सत्यमेव जयते

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 Bowdara to Vizianagaram section (Km 0+000 to Km 26+937) of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh under Green National Highways Corridor Project (GNHCP) with the loan assistance of World Bank on EPC mode.

ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

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E. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

E1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT ROAD:

The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, MORT&H ("Authority"), Government of India has taken up development of National Highway 516E, an inter-state highway, lying in the State of Andhra Pradesh to a Green National Highways Corridor Project (GNHCP) with financial assistance of World Bank. It connects Bharatmala Corridor of NH-16 at Rajahmundry with NH-26 at Vizianagaram. The project road starts from Rajahmundry and connects the habitations of Rampachodovaram – Koyyuru – Paderu - Araku – Bhalluguda – Bowdara - Vizianagarm. This National Highway covers a distance of 375.90 km in Andhra Pradesh, and identified for development under GNHCP in Andhra Pradesh. This Tribal Development Plan (TDP) report has been prepared for section of Bowdara-Vizianagaram from Chainage 0.000 Km to 26.937 Km (Package VI) of the project road. The package VI section of the project road in Andhra Pradesh passes through 17 villages in all, of which two tribal villages are located in Vishakhapatnam district and 15 non tribal villages in Vizianagaram district.

E2. OBJECTIVES, APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY:

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

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

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

Andhra Pradesh ranks tenth among the states in India in respect of population. Tribal population of the state accounts for 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 percentage of indigenous people are within the project area. Thirteen major tribes are spread over five Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) districts in the state. Besides, six tribes are identified as primitive tribal groups.

Average literacy rate among the scheduled tribe is lower than state average – 48.8% as against 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 polices 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 laws and policies, World Bank OP 4.10 will be followed for conducting 'free, prior, informed consultations' to prepare and implement this TDP.

E5. SOCIO ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF AFFECTED TRIBAL POPULATION:

The socio-economic survey has been conducted during February & March, 2018 to assess the loss of structures, land and other assets and community structures of the scheduled tribe population along the proposed road alignment road section of Bowdara-Vizianagaram road under Package VI and subsequently the data has been updated during March 2020 and April 2021. The proposed subproject covers 17 villages, two of which belong to Schedule V Area under jurisdiction of "The Provision of Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act 1996".

Survey was conducted for two Scheduled Area villages lying in Vishakhapatnam district and a total 32 ST households with a population of 132 were recorded. The average family size is 4.1. The proportion of female population surpassed that of male, with a sex ratio of 1276. A summary of extent of loss to the affected assets and socioeconomic condition of the affected tribal families are presented.

Out of eleven affected structures, six are pucca, two semi pucca and there of kutcha type. Majority (6) of the affected structures are used either for residential or residential-cum-commercial purpose. About 41% of total area of all affected structures taken together will be lost. Percentage of loss to total area is highest for commercial structures (84%).

Total population of the eleven affected families with structural loss is 47, with an average family size of 4.3. Seventy three percent of these are nuclear families, and five out of eleven have been living in the area for 20 years or more. Majority of the families, about 36%, earned an annual income between Rs.1 lakh to Rs.1.5 lakh. Average monthly expenditure of nearly 55% families was between Rs. 5001 to Rs. 8000.

Apart from 11 ST families with structural loss, 21 Scheduled Tribe households will also lose land. Total population of these 21 families is 85, with a family size of 4.1. Nearly 55.6% of all population are females, and two-thirds of the affected families are of nuclear type.

The highest proportion of population are within 31-51 age group, at 31% followed by 16-30 years age group at about 24%. Twelve out 21 families are living in this place for 50 year and more.

Literacy level is poor, with 40% of all being illiterates. Of the literates nearly 26% are educated either up to primary or middle school level.

Nearly 67% of total population are workers, of them 53% are males and 47% females. Majority of the working population (42.4%) were engaged in cultivation and various kinds of agricultural and allied agricultural activities.

Income level of more than half of the PAFs (52%) varies between Rs.1 lakh to Rs.2.5 lakh a year. So far as monthly expenditure is concerned equal number of families, 29% each, have incurred expenditures varying from Rs 3000 to 5000, Rs 5000 -8000 and Rs 8000-10,000.

Gender Analysis:

The household survey recorded 47 women out of a total 85 population of the project affected families. More than 50% of women are in the age group of 16 to 51 years. Female child population below 5 years, is nearly 11% and girls (5-15 years) accounts for 19%. Number of adult women 50 years and above is nine. Nearly 10% of the women are head of the family, none of them are literates.

Illiterates and informally literates women account for about 43% of female population while one fourth of women have passed up to middle level of schooling.

Women workers account for 57.5% of all women population of the PAFs. Nearly 30% are engaged in agriculture and allied works including agricultural labour.

Women's role is active and positive in decision making about important family matters, like those related to children's education, health issues, financial and household matters and maintaining social linkage.

E6. COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS AND FINDINGS:

The participants were informed earlier with proposed agenda for discussion/ consultation. The consultation agenda included project design, potential benefits and adverse impacts to the ST community and affected families, implementation schedule and special measures to mitigate adverse impact. 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. Methods used for public consultation were: individual interaction during survey, focus group discussions with specific groups like women and youths, interview with key tribal persons.

Key issues discussed in the Grama Sabha consultations

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

E7. TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN:

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

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

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

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

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

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

E8. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTFOR TDP / RAP IMPLEMENTATION:

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

E9. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM:

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

E10. MONITORING AND EVALUATION:

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

1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MORT&H), Government of India is in the process of developing various National Highway stretches/ Corridors in the country. Though National Highway accounts for only about 2% of the India's total road network carries 40% of the automobile traffic. This signifies its importance in the economic development of the country. There is a requirement for augmentation of capacity for safe and efficient movement of traffic.

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

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

Highway	Construction Package Stretch	Package	Length (km)	Districts
NH- 516 E	Koyyuru to Chaprathipalem	Package I	45.500	Visakhapatnam
NH- 516 E	Chaprathipalem to Lambasingi	Package II	39.500	Visakhapatnam
NH- 516 E	Lambasingi to Paderu	Package III	48.010	Visakhapatnam
NH- 516 E	Paderu to Gondiguda	Package IV	24.900	Visakhapatnam
NH- 516 E	Gondiguda to Araku (uptoBhalluguda)	Package V	24.472	Visakhapatnam
NH- 516 E	Bowdara to Vizianagaram	Package VI	26.937	Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram

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

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

This Tribal Development Plan (TDP) is prepared for **Package VI** project road, starting from Bowdara at existing chainage Km 0.000 of SH-39 to Km 26.937 on Other District Road (ODR) and passes through major habitations like Bowdara, Thatipudi, Gantyada and Vizianagaram in Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam districts of Andhra Pradesh.

Green National Highways Corridor Project (GNHCP):

The World Bank assisted GNHC Project is under implementation by MoRTH in four states – Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh. The project roads in four states are located in different geo-climatic conditions and are exposed to varying degrees of environmental risks. The environmental issues includes vulnerability to climate risks such as heavy rainfall, landslides etc., and the adaptive capacity to manage them also varies. The proposed green roads approach would consider resource efficiency and sustainability

measures from a menu of options such as pavement recycling, use of local materials, use of innovative materials and techniques such as soil stabilisation etc., avenue plantations along the corridor for creating carbon sink, soil and water conservation and new/ alternative technologies which suit to local needs and challenges. The project intends to support capacity building initiatives and studies for further investment in four areas, namely, climate resilience, resource efficiency, efficient logistic movement and road safety. The table below gives the list of roads taken up in all GNHCP states.

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

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

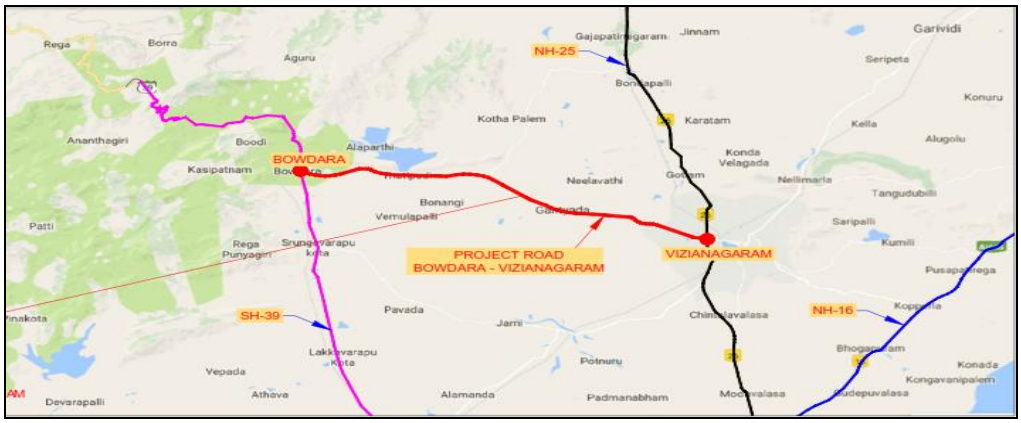
Source: Green National Highways Corridor Project (GNHCP) Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) (Volume-I Main Document).

1.1 The Project Road Description:

The project road in Andhra Pradesh passes through two tribal villages in Vishakhapatnam district and 15 non tribal villages in Vizianagaram district (**Table 1.3**). The index map of the road corridor of NH-516E is shown in **Figure 1.** The proposed project road section has presently a lane configuration from intermediate lane to two lanes. It has intermediate lane width of 13.50 km length, and two lane of 12.87 Km length. It passes through major habitations areas like Bowdara, Thatipudi, Gantayada and ends at Ramavaram Bypass at National Highway 26 in Vizianagaram district. The terrain of the entire road length is plain. The condition of 70% of the road varies from poor to very poor with earthen shoulders having a width between 0.4 m and 0.75 m, except at a few isolated built-up locations. The built-up section along the project road adds up to a length of 4.45 Km. Congestion due to vehicular and pedestrian movements has increased vulnerability of the road users due to accidents and lack of road safety .

Several locations along the road alignment require geometric improvements to maintain the riding quality and hindrance free movements of the vehicles to avoid accidents. Sharp curves with radius <90m are located in nine locations while vertical gradient varying from 3.3% to 5% are observed in eleven locations, and in nine locations it is more than 5% in 500 m length. These factors have made these stretches accident prone. Geometric Improvement of the highway is proposed for above stretches in particular and generally for the entire road.

Figure 1-1: Key Map Showing Project Road



1.2 Existing Road Conditions:

(a) Right-of-Way:

The existing RoW on the project corridor varies from minimum of 7 m and maximum of 24 m as per the village revenue maps.

(b) Major Villages/towns on Project Road:

There are 17 revenue villages on either side of the project road. The length of settlements along the stretch is about 8 kms, 24.62% of the total project road length. The average distance between two successive settlements is 5.0 km. The details of villages along the project road are presented in **Table 1-3**.

Table 1-3: Location of Villages along the Project Road in Bowdara - Vizianagaram Section

Sr. No	Name of the District	Name of the Mandal	Name of the Village	Chainage	
				From	To
1	Visakhapatnam	Anantagiri	Venkayyapalem	0+000	1+100
2	Visakhapatnam	Anantagiri	Chilakalagedda	1+100	2+100
3	Vizianagaram	Srungavarapukota	Tennuboddavara	2+100	3+630
4	Vizianagaram	Srungavarapukota	Kiltampalam	3+630	5+800
5	Vizianagaram	Srungavarapukota	Chinakhandepalli	5+800	6+100
6	Vizianagaram	Srungavarapukota	Chidipalem	6+100	7+400
7	Vizianagaram	Srungavarapukota	Mushidipalli	7+400	9+800
8	Vizianagaram	Gantyada	Tatipudi	9+800	10+800
9	Vizianagaram	Gantyada	Madanapuram	10+800	13+300
10	Vizianagaram	Gantyada	Kottavelagada	13+300	15+600
11	Vizianagaram	Gantyada	Kondatamarapalli	15+600	17+800
12	Vizianagaram	Gantyada	Buradapadu	17+800	17+900
13	Vizianagaram	Gantyada	Korilam	17+900	19+750
14	Vizianagaram	Gantyada	Gantyada	19+750	22+750
15	Vizianagaram	Gantyada	Kotarubilli	22+750	24+400
16	Vizianagaram	Gantyada	Narava	24+400	26+100
17	*Vizianagaram*	*Gantyada*	*Ramavaram*	*26+100*	*26+937*

Source: *Topo Survey, SATRA.*

(c) Intersections:

There are in all two major junctions and 21 minor intersections along the project road, some of which are at junction with access road leading to interior villages, fields and road side settlements.

(d) Carriageway:

The present carriageway of the project road varies from a minimum of 6.75m to a maximum of 11.30m, which is two lane or two lane with paved shoulders description. The existing pavement is of flexible type.

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

Table 1-5 Summary of Existing Features of Project Road

Sl. No.	Description	Details
1.	Road Section	NH 516E: Bowdara - Vizianagaram
2.	Location	District: Visakhapatnam & Vizianagaram
3.	Major Villages/Towns	Bowdara, Thatipudi, Gantyada and Vizianagaram
4.	Terrain	Plain
5.	Type of soil	Silty clay, Sandy Silty clay and clay
5.	Land use	The land along the project road is mostly agricultural land, except at built up areas, where there is nominal barren land.
6.	Junctions	2 major junctions, 21 minor junctions
7.	Carriageway width (m)	3.66m to 7.1 m
8.	Shoulder	Shoulder width varies from 0.5 m to 0.75 m
9.	Right of way (m)	20 m to 30 m
11.	Structures	Major Bridge: 1 Minor Bridge: 4 Culverts: 86 RoB: None
12.	Overpass	None
13.	Predominant Tree Species	Neem (*Azadirachta indica*), Jamun (*Syzygiumcumini*), Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*), Bargad (*Ficus benghalensis*), Mango *(Magnifera Indica*)

Source: Field survey by SATRA Team

1.3 Proposed Improvements of Project Road:

MoRTH has taken up the development of the NH-516E Bowdara Vizianagaram section in the state of Andhra Pradesh into 2-lane with the paved shoulder configuration. The proposed up-gradation of the NH-516E aims to:

- Improve horizontal and vertical alignment of the existing road
- Reconstruct the existing vulnerable pavement
- Increase the carrying capacity of the existing traffic volume and enable it to cater to future traffic
- Enhance mobility to the remote places and improve accessibility of the existing highways

- Boost Tourism in hill stations of Araku, Lambasinghi and Borra Caves

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

The project terrain is classified by the general slope of the ground across the highway alignment**.** The stipulated design speed, as per Clause 2.1, IRC SP: 73 – 2015, is adopted for the various geometric design features of the road. Minimum design speed is proposed where site conditions are restrictive and adequate land width is not available. On an average a design speed of 80-100 km per hour shall be maintained for plain land and rolling terrain.

