateswarlu		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	MADHIALA BANDA	Agari Channpa		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	MATYAPURAM	Thalari Venkataramana		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	MATYAPURAM	Jaggamdora Radhamma			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	MATYAPURAM	Gollori Satya Narayan		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	MATYAPURAM	Kamal Abdullah		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	MATYAPURAM	Longa Sravasaraao		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	MULKAIPUTTU	KILLO CHINNARI		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	MULKAIPUTTU	MARRI SANJEEVA RAO	Yes				
G.MADUGULA	MULKAIPUTTU	KORRA RAVI		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	MULKAIPUTTU	MARRI SINGU		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	MULKAIPUTTU	MARRI GOPAL		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	MULKAIPUTTU	Korra lakshmi		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	MULKAIPUTTU	Marri Relli		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	MULKAIPUTTU	Marri Arjun		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	MULKAIPUTTU	Marri kanayya		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	MULKAIPUTTU	Marri Keswara rao		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	MULKAIPUTTU	Killo Vinodh		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	MULKAIPUTTU	Killo Sanyasirao		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	MULKAIPUTTU	Killo Raju		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	MULKAIPUTTU	Killo Bandhu		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	MULKAIPUTTU	Marri Prasad		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	MULKAIPUTTU	Marri Bass		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	MULKAIPUTTU	Korra Devud Raju		Yes			

Name of Taluka / Mandal	Name of the Village	Name of Head of Household	SC	ST	OBC	GENERAL	OTHER
G.MADUGULA	MULKAIPUTTU	Marri Lachamma		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	MULKAIPUTTU	Marri Rajubabu		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	MULKAIPUTTU	Marri Darmarao		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	PEDDAURUMU	Kata Peda Laxmaya		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	PINAKITHARI	Nakka Venkata Thulasi		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	PINAKITHARI	Vanjari Sanyasi Naidu		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	PINAKITHARI	Nakka Ramana Babu			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	PINAKITHARI	Velaga Srinu Babu			Yes		
G.MADUGULA	PINAKITHARI	Nakka Narsimha murthy			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	PINDI RAMSAGAR					Y
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	SEERA KANTHA RAO		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	VANTHALA ANANADA RAO		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	VANTHALA ARJUN		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	PAYYALA NUKA RAJU		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	MOSYA BALARAM		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	KILLO CHINNA GURU		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	PAMPA THULASAMMA		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	NEELOM SATYANARAYANA			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	BAPANI MAHA LAKSHMI		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	MAMIDI RAMN BABU		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	SARAMANDA VENKETA RAMANA	Yes				
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	DADI PARAVTHI		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	ADDALA CHANDRA RAO		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	SOLAGAM GURU MURTHY		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	ADDLA MURTHY		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	KIMUDU RTNAMANI		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	KIMUDU RAJA RAO		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	KORRA LAXMI		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Y SATYANARAYANA		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	KILUDU ADINARAYANA		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	SOLAGAM MADHU		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Kunche Ravanamma		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Addala Sriramulu		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Doliya Rambha		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Gantyada Naga Ratnam		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Konteri Mukundh		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Ganesh Acharya Madhu			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Chukka Prasad			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Mahammad Sanavaskhan			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Pudi Chinnabulli			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Robba Laxmi		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Swamula Bheema Sankara Rao		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Bapani Sivashankar		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Bedara Kondababu		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Ponna Appayya Lingam			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Vemalapudi Raju			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Gumma Nagamani		Yes			