2. OBJECTIVES AND APPROACH OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the TDP are to ensure that:

(i) Free, prior and informed consultations are held with the project affected indigenous/tribal 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/tribal peoples' identity, dignity, and recognises traditional livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by them;

(iii) Indigenous/tribal people receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits and do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of implementation of the subproject;

(iv) Indigenous/tribal 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/tribal issues.

TDP is prepared following the provisions of World Bank's Safeguard Policy, OP 4.10, and applicable laws, regulations and policies of Government of India and the state of Andhra Pradesh. This TDP will be updated during implementation, as required. All compensation and assistances to affected Indigenous Peoples shall be completed prior to commencement of civil works.

2.1 Approach and Methodology

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

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

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

   - Census of India, 2011,
   - Reports of Tribal Welfare Department, AP and Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute (TCR&TI), Hyderabad,

- Reports of Integrated Tribal Development Agency, Paderu.

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

3.1 State Profile: Spatial Distribution of Scheduled Tribes

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

1) ***Koya-Konda Reddi region –*** Tribal areas of West Godavari & East Godavari districts - areas along the narrow Godavari gorge.

2) ***Khond-Savara Region –*** Tribal areas of Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts

3) ***Chenchu Region*** – Tribal areas of Kurnool, Prakasam and Guntur districts

4) ***Plain Areas*** –Four districts of Rayalaseema region inhabited by the Yanadis, Yerukulas and Banjaras or Lambadas.

The list of major tribal communities in Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) districts is in shown below. (**Table 3-1).**

Table 3-1: Major Tribal Groups in Andhra Pradesh: District / ITDA wise

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

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

3.2 Ethnographic profile: State level

A brief ethnographic profile of the major tribes of the state is presented in the **Table 3-2** below and detailed profiles of the Andhra Pradesh tribes are given in **Annexure VIII**.

Table 3-2: Ethnographic Profile of the Tribes in AP

S.No	Type of Tribe	Ethnographic profile
1	**Bagatha**	Bagatha is a Telugu speaking tribe inhabiting mainly in Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and Vizianagaram Districts of Andhra Pradesh. They stand at the highest rank in the social hierarchy. They are further divided into unilateral paternal kin groups called Gothrams or Vamsams, the members of each kin group claiming to descend from a common ancestor.
2	**Konda Dora**	Konda Doras are found scattered in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram,

S.No	Type of Tribe	Ethnographic profile
		Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna, but mostly live in Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram. They are divided into various clans.
3	**Valmiki**	Valmikis are settled mostly in Visakhapatnam and East Godavari, although are also found in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and West Godavari. They claim to be the descendants of the sage Valmiki. They practice Podu cultivation. Some of them also work as farm labour. They speak in a dialect of Telugu and write in Telugu script. Some of them also speak an Odiya dialect.
4	**Kotia**	Kotias are concentrated in Visakhapatnam, and a significant number of them are settled in Srikakulam. The Kotia tribe is divided into various sub groups and totemic clans They speak a corrupt form of Odiya language.
5	**Nookadora or Mukhadora**	The Nookadoras are also known as Mukhadora, Racha Reddy, Mukha Raja or Nooka raja and Sabarlu. They are found in Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam, and with a considerable proportion living in Srikakulam and East Godavari. The tribe is divided into several exogamous clans. The elders of the community wear sacred thread and tulasi beads.
6	**Kammara**	Kammaras are concentrated in Visakhapatnam and East Godavari, besides being spread all over state of Andhra Pradesh. They are also called Konda Kammaras and Ojas. Kammara tribe is divided into various totemic clans They are traditionally occupied as blacksmiths and carpenters.
7	**Khonds/Kodhus**	Kondhs live in the dense forests of hilly tracts of Visakhapatnam. They are also settled in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and East Godavari in significant number. They are also known by various names like: 'Samantha', 'Kodu', 'Jatapu', 'Jatapu Dora', 'Kodi', 'Kodhu', 'Kondu' and 'Kuinga'. Their dialect is Kui – belonging to Dravidian language family and written script is Odiya. The Khonds are also divided into various sub-tribes. They are also found to be settled in Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal.
8	**Gadaba**	Gadabas are found in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari. They are also seen in Odisha. The Gadaba tribe is divided into different sub divisions, each being endogamous and further divided into various exogamous clans.
9	**Porja**	Porjas are settled in Visakhapatnam, besides being found in Vizianagaram and East Godavari in considerable number. They are also located in Assam and Odisha. The Porjas are recognized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG). They have their own dialect but also speak in Telugu. Porja tribe is divided into different endogamous sub-divisions or sub-groups.
10	**Goudu**	The Goudus are pastoral tribe that mainly lives in the ITDA tracts. The Goudu is divided into twelve endogamous sub divisions, which are further divided into exogamous clans. The main occupation of the Goudus is agriculture and cattle rearing.
11	**Manna Dora**	The Manna Dhoras are exogamous, patrilineal descent group with exogamous clans. Some of the clans are considered as brother clans. The traditional bond friendship is in vogue among Manna Dhoras.
12	**Rona/Rana/Rena**	Rana is an Odiya speaking tribe. Nuclear families are common. They follow the rule of patrilineal descent and patrilocal residence. Main

S.No	Type of Tribe	Ethnographic profile
		occupation of Rona is settled agriculture.
13	**Dhulia**	This tribe's name traces its origin to 'Dhuli', meaning dust. They claim to be the original inhabitants of the land, similar to the notion of 'sons of soil'. They are settled in Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and Chittoor. They have totemic exogamous clan organisation, each clan being represented by an animal

3.3 Demographic Profile – State level

Basic demographic facts of the scheduled tribe population of Andhra Pradesh in comparison to India, as per census 2011, is summarised below. While scheduled tribes account for 8.6% of total population of India, Andhra Pradesh reports 5.3% of its total population as scheduled tribes, and 2.5% of total scheduled tribe population of India. **(Table 3.3)**

Table 3-3 Scheduled Tribe and Total Population in India and Andhra Pradesh, 2011

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

Source: Census of India 2011

The scheduled tribe population is further analysed to find out district wise distribution of population and male-female ratio in Andhra Pradesh **(Table 3-4).** Of all the districts, Vishakhapatnam records highest proportion of tribal population (14.42%). Other project district Vizianagaram also reports significant number of ST people with 10.05% of all population of the district. Incidentally, these two districts with high percentage of indigenous people are within the project area.

Table 3-4 : District and Gender wise Scheduled Tribe Population in Andhra Pradesh

S. No	Name of the District	Total Population	ST Population	Male	Female	% of All ST	% of Male	% of Female	Sex ratio F/1000 M
1	Srikakulam	2703114	166118	81382	84736	6.15	3.01	3.13	1041
2	Vizianagaram	2344474	235556	114687	120869	10.05	4.89	5.16	1054
3	Visakhapatnam	4290589	618500	302905	315595	14.42	7.06	7.36	1042
4	East Godavari	5285824	297044	144548	152496	5.62	2.73	2.88	1055
5	West Godavari	3994410	133997	65439	68558	3.35	1.64	1.72	1048
6	Krishna	4517398	132464	66734	65730	2.93	1.48	1.46	985
7	Guntur	4887813	247089	125105	121984	5.06	2.56	2.50	975
8	Prakasam	3397448	151145	76677	74468	4.45	2.26	2.19	971

S. No	Name of the District	Total Population	ST Population	Male	Female	% of All ST	% of Male	% of Female	Sex ratio F/1000 M
9	SPSR Nellore	2963557	285997	145168	140829	9.65	4.9	4.75	970
10	YSR Kadapa	2882469	75886	38571	37315	2.63	1.34	1.29	967
11	Kurnool	4053463	82831	42052	40779	2.04	1.04	1.01	970
12	Anantapur	4081148	154127	78573	75554	3.78	1.93	1.85	962
13	Chittoor	4174064	159165	79756	79409	3.81	1.91	1.90	996
Andhra Pradesh		**49575771**	**2739919**	**1361597**	**1378322**	**5.53**	**2.75**	**2.78**	**1012**

Source: Census of India 2011

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

Table 3-5 : Distribution of Scheduled Tribes in the Project Districts

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Vizianagaram	Vishakhapatnam
Bagatha	174	129772
Dhulia	162	503
Gadaba	20962	14943
Goudu	255	6533
Kammara	195	22771
Konda Dora	53892	135583
Khondh	673	97899
Kotia	186	29961
Manna Dora	4546	5344
Mukha Dora	6806	35342
Porja	201	33626
Rona	225	437
Valmiki	1452	54641

Source: Census of India, 2011

Distribution of scheduled tribe population in the project districts is shown in the above table. (**Table 3.5**.) The census data supplement the general information provided in Ethnographic Profile of the Tribes in AP (**Table 3.2**). By far the most populous community is *Konda Dora* group with more than 1.5 lakh people in Vishakhapatnam while, Vizianagaram district houses nearly 54 thousand. *Bagatha* tribe has the least population in Vizianagaram while, *Ronas* have the smallest number of people in Vishakhapatnam. Population wise major tribes of the project areas are: *Konda Dora, Khondh, Bagatha, Mukha Dora, Gabada, Poria and Valmiki.*

3.4 Profile of the Project Districts

3.4.1 Basic demographic data are recorded in census 2011 with district wise break up of scheduled tribe population characteristics (**Table 3.6**). It is found that both the project districts have population density more than state average of 308 persons per sq km, as represented by 384 for Vishakhapatnam and 359 for Vizianagaram. Similarly, both the districts surpass the state in proportion of scheduled tribe population with 14.42% and 10.05% for Vishakhapatnam and Viziangaram respectively.

Table 3-6 : Demographic Profile of Project Districts

State/ District	Population	Density of Popln (person/ Sq km)	%age of ST to total Population	Literacy rate (All Popln)	ST literacy rate	Sex Ratio (All Popln)	ST Sex ratio	% of Worker to Total Popln
Andhra Pradesh	4,93,86,799	308	5.3	67.4	48.8	996	1009	46.5
Vishakhapatnam	42,90,589	384	14.42	66.9	44.9	1006	1042	44.0
Vizianagaram	23,44,474	359	10.05	58.9	46.6	1019	1054	49.4

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

Average literacy status of the scheduled tribes is much lower than all population of the state – with 67.4% literates as against 48.8%. The literacy rate among the tribal population of the project districts is also low – 44.9% in Vishakhapatnam and 46.6% in Vizianagaram. However, in terms of sex ratio among all population, the two districts are much ahead of the state at 996 as against 1006 in Vishakhapatnam and 1019 in Viziangharam. The sex ratio among the scheduled tribe population is quite high 1042 in Vishakhapatnam and 1054 in Viziangaram compared to Andhra Pradesh ST population at 1009. Apparently, compared to general population the scheduled tribe have better gender status.

Average work participation ratio in the state was reported 46.5% in 2011, while Vishakhapatnam and Viziangaram recorded 44% and 49.4% respectively. Compared to this work participation ratio among the scheduled tribes is encouraging. The state average of scheduled tribe workers was 53.8% while Vishakhapatnam recorded 55.2% and Vizianagaram reported 57.8% of the tribal population engaged in economic pursuits. Category wise distribution of work force was found only for all population of the state and the districts, without any detail break up for the scheduled tribe workers. According to census 2011, nearly 59% of all working population are engaged as “cultivators and agricultural labourers”; occupations other than these two categories or household industry were followed by 36.8% workers. About 47% in Vishakhapatnam are engaged in agricultural pursuits as cultivator and agricultural labour, while slightly higher proportion of workers (49.4%) were employed in other works.[1] Majority of workers of Vizianagaram district are engaged as agricultural labour (48.1%), followed by 31% engaged in “Other work” and cultivators accounted for 18.3%. In short, majority of the work force are employed in agricultural sector with some significant percentage of workers engaged in works other than cultivation or household industry**. (Table 3-7)**.

[1] “Other works” include works other than cultivation, agricultural labour, in household industry.

Table 3-7: Work participation Profile in the Districts

State/ District	% of Worker to Total Population	% of ST worker to total ST Population	Percentage to Total workers (All Population)			
			Cultivators	Agl. Lab	HH Industry	Other worker
Andhra Pradesh	46.5	53.8	16.5	43.0	3.7	36.8
Vishakhapatnam	44.0	55.2	17.1	30.6	2.9	49.4
Vizianagaram	49.4	57.8	18.3	48.1	2.4	31.2

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

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

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

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

Table 3-8 : Occupational Pattern of the tribes in the project area

S.No	Name of the	Primary Occupation	Secondary occupations
1	Bagatha	Agriculture	Farm labour, Forest produce 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 and Vizianagaram

Vizianagaram district: Vizianagaram district is established on 1st June 1979 with a total area of 6539 sq km and taking sections from Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts. It forms a part of North Andhra Coastal plain. The topography of the district is varied and composes of from alluvial plain, coastal plains, uplands and hilly areas. The northern section

is mostly hilly and forms a part of Eastern Ghats with average altitude of 600m. The hilly areas are mostly forest covered Average altitude of the coastal plain is about 200m.
The district comprises 34 administrative units - Mandals – and the project road alignment passes through two of which Mandals namely, Srungavarapukota and Gantyada, as noted in Table 1.3. There are 15 villages within these two Mandals that are located within the road alignment. None of these villages or the Mandals along the project road belong to Scheduled Area.

3.5 Affected Tribal Mandals in Project Area:

The proposed project road will affect 17 villages under Package VI of the project alignment. Of these land acquisition is involved only in two tribal villages within Scheduled Area located in Ananthagiri Mandal of Visakhapatnam district. These two villages are covered under Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, PESA, 1996. The major tribes living in the project area are: Bhagatha, Kondadora, Valmiki, Nookadora and Gadaba etc. Besides, some particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTG) namely, Khond, Gadaba and Porja also live in the project area.

Land Acquisition Requirements: A total of 7.13 ha private land be acquired[2]. The process of land acquisition through NH Act 1956 (Amended in 2013) and Section 3D of the said NH Act is complete and notification declared. The land owner details will be confirmed after finalisation of compensation and R&R assistance. Land acquisition details are presented in **Table 3-9**. The ownership, use and type of the affected structures and land details are given in **Annexure II A & II B**. It is found that all the affected persons are title holders.

Table 3-10 : Mandal wise Land Acquisition Details

Sl No	District	Mandal Name	No of Villages	No of Villages with LA	No of pvt land survey numbers	Impacted HHs
1	Vishakhapatnam	Ananthagiri	2	2	7	11
2	Vizianagaram	Gantyada	10	10	271	285
3	Vizianagaram	Srungavarpulota	5	5	31	35
Total			**17**	**17**	**309**	**331**

Source: NH Act 1956 (Amended in 2013), Gazette 3 (D) Notification published in 2020 and 2021.

[2] As per LA Plan May, 2019 and 3G Gazettes 2021

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 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. Article 342 specifies tribes or tribal communities. In pursuance of these provisions, the list of SCs and STs are notified for each State and Union Territory for whom a number of social, economic and political safeguards are provided by the constitution of India. The following section lists of the major constitutional safeguards available for SCs and STs in India.

4.1.1 Economic Safeguards:

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

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

4.1.2 Political Safeguards:

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

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

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

Article - 243: Reservation of seats in Panchayats.

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

4.1.3 Educational & Cultural Safeguards:

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

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

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

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

Article - 350: Instruction in Mother Tongue.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a) Powers Given to Gram Sabha under PESA Act:

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

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

This act checked transfers of land in the Agency tracts of Ganjam (presently in Orissa), Visakhapatnam (covering the present Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam districts) and Godavari (covering the present East and West Godavari districts) districts. It regulated debt and interest on the borrowings by the hill tribes and transfer of their immovable property. It was enacted primarily to safeguard the interest of hill tribes of the area over which it extended and to protect them from exploitation by non-tribal and

moneylenders. It permitted transfer of land only among tribal and laid down that the interest accrued over the debts borrowed by the tribal shall not exceed the principal amount. The land acquisition in the proposed project will be abided by the PESA Act.

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

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

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

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

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

(i) As far as possible, no acquisition of land shall be made in the Scheduled Areas.

(ii) Where such acquisition does take place it shall be done only as a demonstrable last resort.

(iii) In case of acquisition or alienation of any land in the Scheduled Areas, the prior consent of the concerned Gram Sabha or the Panchayats or the autonomous District Councils, at the appropriate level in Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, as the case may be, shall be obtained, in all cases of land acquisition in such areas, including acquisition in case of urgency, before issue of a notification under this Act, or any other Central Act or a State Act for the time being in force. Provided that the consent of the Panchayats or the Autonomous Districts Councils shall be obtained in cases where the Gram Sabha does not exist or has not been constituted.

(iv) In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a Requiring Body which involves involuntary displacement of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes families, a Development Plan shall be prepared, in such form as may be prescribed, laying down the details of procedure for settling land rights due, but not settled and restoring titles of the Scheduled Tribes as well as the Scheduled Castes on the alienated land by undertaking a special drive together with land acquisition.

(v) The Development Plan shall also contain a programme for development of alternate fuel, fodder and non-timber forest produce resources on non-forest lands within a period of five years, sufficient to meet the requirements of tribal communities as well as the Scheduled Castes.

(vi) In case of land being acquired from members of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, at least one-third of the compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected

families initially as first instalment and the rest shall be paid after taking over of the possession of the land.

(vii) The affected families of the Scheduled Tribes shall be resettled preferably in the same Scheduled Area in a compact block so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity.

(viii) The resettlement areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall get land, to such extent as may be decided by the appropriate Government free of cost for community and social gatherings.

(ix) Any alienation of tribal lands or lands belonging to members of the Scheduled Castes in disregard of the laws and regulations for the time being in force shall be treated as null and void, and in the case of acquisition of such lands, the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be made available to the original tribal land owners or land owners belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

(x) The affected Scheduled Tribes, other traditional forest dwellers and the Scheduled Castes having fishing rights in a river or pond or dam in the affected area shall be given fishing rights in the reservoir area of the irrigation or hydel projects.

(xi) Where the affected families belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are relocated outside of the district, then, they shall be paid an additional twenty-five per cent. The Rehabilitation and Resettlement benefits are entitled in monetary terms along with onetime entitlement of fifty thousand rupees.

a) Reservation and other benefits

(i) All benefits, including the reservation benefits available to the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes in the affected areas shall continue in the resettlement area.

(ii) Whenever the affected families belonging to the Scheduled Tribes who are residing in the Scheduled Areas referred to in the Fifth Schedule or the tribal areas referred to in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution are relocated outside those areas, then, all the statutory safeguards, entitlements and benefits being enjoyed by them under this Act shall be extended to the area to which they are resettled regardless of whether the resettlement area is a Scheduled Area referred to in the said Fifth Schedule, or a tribal area referred to in the said Sixth Schedule, or not.

(iii) Where the community rights have been settled under the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007), the same shall be quantified in monetary amount and be paid to the individual concerned who has been displaced due to the acquisition of land in proportion with his share in such community rights.

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

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

a. The process of land acquisition

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

b. Date of determination of market value of land

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

a. All cases which have not been announced under Section 3G of the NH Act till 31.12.2014 or where such awards had been announced but compensation had not

been paid in respect of the majority of the land holdings under acquisition as on 31.12.2014, the compensation would be payable in accordance with first schedule of the RFTCLARR Act, 2013.

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

c. 12% on market value

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

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

4.4 R&R POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROJECT

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

i. Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks and determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and or census of displaced tribal families keeping in view of the measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts.
ii. Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced tribal families, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced tribals of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of displaced tribal families. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced tribal communities and their host

population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social impact assessment and preparation phase.

iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced tribals through; (a) land- based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement cost for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (b) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (d) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possibl.

iv.) Provide physically and economically displaced tribal families with needed assistance, including the following: (a) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (c) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

(v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced tribals to at least national minimum standards. Provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and housing.

(vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

(vii) Ensure that displaced tribals without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for all compensation, relocation and rehabilitation measures, except land.

(viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on the entitlements of displaced tribals, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule. This resettlement plan will be approved by International Funding Agency prior to contract award.

(ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to them. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates also to them.

(x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.

(xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.

(xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of displaced tribals, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

4.5 WORLD BANK OP 4.10:

The OP 4.10 fosters full respect for indigenous peoples' identity, dignity, livelihoods systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by them. It aims to ensure that any World Bank assisted

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

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

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

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

Table 4-1: Applicability of Key Legislation Policies relating to social aspects[3]

Applicable Indian Legislations/Guidelines / International Guidelines	Agency Responsible	Remarks
National Highway Act, 1956	MoRT&H	All the activities which require to becomplied with rules.
Comprehensive guidelines issued byMORTH relating to LA under NH Act 1956 Dated 28th December 2017	MoRT&H	All the activities which require to becomplied with rules.
The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006	MoTA ITDA MoEFC	The law provides the recognition of forest rights to the schedule tribesand other traditional inhabitants in occupation of the forest lands. Protection of the rights of the Forest dwellers.
The Provision of Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act	MoPR ITDA	One of the important provision of the Act states "Gram Sabha" or Panchayat at the appropriate level shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the schedule areas for development projects before resettling or rehabilitations
The Forest (Conservation) Act 1980	APPCB MoEFC	All efforts are made to minimize the conversion of the forest area into non-forestarea. Reduce deforestation. Green Highway initiative is to restore the environment through aestheticgreening.

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

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 officialsfrom 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, GoI. 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 GoI
World Bank guidelines/polices O.P 4.12 Involuntary Settlement O.P 4.10 Indigenous People Plan.	MoRT&H	The methodology of the RAP and TDP for Green National Highway Projects ofNH-516E has been developed on the basis of the O.P 4.12 & O.P 4.10.
The Right to Fair Compensation andTransparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and ResettlementAct, 2013.	R&R Commissioner – Vijayawada& District Magistrate – Visakhapatnam & MoRT&H	

5. SOCIO ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF AFFECTED TRIBAL POPULATION

5.1 Background

A socio economic assessment was undertaken for Bowdara - Vizianagaram road with the help of household survey, focus group discussions and interview with key informants during primary survey organised in February – March, 2018 and updated in April, 2021. The following sections describe socio economic and demographic condition of the tribals living in the project road. Sample socio economic survey was conducted for **32 households (11 structure owners and 21 agriculture land owners)** in the proposed project road (Package VI). Of these 11 households live in Scheduled V Area while remaining 21 ST households reside in non-Scheduled V area. The survey outcomes are presented below. The total population of 32 surveyed households is 132 with an average household size of 4.13. The proportion of female population surpasses that of male, with a high sex ratio of 1276. Following paragraphs will depict some socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of the surveyed tribal/ indigenous people of the project road section of Bowdara-Vizianagaram road. A summary of affected scheduled tribe families is shown in the table below. **(Table 5-1)**

Table 5-1 **Distribution of Scheduled Tribe Affected Families along the project road.**

S. No.	District	Mandal	Village	ST HHs
	Schedule V Area			
1	Vishakapatnam	Ananthagiri	Chilakalagadda	10
2	Vishakapatnam	Ananthagiri	Vankayyapalem	1
Sub-total of Scheduled V Area				**11**
	Non Schedule V Area			
3	Vizainagaram	SRUNGARAPU KOTA	Boddavera	3
4	Vizainagaram	SRUNGARAPU KOTA	Bowdara	2
5	Vizainagaram	SRUNGARAPU KOTA	Dasari Thota	2
6	Vizainagaram	SRUNGARAPU KOTA	Dorlapalem	2
7	Vizainagaram	SRUNGARAPU KOTA	Mushidipalle	1
8	Vizainagaram	Gantyada	Kondataramra Palle	2
9	Vizainagaram	Gantyada	Kotarubilli	3
10	Vizainagaram	Gantyada	Lakkidam	5
11	Vizainagaram	Gantyada	Narava	1
Sub-total of Non-Scheduled V Area				**21**
Total Affected ST Households				**32**

5.2 Households with Structures Affected

5.2.1 Village Wise Structures Affected:

In the Scheduled V area of Anantagiri Mandal, Vishakhapatnam district eleven tribal households will have their structures affected. **Annexure II A** provides details of structure affected with name of owners and area of loss. A summary of affected households with loss of structures is given below. **(Table 5-2)** It may be mentioned that all the affected families belong to ST group in Scheduled Area.

Table 5-2 : Village wise Tribal Families with Structure Affected

Sl. No	Name of the Village	Mandal	District	Affected Families	Use of Structure
1	**Chilakalagedda**	Anantagiri	Vishakhapatnam	10	Commercial
2	**Venkayyapalem**	Do	Do	1	Residential/ Commercial
Total				**11**	

***Source**: Socio Economic Survey, Feb & March 2018 and updated April 2021, Annexure II.A*

5.2.2 Type and Area of the Affected Structures:

Of the total 11 structures affected, six are pucca (permanent) type and of the remaining two are semi-permanent and three are of Kutcha (temporary) type. The total area affected by these 11 structures is about 159.85 square meters. Details are presented in the below **Table 5-3.**

Table 5-3 : Type and Area of Structures Affected

Sl. No.	Type	Structures Affected		Area of affected structure	
		No	%	(Sq. mts)	%
1	Pucca	6	54.6	60.38	37.8
2	Semi pucca	2	18.1	29.81	18.6
3	Kutcha	3	27.3	69.66	43.6
	Total	**11**	**100.0**	**159.85**	**100.0**

***Source:** Socio Economic Survey, Feb & March 2018 and updated April 2021*

5.2.3 Use of affected Structures:

The affected structures are further classified into use and constructional type. Out of 11 affected structures majority (6) are of pucca type, half of which residential or residential-cum-commercial structures. There are three commercial structures, each either pucca, kutcha or semi-pucca type. Besides, three structures are used for other purposes, two of which are pucca and one kutcha**. (Table 5-4).**

Table 5-4 : Type and Use of the Affected Structures

Sl. No.	Usage	Type of affected property		
		Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutcha
1	Residential	2	1	1
2	Commercial	1	1	1
3	Residential+Commercial	1	0	0
4	Others	2	0	1

Sl. No.	Usage	Type of affected property		
		Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutcha
Total		6	2	3

Source: *Socio Economic Survey, Feb & March 2018 and updated April 2021*

5.2.4 Extent of Loss by Use of structures:

The affected structures were distributed by proportion of loss to the total affected area by the use. Area of total affected structures amounts to 389.36 square meters, of which the area affected for the project is 159.85 square meters, a loss of 41.05% of the total area of all the structures. Percentage of loss to total area is highest for commercial structures (84%), and loss of residential-cum-commercial structures is about 68%. Data on loss of area for other structures is not available. **(Table 5-5)**

Table 5-5 : Percentage of loss by structure usage

Sl. No	Type of usage	Total (sq.m)			
		No	Total Area	Affected area	% of loss
1	Residential	4	318.97	104.42	32.74
2	Commercial	3	59.59	50.02	83.94
3	Res + Commercial	1	10.80	7.41	68.61
4	Others	3	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		**11**	**389.36**	**159.85**	**41.05**

Source: *Socio Economic Survey, Feb & March 2018 and updated April 2021*

5.3. Socio economic profile of Households with Affected Structures

The affected households can be summed up with basic demographic characteristics as stated below (Table 5-6). Total population of the 11 households with affected structures is 47 with 27 males and 20 females. The percentages of males and females account for 57.4% and 42.6% with a family size of 4.3 persons.