Name of Taluka / Mandal	Name of the Village	Name of Head of Household	SC	ST	OBC	GENERAL	OTHER
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Korabu Mayuri		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Gumma Laxmana Rao		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Thamarba Chakrapani		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Robba Laxmi		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Robba Srinivasarao		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Prabandhakavi Sheshagiri Rao			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Korabu Gangabhavani		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Shek Benajeer			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Luvvabu Krishna		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Dadi Venkat Govind Mudhu			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Koduru Kanna Rao			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Kudumula Lokesh		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Nemavarapu Thrimurthulu		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Bajjangi Purushotham		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Neetipalli Eswar Rao				Yes	
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Duriya Nukalamma		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Makireddi Nookaraju			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Reddi Appala Naidu			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Mahammad Hussain Khan			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Kimudu Moddhu		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Addala Kondamma		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Koppu Satyavathi		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Seesa Sumithra		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Addala Royilo		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Kimudu Balaram		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Addala Mahadev		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Shek Faijul Khan			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Kanta Akkamma		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Kudumula Lingamma		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Saramanda Nagamani		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Mosya Neelakantam		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Kimudu Anandarao		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Konteri Krishna		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Seesa Kantha Rao		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Neelam Apparao			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Pitapuram Sathynarayana			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Kimudu Mothi		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Neeli Nookaraju			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Neeli Srinivasa Rao			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Pentakota Chinnithalli			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Mosya Setaram		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Killo Laikon		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Doliya Bennaswamy		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Bapani Sivajee		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Gurram Varalaxmi			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Pitapuram Sathynarayana			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Neelam Nanaji			Yes		

Name of Taluka / Mandal	Name of the Village	Name of Head of Household	SC	ST	OBC	GENERAL	OTHER
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Addala Arjun		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Pittapuram Yogibabu			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Makireddi Kannababu			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Pentakota Satyanarayana			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Robba Srinivasarao		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Bonangi Gunnamma		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Thamarba Satynarayana		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Kimudu Subramanyam		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Kimudu Subramanyam		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Pindi Satyavathi			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Chittapuli Chinnayyapadal		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Neeli Mahesh Rao			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Makireddy NaniBabu			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Yella Durga Trinadh			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Kimudu Subramanyam		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Kimudu Ratnamani		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Konteri Krishna		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Kimudu Jaggayya		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Bayyavarapu Raju			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Ponna Siva			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Shaik Madeena			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Pebbili Ramakrishna			Yes		
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Lake Satyavathi		Yes			
CHINTHAPALLI	TAJANGI	Reemala Sunitha		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	TERLAMAMMIDI	Seederi Kamalamma		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	KUDA SRINU		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	VANAGALI VENKATESH		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	VANJARI SIMHACHALAM NAIDU		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Vangali Jogidora		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Vanjari Srinivasu		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Vanjari Simhachalam Niadu		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Vanjari Satyavathi		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Kuda Rajulamma		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Vanjari Satyanrana		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Vanjari Vasantha Kumari		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Kuda Simhachalam		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Singidi Apparao		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Jortha babu Rao		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Vanjari Gonthamma		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Vanjari Eswar Naidu		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Vanjari Babu rao		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Vanthala Nirmala Kumari		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Vanugu Pusharathnam		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Bera Rajaswari		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Vanugu Sivakumar		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Kata Rajubabu		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Vanugu Balayyadora		Yes			

Name of Taluka / Mandal	Name of the Village	Name of Head of Household	SC	ST	OBC	GENERAL	OTHER
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Vanjari Prasad		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Vanagala Abbaidora		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Vanjari Ramulamma		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Vanjari Nookalamma		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Vanjari Siva Lingam Naidu		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Vanjari Pothuraju Naidu		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Vanjari Simhachalam Naidu		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Vanjari Kondababu		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Marigodi Rambabu		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Maragadi Chinatalli		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Vanumu Matchamma		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Vanjari Mohan Rao		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Jartha Eswara rao		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Vanjari Balam Naidu		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Vanjari Rama Chandra Naidu		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Vanugu Chandrakala		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Boya Sanyasi Dora		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Vanjari Parvathamma		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Vanjari Ramakrishna		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Vanjari Ramurthinaidu		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	Vanjari Suryanarayana		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	JARTHA MALESWARA RAO		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	VANAGALI LAKSHMAMMA		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	VANUGU LAXMI KANRHAMMA		Yes			
G.MADUGULA	VANJARI	VANJARI RAMURTHI NAIDU		Yes			

ANNEXURE VI: Ethnographic Profile of the Tribes

Historical Aspects:

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

Etymology:

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

Bagatha:

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

The socially approved modes of acquiring mates are marriage by negotiation, marriage by capture, marriage by mutual love and elopement and marriage by service. Marriage by negotiation is widely practiced and marriage is performed in the groom's house. The practice of paying bride price is in vogue in the community. Monogamy is common form of marriage while polygamy is rarely practiced. Levirate and Sororate are in vogue. Widow re-marriage is permitted and Divorce is socially accepted. Nuclear families are very predominant over the joint families. They are patriarchal, patrilineal and patrilocal. In the absence of son, daughter inherits the property. They perform various life cycle rituals from birth to death. They celebrate purificatory ceremony on the fifth or seventh day after the delivery. On attaining puberty the girl is kept secluded for six days in a corner of the house and on the seventh day they perform purificatory ceremony. They cremate the dead. They are abstained from eating beef and pork.

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

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

Konda Dora:

Konda Doras are found in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna, with very high population in Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram. They call themselves as Kubing or Kondargi in their dialect. They are divided into different clans such as Korra, Killo, Swabi, Pangi, Paralek, Mandelek, Kimudu, Ontalu, Bidaka, Somelunger, Surrek, Goolorigune, Olijukula, etc. The traditional ways of acquiring mates are marriage by capture, marriage by elopement, marriage by negotiation and marriage by service. They customarily practice Levirate type of marriage. Polygamy is in vogue. Divorce is socially permitted.

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

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

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

Valmiki:

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

Kotia:

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

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

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

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

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

Nookadora or Mukhadora:

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

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

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

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

Kammara:

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

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

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

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

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

Khonds / Kodhus:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gadaba:

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

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

to weave her own sarees. But this art is becoming extinct and they are purchasing only mill made sarees.

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

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

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

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

Porja:

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

Porja tribe is divided into different endogamous sub-divisions or sub-groups. They are ParangiPorja, JhodiaPorja, GadabaPorja, BanangPorja, PanguPorja, KolloiPorja and DidoiPorja. Each endogamous sub-group is further divided into the following totemic clans which are popularly known as 'bowsu' in local parlance. They are Killo (tiger), Kimudu (Bear), Korra (millet), Rambi (bird), Pangi (kite), Ontala (snake), Gollori (monkey). The clan names are pre-fixed to the individual names. The woman gets the clan name of her husband after marriage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Goudu:

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

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

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

Manna Dora:

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

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

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

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

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

Rona/Rana/Rena:

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

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

Dhulia:

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

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

ANNEXURE -VII: GRAMA SABHA RESOLUTIONS DETAILS

Package	Mandal	Villages as per 3D	Resolution passed (Yes / No)	Date / remarks
Pk -1	Koyyuru	Chintalapudi, Katragedda, Nandipalem,	Yes	29.10.2020
		Pothavaram, Ramarajupalem,		
		Valasampeta, YerranaiduPakulu		
		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
		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
		Chaparathipalem, Nimmalapalem	yes	4.11.2020
		Pedajadumuru, Peddavalasa, Sankada		
PK 3	Chinthapalli	Tajangi, 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

The Land Acquisition will be in 39 villages. Out of these 36 villages are under Schedule V area and the GP Resolutions have been obtained for all 36, remaining three (3) being non- Scheduled –V villages. A brief of the resolutions adopted in the Gram Panchayat meetings and procedures followed is explained below.

Brief of the GP Resolutions and 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 the farmers who were losing their small fragments of the land, and on the compensation package as per the existing market rates and land value fixed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

The DPR consultants, and the village revenue officials explained in details the perceived benefits accrued from implementation of the proposed project road widening to the villagers. The village revenue officials collected the information of the Bank account, Aadhar card and revenue record of all the affected villagers along with survey numbers. It was explained that this detailed information will be required for remittance of the compensation following the LA procedures. Extensive discussion was also held on the proposed project road and the proposal of the road expansion was agreed unanimously by all the village heads and the concerned villagers. Sign/ thumb impression of villagers is affixed on the GP resolutions to confirm that they do not have any objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they all welcomed the project.