Table 5-6 : Summary of Households and Population

Total Affected structure	Total Households	Male	Female	Total Population	Family Size	%age of Male	%age of Female
11	11	27	20	47	4.3	57.4	42.6

Source: *Socio Economic Survey, Feb & March 2018 and updated April 2021*

Religion: All the affected households have reported to practise Hinduism although the families, by virtue of living in Scheduled Area, are considered to be scheduled tribe. This trait might be an indicator of adopting Hindu religion in the wake of living by the side of Hindu neighbour for long.

5.3.1 Family type:

The socio-economic survey data revealed that nearly 73% of the households are nuclear families, while three households are joint families **(Table 5-7).**

Table 5-7 : Type of Families

Sl. No	Family Status	Number	Percentage
1	Joint	3	27.3
2	Nuclear	8	72.7
Total		**11**	**100.0**

Source: *Socio Economic Survey, Feb & March 2018 and updated April 2021*

5.3.2 Period of residence:

The surveyed households were queried of their period of stay in this place. It is understood that one third of them are residing for less than 10 years. An equal number of families have been staying for more than 50 years and between 10 to 20 years. **(Table 5-8).**

Table 5-8 : Period of Residence

Sl. No	Years	Number	Percentage
1	Up to 10 Year	3	27.27
2	10 – 20 Years	3	27.27
3	21 – 50 Years	2	18.18
4	50 and above	3	27.27
Total		**11**	**100**

Source: *Socio Economic Survey, Feb & March 2018 and updated April 2021*

5.3.3 Income Level:

Income level of the project affected families (PAF)s is presented in Table 5-9**.** Majority of the families, about 36%, earned an annual income between Rs.1 lakh to Rs.1.5 lakh. Equal number of families (3 each) have annual household income either between Rs.1.5 to Rs.2 lakhs or above. Only one family with an income of Rs 50,001 to Rs.1 lakh, belongs to lowest income group. Average annual income level was calculated to be close to Rs 160,000.

Table 5-9 : Income Level - Per annum

Sl. No	Income Range	Number	Percentage
1	50001 – 1 lakh	1	9.0
2	1lakh – 1.5 lakh	4	36.4
3	1.5 lakh – 2 lakhs	3	27.3
4	Above 2 lakhs	3	27.3
Total		**11**	**100.0**

Source: *Socio Economic Survey, Feb & March 2018 and update April 2021*

Expenditure pattern:

The following table indicates that 54.6% of PAFs incurred an average monthly expenditure between Rs. 5001 to Rs. 8000 followed by 27.27% monthly expenditure is in between Rs. 8001 to Rs. 10000, 9.09% are in between Rs. 3001 to Rs. 5000 and more than Rs. 10000 respectively. Most of the families spend on food, education and health. Details of Expenditure Pattern are mentioned in **Table 5-10.**

Table 5-10 : Expenditure Pattern

Sl. No	Monthly Expenditure (Rs)	Number of HH	Percentage
1	3001-5000	1	9.1
2	5001-8000	6	54.6
3	8001-10000	3	27.3
4	More than 10,000	1	9.1
	Total	**11**	**100.0**

Source: *Socio Economic Survey, Feb & March 2018 and updated April 2021*

5.3.4 Indebtedness:

In response to the query of their indebtedness status, eight affected families confirmed to take loan to meet household necessities or other exigencies, thereby accounting for nearly 73% of all households. **(Table 5-11)**

Table 5-11 : Status of Indebtedness

Sl. No	Indebtedness	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	8	72.73
2	No	3	27.27
Total		**11**	**100.00**

Source: *Socio Economic Survey, Feb & March 2018 and updated April 2021*

5.3.5 Health Status of PAFs:

Although two of the affected families complained of some kind of illness they have been suffering, no major ailment has been reported by the families during the survey.

5.4 Households with Land Loss and Socioeconomic Profile

5.4.1 Distribution of Households with Land Loss

In all 21 scheduled tribes families from two villages in Vishakhapatnam are going to be affected due to land acquisition for the project road. Among the two surveyed tribal villages, 16 families of Chilakalagedda stand to lose land while only five families of Venkayyapalem will suffer loss of land. Total affected area in these two Scheduled Area villages is 2298.69 Sq M. (**Table 5-12)** Details of affected land owners with extent of land loss are provided in **Annexure II B**.

Table 5-12 : Affected Tribal Families: Loss of Land

Sl. No	District	Mandal	Village	Total Affected Families	Total affected Area (Sq M)
1	**Vishakhapatnam**	**Anantagiri**	ChilakalaGedda	16	1472.56
2			Venkayyapalem	5	826.13
Total				21	2298.69

Source: *Socio Economic Survey, Feb & March 2018 and updated April 2021*

5.4.2 Basic Demographic Profile

A summary of affected households, who will lose their land, is shown below with a few basic demographic characteristics. Total population of the 21 affected households is 85, with an average family size of 4.1. Percentage of females exceeds that of male with 55.3% against 44.7%. More than half of the affected population (54%) are married, 40% are unmarried and remaining nearly 6% people are either widow or widower. **(Table 5-13)**

Table 5-13 : Basic Demographic Characteristics

Total ST Households	Male	Female	Total Population	Family Size	Male	Female	Marital Status (% to Population)		
No.	No.	No.	No.	Person/ HH	%age	%age	Married	Unmarried	Widow/ Widower
21	38	47	85	4.1	44.7	55.3	54.1	40.0	5.9

Source: *Socio Economic Survey, Feb & March 2018 and updated April 2021*

5.4.3 Affected Tribes:

The project area lies within Scheduled V Area indicating majority of population belonging to scheduled tribes. The tribes inhabiting the area are indicated in the **Table 5-14.** Nine families or nearly 43% belong to Bagatha community, six are from Gadaba (29%). Konda Dora account for 5 families while only one Valmiki family is among the affected households.

Table 5-14 : Details of Tribes inhabiting the Project Area

Sr. No	Name of the Tribe	Number of Households	Percentage
1	Bagatha	9	42.86
2	Gadaba	6	28.57
3	Konda Dora	5	23.81
4	Valmiki	1	4.76
Total		**21**	**100.00**

Source: *Socio Economic Survey, Feb & March 2018 and updated April 2021*

Religion:

All the affected households have adopted Hinduism as their religion as realized from social survey. This might be a result of long association and residing alongside their Hindu neighbors.

5.4.4 Family Type:

The surveyed households are classified into type of families. Accordingly, majority, that is two thirds, are nuclear family while rest (33.3%) are Joint family living with parents and married children. Distribution of the affected families by type is presented in **Table 5-15.**

Table 5-15 : Type of Families

Sl. No.	Type of Family	Number	Percentage
1	Joint	7	33.3
2	Nuclear	14	66.7
Total		**21**	**100**

Source: *Socio Economic Survey, Feb & March 2018 and updated April 2021*

5.4.6 Age Composition

The affected households were classified by their age composition. The highest proportion of population are within 31-51 age group, which is “matured adult”. People within 16-30 years of age account for 23.5% which is closely followed by persons above 51 years (22.4%). Only seven persons are very young less than five years, while 15% of population comprises of 5-15 years age group. To sum up, the affected population are mostly adult with 76% belonging to age group varying from 16 years to above 50 years. **(**Table 5-16**)**

Table 5-16 : Distribution of Households by Age groups

Sl. No	Age Group (Years)	Persons	Percentage
1	1 to 4	7	8.2
2	5 to 15	13	15.3
3	16-30	20	23.5
4	31-51	26	30.6
5	Above 51	19	22.4
Total		**85**	**100.0**

Source: *Socio Economic Survey, Feb & March 2018 and updated April 2021*

5.4.7 Period of habitation:

It is observed that from socio-economic survey, most of the families (57%) have been residing in this area for more than 50 years. About one third are staying for a period between 21-15 years, while only two families have settled here before 20 years but more than 10 years. (**Table 5-17).**

Table 5-17 : Period of habitation

Sr. No	Years	Number	Percentage
2	10 – 20 Years	2	9.5
3	21 – 50 Years	7	33.3
4	50 and above	12	57.2
Total		**21**	**100.0**

Source: *Socio Economic Survey, Feb & March 2018 and updated April 2021*

Literacy:

Literacy level of the affected persons as measured by survey, is 60% talking into consideration of all levels of formal education. Of the 40% illiterates a few are also informally literate with some ability to read or write. So far as level of educational achievement is concerned, nearly 26% are educated either up to primary or middle school level. Persons with education at secondary school or intermediate level is just about 10%. Very few persons have completed education above school level, nearly 12%, and of them only three persons have professional education. (**Table 5-18).**

Table 5-18 : Literacy level of Project Affected Persons

Sl. No	Literacy Level	Number	Percentage
1	Illiterate/Informally literate	34	**40.0**
2	Primary Schooling	10	**11.8**
3	Middle Schooling	12	**14.1**

4	Secondary/High Schooling	5	**5.9**
5	Intermediate	4	**4.7**
6	Graduate	2	**2.4**
7	Post-Graduate	5	**5.9**
8	Professional	3	**3.5**
9	Others	10	**11.8**
Total		**85**	**100.0**

Source: *Socio Economic Survey, Feb & March 2018 and updated April 2021*

5.4.8 Working Status and Occupational Pattern:

Working status of the project affected families was analysed and work participation ratio was found to be 67%, indicting two thirds of the population being engaged in gainful employment. This ratio is higher than the district average of 44% workers among all population and 55.2% among the scheduled tribe population. The working population of the surveyed families considers all those gainfully employed in either full time or part time engagement. (Table 5-19**)** The gender wise working population figures portrays a near equal work participation by women members of PAFs, with 47% females against 53% male workers.

Table 5-19 : Working Status

PAF	Total Population	Workers		Non-Workers		Working population by gender			
						Male		Female	
		No.	% age	No.	% age	No.	% age	No.	% age
21	85	57	67.1	28	32.9	30	52.6	27	47.4

Source: *Socio Economic Survey, Feb & March 2018 and updated April 2021*

The working population were further classified into diverse occupations that the persons were engaged in. Majority of the working population (42.4%) were engaged in cultivation and various kinds of agricultural and allied agricultural activities that include agricultural labour, livestock raising or collection of non-timber forest products (NTFP). Service and professional jobs are followed by a few, only 4 persons, while 10 persons have taken to other works which are non-specified. It can be presumed that the affected scheduled tribes of the project Scheduled Area are still adhering to their traditional land and forest based livelihoods. This fact needs to be kept in mind while preparing tribal development plan for the PAFs. **(Table 5-20)**

Table 5-20: Occupational Pattern

Sl. No	Occupation	Number	Percentage to all population
1	Cultivation	14	16.47
2	Agricultural laborer	13	15.29
3	Allied Agricultural activities	9	10.59
4	Non Agricultural Labor	7	8.24
5	Service	2	2.35
6	Professional jobs	2	2.35
7	Other Works	10	11.76
All workers		**57**	**67.10%**

Source: *Socio Economic Survey, Feb & March 2018 and updated April 2021*

The non-working persons were also categorised depending on their capacity and types of engagement. Majority of 28 non-working population are students, 22.4%, six are engaged in household work, presumably all women. Rest of the persons are either retired or unemployed. **(Table 5-21)**

Table 5-21: Classification of Non-workers

Sl. No	Non workers	Number	Percentage to all population
1	**Household works**	6	7.06
2	**Retired**	1	1.18
3	**Student**	19	22.35
4	**Unemployed**	2	2.35
All Non workers		**28**	**32.9**

Source: *Socio Economic Survey, Feb-March 2020 and updated April 2021*

5.4.9 Income level:

Income level of more than half of the PAFs varies between Rs.1 lakh to Rs.2.5 lakh a year, accounting for 52%. Lowest level of annual income with Rs 25,00 to Rs75,000 was earned by four families, and five families managed to earn Rs.75,001 to Rs.1 lakh, which is less than 20% of families. Average income level was computed to be nearly Rs.1,50,000. **(Table 5-22)**

Table 5-22: Income Level

Sl. No	Income Group (Rs)	Number	Percentage
1	25,001-75,000	4	19.0
2	75,001 – 1 lakh	5	23.8
3	1 lakh – 2.5 lakh	11	52.4
4	2.5 lakh – 5 lakh	1	4.8
Total		**21**	**100.0**

Source: *Socio Economic Survey, Feb & March 2018 and updated April 2021*

5.4.10 Expenditure pattern:

The monthly expenditure pattern of the PAFs indicates that equal number of families, 29% each, have incurred three different levels of expenditures varying from Rs 3000 to 5000, Rs 5000 -8000 and Rs 8000-10,000. Very low expenditure of less than Rs.3000 a month was observed with only two families, while only one has spent more than Rs10,000 a month. It has been learned from group discussion that food, education and health are the major segments of expenditure. **(Table 5-23)**

Table 5-23 : Expenditure Pattern

Sl. No	Monthly Expenditure (Rs)	Number	Percentage
1	**Less than 3000**	2	9.5
2	**3001-5000**	6	28.6
3	**5001-8000**	6	28.6
4	**8001-10000**	6	28.6
5	**More than 10000**	1	4.8
Total		**21**	**100.0**

Source: *Socio Economic Survey, Feb & March 2018 and updated April 2021*

5.4.11 Household Assets:

Economic standard of living of the PAFs can be judged by their possession of various consumer durables from recorded database. Majority own some consumable items that are of daily necessity, such as cell phones, which are in possession of 19 families. Besides, items of modern living, like television sets owned by 18 households, and refrigerator, possessed (by six families only) indicate a trend towards acceptance of modern way of life. Motorcycle, an essential item of easy and quick transport, is owned by 10 households while car is rather expensive and is owned by none but one well off family. Even cycles are owned by only six families.

Table 5-24 : Household Assets

Sl. No.	No of HH with Assets	No. of HHs	Percentage of PAFs
1	TV	18	85.7
2	Refrigerator	6	28.6
3	Cycle	6	28.6
4	Motor Cycle	10	47.6
5	Car	1	4.8
6	Cell Phone	19	90.5

Source: *Socio Economic Survey, Feb & March 2018 and updated April 2021*

From the assets database, it cannot be ascertained how many ST PAFs have durables and consumables in their possession irrespective of type of items. (**Table 5-24)**

5.4.12 Savings & Indebtedness:

The households enumerated in the socioeconomic survey revealed their habit and source of savings, as well as indebtedness status. Of the total 21 PAFs whose land will be affected/ lost only five have indicated their habit of savings. One each has deposited in bank for long term and short term for the sake of future use. Three persons have invested in life insurance plan. It may be mentioned that such kind of financial investment is not their traditional custom and much persuasion has gone into initiation of such plan. Nonetheless it is important to note that none of the PAFs have deposited their savings in the care of moneylenders or private investors. **(Table 5-25)**

Table 5-25 : Savings and Financial Deposits

Type of Deposit	Institution where deposited	No. of PAF
Long Term	Bank	1
Short Term	Bank	1
Others	LIC	3
Total		**5**

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Feb-March 2020 and updated April 2021

5.4.13 Health Status of PAHs:

Data on health status of PAHs indicate that more than one third (38%) of the families have complained of some form of illness without specific in nature. Thirteen families could not find any kind of illness to report worth mentioning. However, discussion brought forth occurrence of some diseases reported in the area, like diabetes, Thyroid, cardiac problem, blood pressure and fever.

5.5 Gender Analysis:

The household survey recorded 47 women out of a total 85 population among the project affected families. More than 50% of women are in the productive age group of 16 to 51 years. Female child population below 5 years, is nearly 11% and girl child (5-15 years) accounts for 19%. Same number of matured adults of 50 and above age group are also found among the women population. Nearly 10% of the women are head of the family, none of them are literates. **(Table 5-26)**

Table 5-26 : Age Composition of Women

Sl. No	Age Group (Year)	Number	Percentage
1	0-4	5	10.6
2	5-15	9	19.2
3	16-30	11	23.4
4	31-51	13	27.7
5	Above 51	9	19.1
Total		**47**	**100.0**

Source: *Socio Economic Survey, Feb & March 2018 and updated April 2021*

5.5.1 Literacy

Fifty seven percent women of the PAFs are literates with varying degrees of educational levels. Illiterates and informally literates clubbed together account for nearly half of women population, about 43%. One fourth of women have passed up to middle level of schooling while few have crossed secondary or intermediate level. Similarly, graduation level and above as well as professional education are attained by only few, 4 and 2 women each. Other type of education, unspecified during survey, has been completed by five women. **(Table 5-27)**

Table 5-27 : Literacy level of Women

Sl. No.	Literacy Level	Number	Percentage
1	Illiterate/ Informal literate	20	42.6
2	Primary & Middle level	12	25.5
3	Secondary/intermediate level	4	8.5
4	Graduate/ Post Graduate level	4	8.5
5	Professional education	2	4.3
6	Others	5	10.6
	Total	**47**	100

Source: *Socio Economic Survey, Feb & March 2018 and updated April 2021*

5.5.2 Economic and Household activities:

Active work participation by women was captured during survey with women's presence in economic activities without actual number of women engaged in the works and other household activities. The data reveal how women of the 21 project affected families are actively involved in various activities. Cultivation (90%) and allied agricultural works, like dairy, poultry, sheep rearing, (71%) find women of most of the PAFs engaged in. Women from 12 families work in others' agricultural fields as labourer. Women from one-third households go for collection and sale of forest produces. Non-farm labour is another pursuit followed by women from five families. Women from seven families (33%) are found to help their spouses in running family trade and business. Apart from these economic activities,

women of almost all households are engaged in various kinds of household activities, like cooking, taking care of infants and elderly persons, fetching water and collecting fuelwood. **(Table 5-28)**

Table 5-28 : Women's participation in Economic and Household Activities

Sl. No	Activities women engaged	No. of Families	Percentage
1	Cultivation	19	90.5
2	Allied Agricultural activities	15	71.4
3	Sale of forest products	7	33.3
4	Trade & business	7	33.3
5	Agricultural labor	12	57.1
6	Non Agricultural labor	5	23.8
7	HH Industries	1	4.8
8	Services	4	19.1
9	Household Work including cooking	18	85.7
10	Taking care of infants/children	17	81.0
11	Fetching water and collecting fuel wood	16	76.2
12	Relaxation & Entertainment	20	95.2

Source: *Socio Economic Survey, Feb & March 2018 and updated April 2021*

5.5.3 Occupational pattern

Women workers account for 57.5% of all women population of the PAFs. The women workers were further classified into type of gainful employment they were engaged in. (Table 5.27) It is noted that, majority nearly 30% are engaged in agriculture and allied works including agricultural labour, that often compels them to work outside. Cultivation in own farmland involves only four women. Other occupations draw about 15% of women workers. Of the twenty non-working women majority are students (13) comprising 28% of population. **(Table 5-29)**

Table 5-29: Occupations of Women workers

Sl. No	Occupation	Number	Percentage to All women
1	Cultivation	4	8.5
2	Agriculture Labor	6	12.8
3	Allied Agriculture	4	8.5
4	Non- agricultural Labor	4	8.5
5	Professional	1	2.1
6	Retired	1	2.1
7	Others	7	14.9
	Total workers	**27**	**57.5**

Source: *Socio Economic Survey, Feb & March 2018 and updated April 2021*

5.5.4 Women's participation

Information on women's active involvement and in family financial matters has been collected to understand the level of women empowerment. It is quite apparent that women's role is active and positive in decision making about important matters of the families. In major issues particularly those related to children's education, health concerns, financial and

household matters and maintaining social linkage, women have made themselves involved for active participation in all important decision making discussions. Except some asset creation and other miscellaneous matters few women take participation. (**Table 5-30)**

Table 5-30 : Participation of women in Household matters

Topic for Decision making	Response	No.	Percentage
Education	Yes	20	95.2
	No	1	4.8
Health Issues	Yes	20	95.2
	No	1	4.8
Financial matters	Yes	20	95.2
	No	1	4.8
Assets	Yes	15	71.4
	No	6	28.6
Household Activities	Yes	20	95.2
	No	1	4.8
Social linkage	Yes	19	90.5
	No	2	9.5
Others	Yes	2	9.5
	No	19	90.5

Source: *Socio Economic Survey, Feb & March 2018 and updated April 2021*

4.9.5 HIV/AIDS:

During focus group discussion held with women groups problems related to highway development and its risks were made vital topics for detailed discussion. Of the major highway risks incidence of HIV/AIDS takes precedence over other issues, particularly in interior, scheduled tribe inhabited areas. The participants gathered expressed that all the households are aware about HIV/AIDS, its risk and procedure of spread and precautions to be taken. However, they have not yet come across any HIV/AIDS cases till date. 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'/tribal people broad consent to support the project design and planning is obtained. This is more critical where land acquisition of tribal land, particularly in Scheduled V Area, is involved which is beyond the scope of regular land acquisition procedure as specified in the RFTCLARR Act. World Bank OP 4.10 also stipulates consultation with indigenous people in a manner free of coercion, prior to the project implementation and informing the tribal people of the project impacts in advance.

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

6.2 Consultation Area and participants:

Out of the total 17 affected villages two villages are located in Scheduled V Area along the project road alignment. Both the villages are in Anantagiri Mandal of Vishakhapatnam district. The other district, Vizianagaram, although not within Scheduled V Area, also contains scheduled tribe households who are potentially affected by the project. Consultations were also conducted with them to capture tribal concerns, if any in non-Scheduled V area.

For stakeholders' consultation process the local communities, elected representatives, *kula panchayath*[4] office bearers were invited to participate in the consultation. The purpose of consultations is to inform people about the project, disclose about potential benefits and adverse impacts, with respect of tribal people' perspective, record their issues, concerns and preferences, and allow them to discuss freely and make meaningful choices.

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

6.3 Methods of Public Consultation:

Consultations were conducted with two groups: (a) with affected population, (b) with Grama Sabhas (village consultations), mandatory as per Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) (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 and opinions are given below in **Table 6-1** The consultations were held in local language, Telugu. The consultation illustrations are given in **Annexure V.**

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 Scheduled Tribes (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 Indigenous People (IP) families will be able to understand project impact affecting their life and livelihood, cultural interference and special concerns, if any, and likely benefits, from the consultation briefs.

A summary of consultation meetings held, number of participants with ownership type and community, name of villages, number of male and female participants, and place of consultation is provided below. (**Table 6-2)**

Table 6-2 : Summary of Community Consultation

S.No	District	Mandal	Village	No of participants			Community	Category
				Total	Male	Female		
1	Vizainagaram	Srungarapu Kota	Boddavera	3	2	1	STs	Owners
2	Vizainagaram	Srungarapu Kota	Bowdara	10	7	3	STs and OBC	Owners
4	Vishakapatnam	Ananthagiri	Chilakaladda	33	25	8	ST and OBC	Owners
5	Vizainagaram	Gantyada	Gantyada	15	13	2	ST, OBC, Gen	Owners
6	Vizainagaram	Gantyada	Gantyeda	8	7	1	SC and OBC	Owners
7	Vizainagaram	Srungarapu Kota	Ginjeru	1	1	0	STs	Owners
8	Vizainagaram	Gantyada	Kondataramra Palle	36	28	8	ST, OBC & Gen	Owners
9	Vizainagaram	Gantyada	Kotarubilli	30	27	3	SC, ST and Gen	Owners
10	Vizainagaram	Gantyada	Lakkidam	7	6	1	STs, OBC	Owners
11	Vizainagaram	Gantyada	Madhanapuram	4	4	0	OBC, Gen	Owners
12	Vizainagaram	Srungarapu Kota	Mushidipalle	4	4	0	OBC, Gen	Owners
13	Vizainagaram	Gantyada	Narava	61	53	8	SC, ST, OBC, Gen	Owners
Total				**212**	**177**	**35**		

Source: Grama Sabha Resolution meeting, 2020

6.4 ISSUES COVERED IN PUBLIC CONSULTATION

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

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

- Finally, to establish an understanding for identification of overall developmental goals and benefits of the project to the IPs.

6.5 OUTCOME OF THE PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

People are aware of the project and the 2/4-lanning with Paved Shoulder of the road but are not aware of specific details of the Project Right of Way (PRoW), shift in centerline and the method of valuation for land, building, payment of compensation and other rehabilitation and resettlement measures. The salient points of the public consultations are summarized in the following **Table 6-3**

Table 6-3 : Summary of Consultation Outcome

Concerns and Issues	Mitigation measures proposed / Reason for not being able to address the concern
A number of houses will be affected due to construction of the road	Proper resettlement will be implemented as per new Act and project R&R policy
Fair compensation to land and houses on the basis of impact assessment of houses (on market rate). Facilities of issue of free House site Pattas and construction of Houses for the affected houses to begiven.	Will be provided as per the Project R&R policy
Impact on irrigation system and units such as hand pump, bore - well, well and water pathway	As far as possible will be avoided, else will be replaced in discussion with the people .
Impact on shop and commercial structure in government land	Will be provided assistance to restore income
Risk of accident of children and animal due to widening of the road	Sign boards warning vehicles in built up sections, school zones and pedestrian crossing places will be provided. Road safety awareness will be undertaken.
Pollution and health related problems at the time of construction work	Necessary mitigation measures proposed in the Environment Management Plan (EMP)
Impact on rural water and drain system due to construction work	Will not affect, only after utility shifting the civil work will start
Impact on compensation religious structures and	Impact will be assessed, structures valuated and compensation will be provided at replacement cost for rebuilding at a suitable place or will be rebuilt through the project as agreed with the communities
Provision of under passes at junctions, school zones and zebra cross	No underpass proposed, but pedestrian crossing will be there
Provision for irrigation water flow from one side to the other	Any such existing facilities will be maintained
Participation of local leaders or public representative in compensation	The compensation will be determined as per the new LA Act and the Joint Collector will be the competent authority
Payment of compensation amount before starting the construction work	Yes, all compensation will be paid before civil work commences
Creation of employment for local people during the construction of the road	Provision will be made in the contract to engage local labourers
Many trees will be lost	Compensatory afforestation has been proposed

Concerns and Issues	Mitigation measures proposed / Reason for not being able to address the concern
Timeline of the civil work starting and ending	All details will be shared before implementation

Pictures of the participants attending public consultation held in respective villages show women also participated to express their specific views, issues and concerns.

Figure 6-1 Participants during the Public Consultation in Scheduled V villages

Participants during the Public Consultations at Venkayyapalem Village

Section of the Participants during the Consultations at Chilakalagedda Village

6.6 Gram Sabha Consultations:

Apart from the above consultations with the affected, specific Gram Sabha consultations (Village General body consultations) were held in all the two tribal villages as per PESA Act, consultation programmes are shown in Table 6-4**.**

The Grama Sabha photographs and participants details are given in **Annexure IV&V.** The project resolution and Grama Sabha consultations were taken up in two villages as these are only tribal villages among all villages in this package. Grama sabha consultations and discussions were held along the project road with the affected tribal families and Panchayat representatives. The date, venue and time of the consultations were informed in advance and time o meetings decided as per people's convenience. The consultation was conducted in Telugu, and the proceedings of the consultations were also noted in Telugu.

Table 6-4 : Date and Participant Details of Consultation, Grama Sabha

S.No	Name of the Mandal	Name of the Village	Date	No. of Participants		
				Total	Male	Female
1	Ananthagiri	Chilakalagedda	13-03-2020	30	14	16
2	Ananthagiri	Venkayyapalem	13-03-2020	28	16	12

6.6.1 Issues discussed in the Grama Sabha consultations:

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

The brief of Grama Sabha consultations held in the two Tribal villages and concerns and felt needs expressed by the tribals, during the consultations are shown in **Table 6-5**

Table 6-5 : Grama Sabha Consultations Brief

(1) Name of the Village		**Venkayyapalem**	
Name of the Mandal		Ananthagiri	
Name of District		Vishakhapatnam	
Date of GS conducted		13/03/2020	
No. of participants	Total	30	
	Male	14	
	Female	16	
Location of village		By the side of main road	
Needs & concerns		1. Ensuring of laying of good quality road, quality of GSP should be there, they should develop infrastructure of road side villages, street lights needed. 2. Construction of footpaths, payment of compensation three times or land to land to the affected and measures should be taken for the health care of villagers while laying road. 3. The villagers are most commonly using autos, bus and private vehicles as transport, this concern should be taken care of. 4. The villagers proposed to have zebra crossing lines and foot path on both the sides; shops should be there 50 feet distance from the center of road. 5. Water supplied by panchayath is not purified. They should provide	

		purified drinking water in the village. **Felt Needs:** Good quality purified drinking water.
(2) Name of the Village		**Chilakalagedda**
Name of the Mandal		Ananthagiri
Name of District		Vishakhapatnam
Date of GS conducted		13/03/2020
No. of participants	Total	28
	Male	16
	Female	12
Location of village		By the side of main road
Needs and concerns expressed		1. The villagers are more worried about payment of compensation. 2. Most commonly villagers are using autos, bus and 2 wheelers for transportation. 3. Should create awareness among people about traffic rules and safety measures. 4. Women are feeling unsafe to travel on this road, because fewer buses and sometimes they should travel in private autos and jeeps, it is getting difficult to travel for pregnant women in private vehicles. **Felt needs:** Drinking water, street lights and public toilets on main road.

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

Table 6-6 : Summary of Grama Sabha Consultation Outcome

Concerns and Issues Discussed	Mitigation measures proposed
Fair compensation on the basis of impact assessment of houses (on market rate).	Will be provided as per project Resettlement Policy (RPF) A separate Resettlement Action Plan is prepared that gives compensation and assistance for the affected tribals that has additional provisions for the tribals over and above the non tribal provisions (refer RAP).
New School Building, Foot over bridge, Street Lights, Community hall and purified drinking water	Apart from related and associated infrastructure, others will be referred to the concerned departments.
Women safety measures due to the heavy traffic	Will be addressed by adequate road safety measures, road signage, street lighting & awareness campaign and training

6.6.3 Grama Sabha Resolution Details:

The lists of Grama Sabha meetings held and resolutions obtained are given in **Table 6-7.** The resolution details with participants attending the Grama Sabha meeting are given in **Annexure IV and VI**. A translation of the resolutions taken at the public consultations is attached.

Table 6-7 : Grama Sabha Resolution notification

Sr. No.	District	Mandal Name	Name of Village/ Town/ Habitation	Resolutions Received	Date
1	Visakhapatnam	Anathagiri	Chilakalagedda	Yes	13/3/2020
2	Visakhapatnam	Anathagiri	Venkayyapalem	Yes	13/3/2020

6.6.4 Disclosure of Information:

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

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

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

7. TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (TDP)

7.1 Background:

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

7.2 Tribal Development Programmes and Institutions in Andhra Pradesh:

i. **Integrated Tribal Development Plan (ITDP):** Initiated since the Fifth Five Year Plan with specific objectives of reducing poverty, improving educational status and eliminating exploitation of the tribal families .

ii. **Village Tribal Development Association (VTDA)** is the general body of all tribal men and women in a habitation constituting of Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat as the President of the Executive Committee, and other office bearers elected by the general body. It oversee all village level organisations working on specific interests.

iii. **Thrift and credit groups of women SHGs** motivate women to form self help groups, and inculcate thrift and credit habit among them to meet emergency consumption needs of the members.

iv. **Community Health Workers (CHWs)** are engaged in the tribal sub-plan areas of Andhra Pradesh to promote community based health care delivery system at habitation level. Local tribal woman CHW selected by the community are provided training on specific health issues, environment sanitation, safe drinking water.

v. **School Education Committees** are established for every school to enable parents' participation in the school management.

vi. **Vana Samrakshana Samithis (VSS)** are constituted under Joint Forest Management scheme aiming to regenerate degraded forests through active participation of local tribals.

7.3 Educational Development:

Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) has been working to promote education in the tribal scheduled Area with financial assistance from Tribal Welfare and Panchayat Raj

Departments to manage the educational institutions. In these Areas Ashram schools are operating with special feature of tribal educational system. These Ashram schools are residential schools created to attract and motivate tribal children towards education.

A total of 118 Ashram schools and 32 post Matric hostels are established in Paderu Scheduled Area of Vishakapatnam District. Anantagiri Mandal has four Ashram schools for girls and eight schools for boys. There are post Matric hostels one each for the tribal girls and boys in Anantagiri Mandal.[5]

7.4 Health Care development:

The tribal people of Andhra Pradesh do not differ greatly from other tribal population in the country so far as health issues are concerned. Malaria and T.B are the major diseases apart from childhood diarrhoea as reported by Ms. Sujata Rao[6]. The list of medical and health institutions in the Scheduled Areas under ITDA shows distribution of all health care institutions in 65 tribal Mandals. Although none of these institutions is located in the project Mandal Anantagiri, the tribal people do get the benefits of getting adequate medical care from other nearby Mandals, such as Paderu.

7.5 INITIATIVES BY TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT:

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

- Strengthening of PHCs/ CHCs by providing medical equipment through Andhra Pradesh Medical Services and Infrastructure Development Corporation (APMSIDC). A World Bank assisted Health Project is currently under implementation in the State.
- Medication & Special Diet provided to tribal students to cure them of sickle cell anaemia/ severe anaemia/ anaemia.

7.6 SKILL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES:

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

The PAPs will be selected for skill training based some eligibility criteria. The PAPs above the age of 18 years and below the age of 40 years are likely to be considered as prospective

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[5] Source: TWD, GoAP, Giripragathi as on January, 2020

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

candidates. Minimal educational qualification may be required for certain kinds of trainings. A list of existing training programme of ITDA is appended as **Annexure VII**.

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

7.7 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

The implementation of TDP requires certain activities to be undertaken which are presented in **Table 7-1** During the progress of implementation, the PIU officials in consultation with implementing agencies can revise the schedule based on field assessments and work progress. The scheduled period for completion of the activities is 48 months.

Table 7-1 : Implementation schedule for TDP

Sl. No	Activity	Responsibility	Outcome	Timeline (in months)	Remarks
1	**Sensitization of PIU, Contractor**	Project Consultants	PIU strengthened, Contractor made aware of IPs, motivated to cooperate	Project initiation total: 4 months - intermittent - 2 times a year	
2	**Identification of PAPs**	Revenue Department, NGO	PAPs identified	Within 3 months from the date of notification under LA.	
3	**Preparation & Verification of list of PAPs**	Revenue Department, NGO	List of PAPs prepared and verified	2 months from identification	
4	**Consultations with the PAPs and ST Community**	ITDA, PIU, NGO	Rapport built with PAPs and ST community, several issues resolved	10 months; intermittent - throughout the project implementation period	
5	**Disbursement of Compensation**	Revenue Department, PIU, NGO	Compensation paid	12 months	
6	**Conducting Training need assessment survey**	NGO, PIU	Training need report prepared	4 months - survey and report	ST PAPS from non-Scheduled area to be consulted, motivated for skill training and trainees identified

7	**Identification of Trainees and skill types, willingness and motivation**	NGO, PIU	Trainees and skill trainings identified	4 months	
8	**Selection of Training institutes**	PMU, PIU, NGO, ITDA	Training institute selected, ST PAPs prepared for training after preparedness of training process completed	3 months	
9	**Training for skill development**	Selected Training Institutes, PIU, ITDA	ST PAPs trained in skill, received certificate; job and self- employment availed of	6 months	Trainees to be informed and consent taken prior to training, if trainings to be arranged out of their villages
10	**Evaluation of beneficiaries and trainees after completion of training**	External agency	Evaluation report of training prepared, assessment of employment opportunity of trainees and success stories made	Baseline and end term	Success stories of ST training can be replicated and scaled up elsewhere

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

7.8 GENDER INCLUSION:

Like any development project the Bowdara to Vizianagaram section of NH-516E highway improvement project also has gender implications which need to be considered for inclusion into project development programme. TDP also have gender concerns and issues which have been raised during community consultations in the Scheduled V areas comprising two villages in Vishakhapatnam. Likewise, Vizianagaram district may have gender issues which need to be focussed through appropriate consultation. One Gender Consultant of NGO will support in identification of gender issues, implementation of gender inclusion plan and monitoring and reporting of the same. This will strengthen gender mainstreaming system in the project implementation including TDP, enhancing capacity of the PIU staff concerned and the contractors. Gender focal points will be in place in the PMU for preparing gender analysis and integrating gender components into project implementation.

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

It is proposed that while conducting skill development and employment opportunity survey the NGO will identify women for appropriate at construction sites and recommend then to PIU for employment at sites. Some adequate gender sensitive safety measures will be stipulated and must be mandatory to follow by the contractors. PIU will be responsible for compliance and NGO will closely monitor the women employed and associated issues, if any.

Table 7-2 : Gender Action Plan for incorporation with TDP

Gender Objectives	Gender Activities/ Actions	Responsible Agencies
Social and gender inclusion in community Participation during the project Implementation.	• Encourage participation of tribal women at construction sites in consultation with them and the IP community in general. • Record women's participation in terms of numbers, percentage, any issues faced and mitigation measures and process of grievance redress	Social Development Officer, PIU/TDP implementing agency/NGO at Visakhapatnam
Gender sensitization	• Workshops for secondary stakeholders	PIU, NGO
Employment opportunity, employment benefits and skill enhancement	• Arrange for unskilled jobs in road construction activities for tribal women if acceptable • Ensure women benefit from unskilled jobs. • Facilitate safe and conducive environment for women's employment in road works through creation at site of gender exclusive toilets, rest room, safety measures, and uniforms • Arrange for skill development training and provide equal payment for equal kind of job by men, adequate leisure time and legible leaves	Social Development Officer, PIU /NGO
Gender responsive social protection for the labor force during project implementation	• Raise awareness on labour Act of AP among contractors and road workers. • Include compliance with Labour act in the bidding documents and contracts for the road as part of their induction training. • Ensure that contractors enforce labour act and the protection of labor rights and interests of employees, including equal pay for work of equal value between men and women. • Keep accurate records of number or percent of men and women labor days and salary for	Social Development Officer, PIU Contractors, with oversight from Social Development Officer / NGO.

Gender Objectives	Gender Activities/ Actions	Responsible Agencies
	skilled and unskilled labor per road. This data must be reflected in the GAP. • Monitoring the activities on a monthly basis. This information must be reflected in the GAP.	
Increase women's involvement in and benefits from road safety awareness and enforcement	• Involve communities and local people including women in road safety awareness campaign and trainings. • NGO should keep accurate records of men and women participating	Social Development Officer / PIU / NGO
Mitigate HIV / AIDS and Human trafficking risks due to improved connectivity and promote safe migration.	• Ensure contractors and labor force participate in training on HIV/AIDS and human trafficking awareness and prevention program (HTAP) • This should be included in the contracts and information on participation in monitoring reports. • Contractors should ensure availability of safe sex items and training on labour act.	Social Development Officer/PIU /NGO

7.9 BUDGET FOR TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (TDP):

Based on the community consultation and primary field survey identifying project affected scheduled tribe persons/ families (PAP/PAF)s, their issues and preliminary need, a tentative Indigenous people development plan (TDP) is prepared. This document earmarks the tasks for implementation of TDP and cost of implementation is presented below. The proposed budget will cover all costs estimated as of now. Depending on field assessment the NGO will prepare revised budget and submit to PIU for finalisation of TDP budget. **(**

Table 7-3**).** RAP includes the budget for compensation, assistance amounts for affected properties, livelihoods of the tribals.

Table 7-3 : Estimated Budget for TDP

S.No	Sector	Interventions	Responsibility	Rate of Item	Estimated budget in INR lakhs	Remarks
Institutions strengthening and Human Resource building						
1	**Education & Health**	Improving the toilet facility in each school for girls	PIU, ITDA	0.5 lakh per school	20	2 toilets for each Ashram school (Capital investment)
		Providing sanitary napkins to girl students, by dovetailing the DMHO programme (20 schools in project villages)*	PIU, ITDA	0.1 lakh per school per annum (mobilization and other costs)	20	Each year
2	**Capacity Building**	Capacity enhancement progarmme	PIU, Line department	-		Linked with ITDA
3	**Project Management**	Capacity enhancement progarmme	State Project Management Unit			Linked with ITDA
Community Investment						
4	**Livelihood enhancement / Income generation**	Vocational & skill training	PIU, NGO, ITDA	5.0 lakh	5	Rs. 3000 per training program for 150 beneficiaries (6 months)
5	**Gender**	Gender strategy and Action Plan – TDP related	PIU, ITDA	5.0 lakh	5	per year
Project Implementation & Evaluation						

6	**NGO for TDP implementation**	NGO appointment for TDP implementation	PIU, PMU	74.0 lakh (lumpsum)	74 lakhs	NGO to be appointed for 48 months for TDP implementation
7	**Project Evaluation**	External Monitoring & Evaluation[7]	PIU, PMU	37.0 lakh (lump sum)	37 lakhs	Midterm and end term
Total Estimated cost					50. lakhs	

** Source: https://schools.org.in/andhra-paradesh/vizianagaram/mandal*

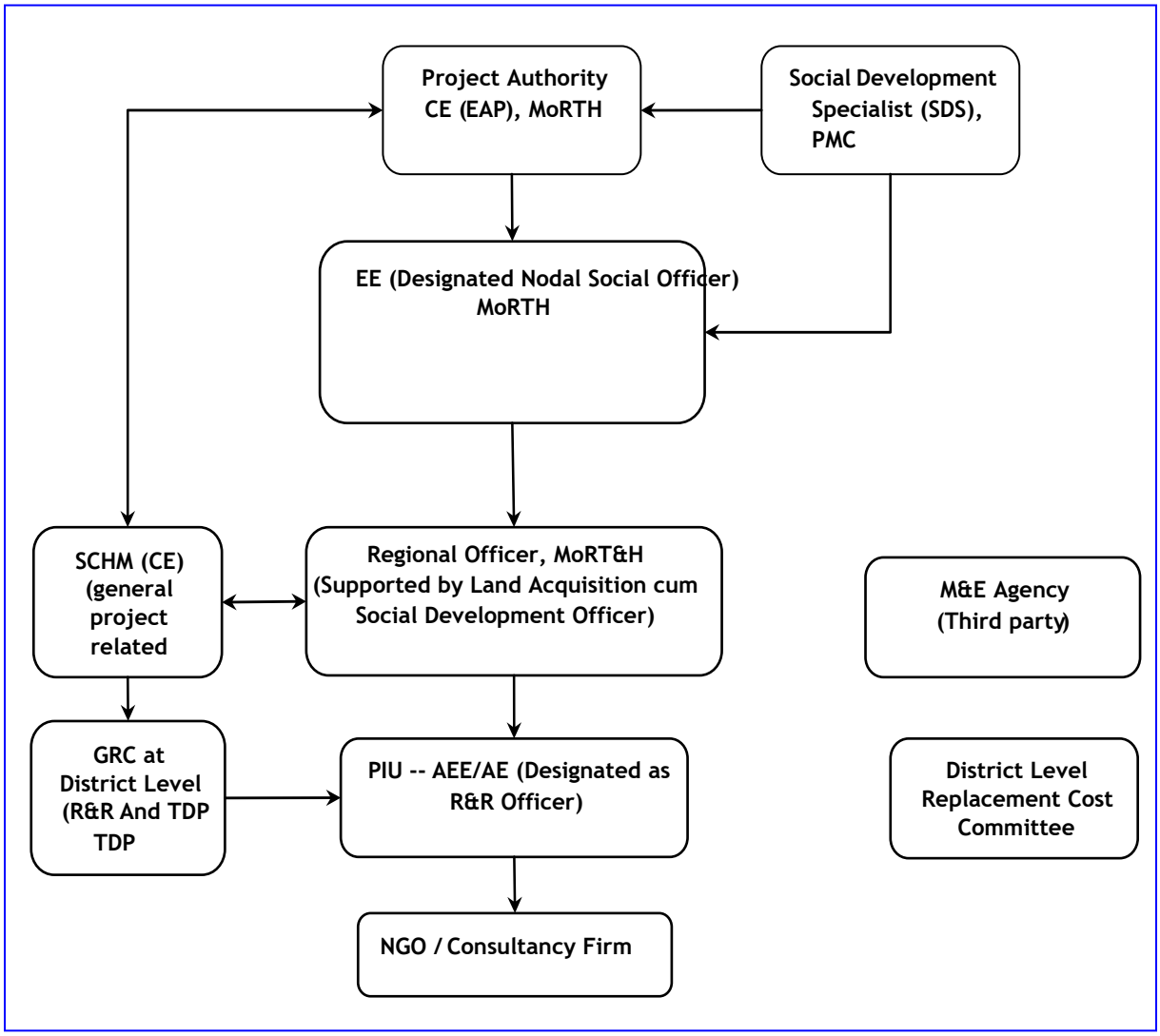
[7] Item cost indicated in S.No. 6 and 7 have been covered in RAP, so not included in the total.

8. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR RAP / TDP IMPLEMENTATION:

8.1 Introduction:

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

Figure 8-1: Institutional Arrangement for RAP/TDPImplementation



8.2 Central Level

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

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

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

8.3 State Level/Regional Office

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

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

8.4 Sub-Project/PIU Level

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

- Ensure TDP implementation with assistance from implementation agency/ NGO as per the time line agreed upon, in coordination with RRO.
- Interact with TDP implementation agency on a regular basis.
- Undertake field visits with implementation agency / NGO from time to time.

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

8.5 TDP implementation support Agency

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

9. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

9.1 Introduction:

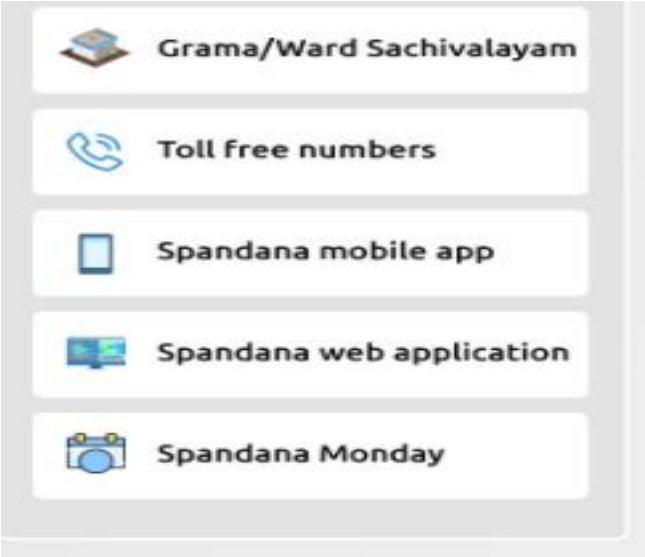
The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) mandates formation of Grievance Redressal Mechanism in order to resolve disputes in an effective manner and at the doorstep of the PAPs. Compensation and assistance as per eligibility is provided in the entitlement matrix of the approved RPF. The Grievances will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

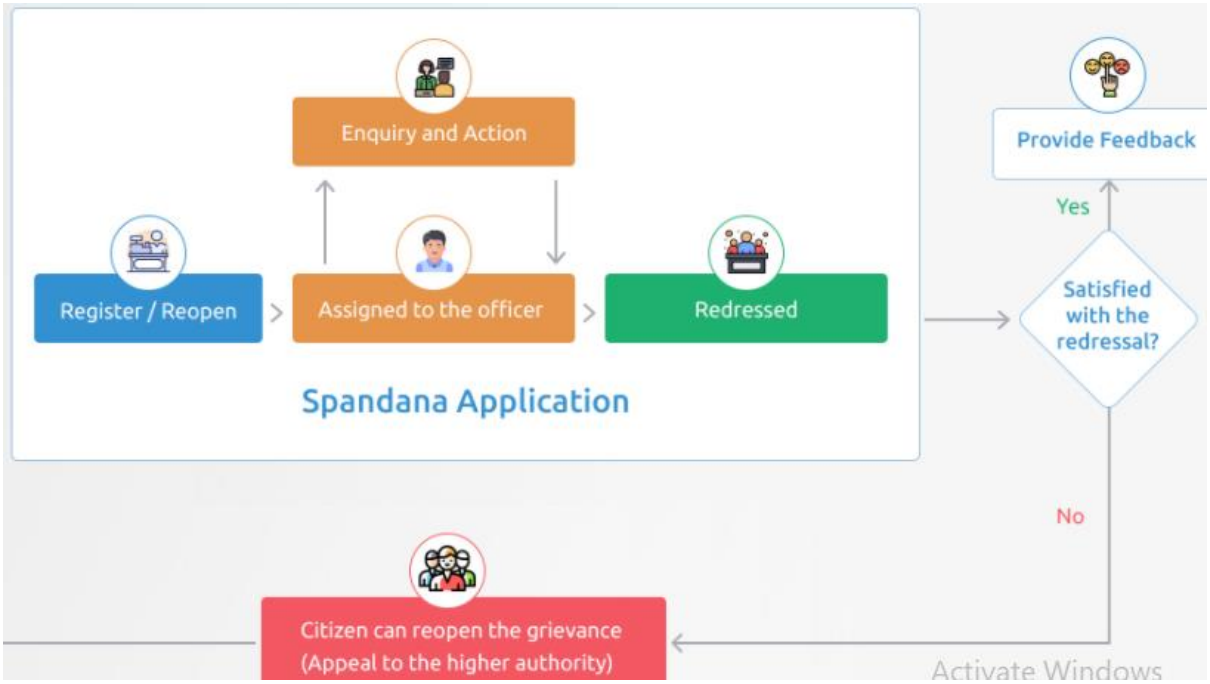
9.2 Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)

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

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

Inform PAPs through implementation agency about the status of their case and their decision to PAPs and Project Authority for compliance.Further, at mandal level on every Monday a meeting will be organized. In this meeting all the department heads at Mandal level will be gathered at grievances of the week will be resolved. In addition, the grievances can be registered from various sources viz. GSWS, 1902 Call Center, Mobile App, Web Application, Collectorate grievance day (Spandana Monday). www.spandana.ap.gov.in. The source of spandana grievances is given below.



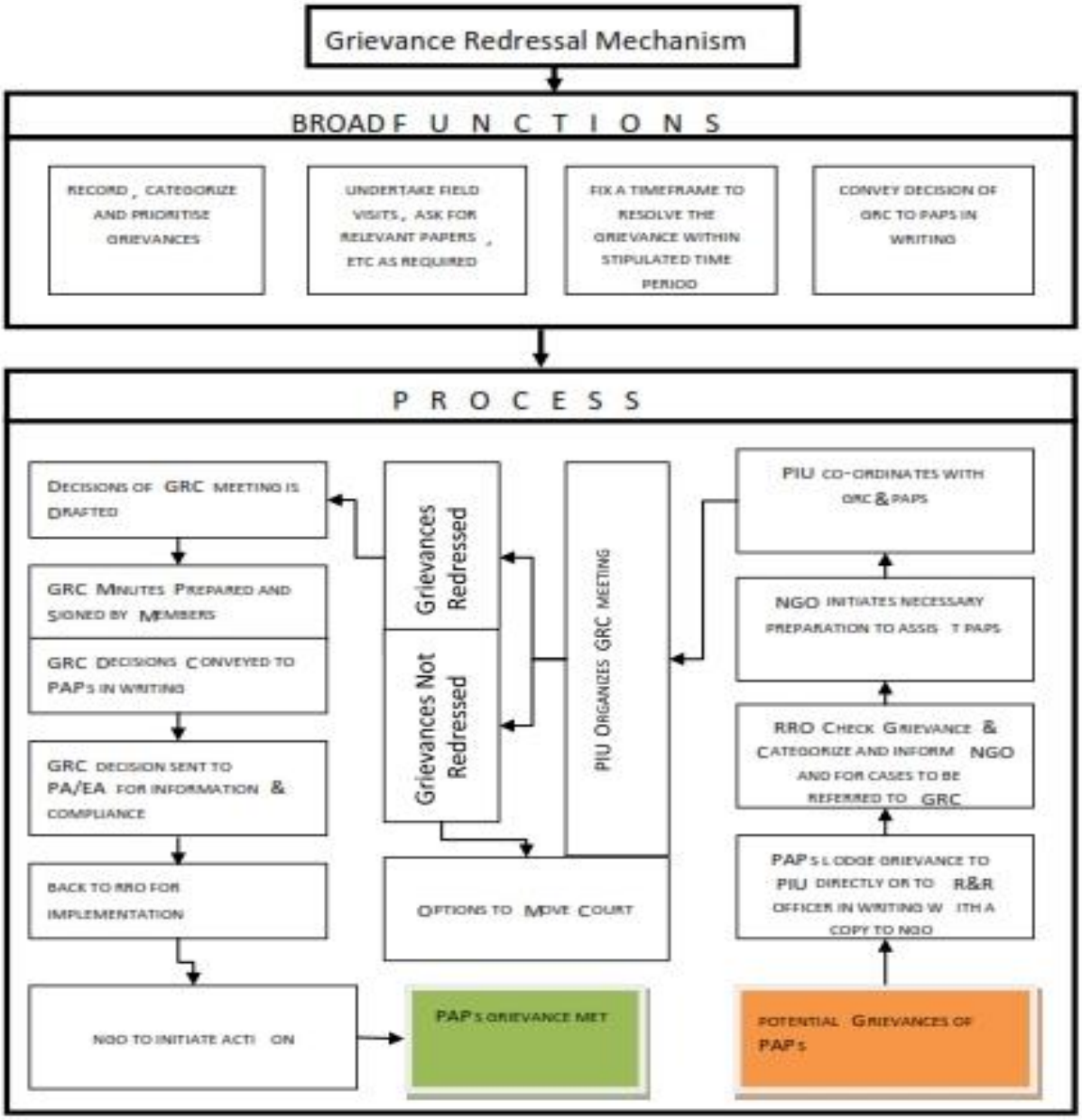


Flow chart

[8] Spandana is a state Govt web site for Grievances registration and for status updates

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

Figure 9-1: Grievance Redressal Mechanism



PAPs will be fully made aware about the GRM for effective, inexpensive and amicable settlement of claims for compensation and assistance, or any other project related issues. Public meeting organised for the stakeholders' consultation will disclose grievance redressal mechanism, establishment of grievance redress committee (GRC) along with names and contact numbers of project GRC members. The disclosure of information will also be made by holding meetings with PAPs, public consultation in each affected village and distributing leaflets containing salient features and procedures of GRM, names and contact numbers of GRC members. The TDP implementing agency will assist the ST PAPs in getting their record of rights updated in case of disputes related to land or set right of any other document related issues. The RRO will provide support to the TDP implementing agency and will make all possible efforts for amicable settlement. The agency will document all cases brought to the GRC and maintain the records of the proceedings of the grievance redressal committee meetings.

9.3 Suggestion and Complaint handling mechanism

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

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

10 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10.1. Introduction

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

Monitoring and evaluation will constitute the following:

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

10.2 Institutional Arrangement for M & E

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

10.3 Evaluation

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

10.4 Monitoring Indicators

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

10.4.1 Physical Indicators:

a) Progress of civil construction work vis-à-vis PAP verification and ID card preparation

b) Progress of Land acquisition schedule and submission /verification of land documents

c) Identification of relocation site, if any, of CPR

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

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

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

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

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE I: CONSTITUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950

(PART III.—Rules and Orders under the Constitution)

Andhra Pradesh

List of Scheduled Tribes

1. Andh, Sadhu Andh

2. Bagata

3. Bhil

4. Chenchu, Chenchwar

5. Dhulia, Paiko, Putiya

6. Gadaba, Bodo Gadaba, GutobGadaba, KallayiGadaba, ParangiGadaba, KatheraGadaba, KapuGadaba

7. Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond, Koitur

8. Goudu

9. Hill Reddi

10. Jatapu

11. Kammara

12. Kattunayakan

13. Kolam, Kolawar, Mannervar

14. Konda Dhora, Kubi

15. Konda Kapu

16. Kondareddi

17. Kondh, Kodi, Kodhu, DesayaKondh, DongriyaKondh, KuttiyaKondh, TikiriaKondh, YenityKondh, Kuvinga

18. Kotia, Bentho Oriya, Bartika, Dulia, Holva, Sanrona, Sidhopaiko

19. Koya, Goud, DoliKoya, Gutta Koya, KummaraKoya, MusaraKoya, Oddi Koya, PattidiKoya, Rajah, RashaKoya, LingadhariKoya, KottuKoya, BhineKoya, Rajkoya

20. Kulia

21. Mali

22. Manna Dhora

23. MukhaDhora, NookaDhora

24. Nakkala, Kurvikaran

25. Nayak

26. Pardhan

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

ANNEXURE IIA: AFFECTED STRUCTURE OWNER DETAILS

Sr. No	Chainage		Side (L/R)	Offset from Ex. CL.	Name of Village	Name of Mandal	Name of district	Name of Land structure Owner	Use of structure	Type of structure	Affected Area	Total Area	%
	Proposed Chainage	Existing Chainage											
1	0+338	61+713	L	10.73	VANKAYYAPALEM	Ananthagiri	Visakhapatnam	P.VIJAYA KUMAR	Commercial	Semi Pucca	18.93	18.93	100.00
2	1+533	60+515	L	13.12	CHILAKALAGEDDA	Ananthagiri	Visakhapatnam	GATTUM MEERASWAMY	Residential	Kutcha	11.09	33.63	32.98
3	1+583	60+485	L	8.85	CHILAKALAGEDDA	Ananthagiri	Visakhapatnam	GEMMALA PYDI THALLI	Residential	Kutcha	42.32	42.32	100.00
4	1+600	60+449	L	11.75	CHILAKALAGEDDA	Ananthagiri	Visakhapatnam	GEMMALA PYDI THALLI	Commercial	Kutcha	15.65	15.65	100.00
5	1+686	60+362	L	11.72	CHILAKALAGEDDA	Ananthagiri	Visakhapatnam	KAKARA PARADESAMMA	Residential	Kutcha	7.39	7.39	100.00
6	1+834	60+214	L	7.06	CHILAKALAGEDDA	Ananthagiri	Visakhapatnam	KAKARE RAMU	Residential	Kutcha	31.74	31.74	100.00
7	1+890	60+158	L	11.7	CHILAKALAGEDDA	Ananthagiri	Visakhapatnam	PYKIRI POLAMMA	Residential	Kutcha	30.97	30.97	100.00
8	1+900	60+150	L	13.09	CHILAKALAGEDDA	Ananthagiri	Visakhapatnam	KAKARA MUTYALU	Residential	Pucca	25.73	54.00	47.65
9	2+027	60+021	L	16.7	CHILAKALAGEDDA	Ananthagiri	Visakhapatnam	JANAM YERUKULAMNAA	Others	Kutcha	17.43	18.01	96.78
10	1+710	60+339	R	5.35	CHILAKALAGED	Ananthagiri	Visakhapatna	K.	Commercia	Kutcha	27.34	27.34	100.00

					DA		m	SANYASIAPPUDU	l				
11	1+797	60+250	R	12.8	CHILAKALAGEDDA	Ananthagiri	Visakhapatnam	C. SANYASIDAMUDU	Commercial	Pucca	5.68	15.25	37.25
											234.27	295.23	

ANNEXURE IIB: AFFECTED LAND OWNER DETAILS

S No	Land Survey No	Name of the Tribal Village	Name of the Mandal	Name of the District	Extent of Land Acquisition (Sq mts)?	Name of the Land Owner
1	3/4	ChilakalaGedda	Ananthagiri	Visakhapatnam	105.69	KorlapuSankaraRao
2	21/1	ChilakalaGedda	Ananthagiri	Visakhapatnam	1.31	GangannaduraDevapurnRAPu
3	21/2	ChilakalaGedda	Ananthagiri	Visakhapatnam	5.93	SamyasiDavapuradevu
4	21/8	ChilakalaGedda	Ananthagiri	Visakhapatnam	35.55	SamyasiDavapuradevu
5	23/1	ChilakalaGedda	Ananthagiri	Visakhapatnam	60.81	D.Bangarama
6	23/2	ChilakalaGedda	Ananthagiri	Visakhapatnam	22.78	G.veerabadrudu
7	28/1	ChilakalaGedda	Ananthagiri	Visakhapatnam	72.27	KakaraRamu
8	10-B	Venkayyapalam	Ananthagiri	Visakhapatnam	826.13	KilloDombanaidu
9	10-C	Venkayyapalam	Ananthagiri	Visakhapatnam		KilloSamulu
10	10-D	Venkayyapalam	Ananthagiri	Visakhapatnam		KilloJammanna
11	10-3	Venkayyapalam	Ananthagiri	Visakhapatnam		KilloLatchanna
12	10-4	Venkayyapalam	Ananthagiri	Visakhapatnam		KilloChendramma
13	28/4	ChilakalaGedda	Ananthagiri	Visakhapatnam	38.38	Pangi harish
14	28/5	ChilakalaGedda	Ananthagiri	Visakhapatnam	15.53	pedibhantimuthayalu
15	30/3	ChilakalaGedda	Ananthagiri	Visakhapatnam	280.38	Jamparajababu
16	38	ChilakalaGedda	Ananthagiri	Visakhapatnam	137.05	Lagudubharikivijayan

S No	Land Survey No	Name of the Tribal Village	Name of the Mandal	Name of the District	Extent of Land Acquisition (Sq mts)?	Name of the Land Owner
17	40/1	ChilakalaGedda	Ananthagiri	Visakhapatnam	278.29	D.Gangannadora
18	40/2	ChilakalaGedda	Ananthagiri	Visakhapatnam	73.43	DhandisiDemudu
19	40/5	ChilakalaGedda	Ananthagiri	Visakhapatnam	103.22	DhadasiEndudhora
20	44/1	ChilakalaGedda	Ananthagiri	Visakhapatnam	241.94	JanniPentayya
21	44-1/A	ChilakalaGedda	Ananthagiri	Visakhapatnam		JanniSrinivasrao

ANNEXURE III: SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Structure No.: **Date:**

GENERAL IDENTIFICATION:

Location: Rural/Semi-urban/Urban

Chainage: Affected Survey no:

Name of the Hamlet:

Name of Revenue Village/Town:

Panchayat /Municipality / city:

Name of the Police Station:

Taluk: District:

Ration Card No: Aadhar No:

Main Occupation of the family

1. Cultivation 2. Service 3. Business

4. Wage earning 5.Other (Please Specify)

Type of Family:

1. Joint 2. Nuclear 3. Individual

Social Status:

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

Caste: ST/ SC/ OBC/ OC

Services available within house:

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

Do you have the following:

TV	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Fridge	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Washing Machine	Yes - 1 / No - 2

Cycle	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Motor cycles	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Car	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Telephone	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Mobile phone	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Cattles	Yes - 1 / No – 2
Buffalo	Yes - 1 / No – 2
Goat / Sheep	Yes - 1 / No – 2

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

S.No	Name of the Famil	Relations hip with HH Head	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Educati on	Main Occupati on	Skill possessed	Disabled Persons

*Start with HH

RELATIONSHIP WITH HEAD OF HH:

1. Head of the family 2.Wife 3.Father 4. Mother 5.Son 6. Daughter 7. Brother 8.Sister

9. Son in law 10. Daughter in law 11.Sister in law 12.Grandchild 13. Others

SEX: 1. Male 2. Female

EDUCATION:

Illiterate 2. New-literate 3. Primary 4. Middle 5. High School 6. Intermediate 7. Graduate

8. Post Graduate 9. Professional 10.Others (specify)

OCCUPATION :

Service 2. Trade 3. Farming 4. Allied Agriculture 5. Agricultural Laborer

6. Non Agricultural Laborer 7. HH Industry 8. Professionals (Engineer, Doctor, Ayurvedetc)

9. Petty business (mainly kiosks) 10. Unemployed 11.Student 12.Retired 13. House wife

14. Others (Specify)

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

6. Widower 7. Deserted

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

ASSETS OWNED

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

HOUSEHOLD INCOME FROM VARIOUS SOURCES DURING THE LAST YEAR:

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

FINANCIAL STATUS

Savings and Deposits

Type of deposit	Institution where deposited	Amount deposited (Rs)
Long Term		
Short Term		
Others (Specify LIC etc)		

Indebtedness

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

Coverage Under Government Schemes

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

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

**

1. Continuing and getting returns
2. Continuing & not getting returns
3. Stopped operation

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

EXPENDITURE PATTERN

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

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

TYPE OF LOSS DUE TO PROJECT:

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

Loss of Structure:

Location of the Structure from center line Distance from C/L _____

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

Loss of Land:

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

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

Area owned and operated

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

Orchard							
Others							
Total							
Extent of Loss							

Productivity

Crops	Area (Ha)		
	Irrigated	Un irrigated	Orchard
Kharif			
Rabi			
Others			

Value of Land

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

HEALTH STATUS

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

If 'Yes' please indicate the details

S. No	Type of Disease	Treatment taken
1		
2		
3		

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

Other traditional methods – 5 No treatment – 6

Have you heard of HIV/AIDS Yes / No

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

If Yes, what was the source of information

Print media 2. Radio 3. TV

Govt. Campaign 5. NGO 6. Other (Specify)

MIGRATION

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

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

No. of members_____ No. of Days_____

Where do you migrate?

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

What kind of jobs is undertaken?

Agricultural Labour 2. Non Agricultural Labour

Trade & Business 4. Others (Specify)

How much do you earn? Rs/month:_____

Trend of Migration

Once in a year2. 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'S STATUS

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

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

S. No	Economic / Non-economic Activities	Avg No. of hours spent per day
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_____year/month_____

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

Yes / No

If 'Yes' indicate their role in the following:

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

PERCEPTION ABOUT THE PROJECT

Are you aware that the state road passing through your area in 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 be affected or benefited differently from the project?

ANNEXURE IV: GRAMA SABHA RESOLUTIONS DETAILS

వ.సంఖ్య. 02/2020.తేది. .03.2020

వెంకట్యాపాలెం..... గ్రామం.
అనంతగిరి..... మండలం

"పీసా గ్రామ సభ తీర్మానము "

1. GOMS.No66/Dated.24.03.2011".PESA"Rule 18(1)(2)
2. COTW-11036/13/2017-A SEC-COTW, Dt.14.06.2017.

విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లా,పాడేరు డివిజన్, లో అనంతగిరి మండలములో గల వెంకట్యాపాలెం రెవిన్యూ గ్రామంలో గ్రామ దావడివద్ద "పీసా" కమిటీ అధ్యక్షతన తే.13.03.2020 దిన ఉదయం 11-00గంటలకు జరిగిన గ్రామ సభలో చర్చించిన అంశములు.

అంశము నెం.02

విషయం:- విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లా,పాడేరు డివిజన్,పాడేరు మండలము లో నుండి అనంతగిరి మండలం చిలకలగెడ్డ గ్రామమువరకు రహదారి విస్తరణ మరియు బైపాస్ రోడ్డు ఏర్పాటుకై భారత ప్రభుత్వ-రాజపత్రం సంఖ్య:CG-DL-E-17012020-215511 తే.15.01.2020 ద్వార ప్రకటించిన "3-ఏ ముసాయిదా" లో ప్రతిపాదిత భూములలో గల రైతుల నుండి భూ సేకరణ కొరకు పీసా కమిటీ వారియొక్క తీర్మానము కొరకు.

తీర్మానము :- జాతీయ రహదారుల సంస్థ, ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ శాఖ వారు విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లా,పాడేరు డివిజన్,పాడేరు మండలము లో నుండి అనంతగిరి మండలం చిలకలగెడ్డ గ్రామమువరకు రహదారి విస్తరణ మరియు బైపాస్ రోడ్డు ఏర్పాటుకై భారత ప్రభుత్వ-రాజపత్రం సంఖ్య:CG-DL-E-17012020-215511 తే.15.01.2020 ద్వార ప్రకటించిన "3-ఏ ముసాయిదా" లో ప్రతిపాదిత భూములవివరములు ప్రకటించియున్నారు. ఈ దినమున జరిగిన "పీసా" గ్రామ సభలో వివిధ ప్రభుత్వ శాఖలకు చెందిన అధికారులు భూ-అధిగ్రహణ వలన నష్టపోయేవారికి కల్పించే పునఃపరిష్కారం మరియు పునరావాస చెల్లింపులపై భూ యజమానులు మరియు నివాసగృహముల యజమానులు అందరూ సమ్మతించిన దరిమిలా పాడేరు రెవిన్యూ డివిజన్,అనంతగిరి మండలం, వెంకట్యాపాలెం రెవిన్యూ గ్రామములో గల సంభధిత భూ యజమానుల (సంఖ్య...5...) నుండి విస్తీర్ణం...0.65 ఎ.0.00 సెంట్లు భూమిని జాతీయ రహదారి విస్తరణ మరియు బై-పాస్ రోడ్డు ఏర్పాటుకు ఇచ్చుటకొరకు "పీసా" కమిటీ ఏకగ్రీవముగా తీర్మానము చేయడమైనది.

పీసా కమిటీ కార్యదర్శి

పీసా కమిటీ అధ్యక్షుడు
వెంకట్యాపాలెం గ్రామము

ఇతర సభ్యులు
1) B. Krishna
2) సూర్య
3) G. రామకృష్ణ
4) S. నాగేశ్వరరావు

VRO, Chigedda

TAHSILDAR
ANANTHAGIRI

వ.సంఖ్య. 1 /2020.తేది.13.03.2020

- చిలకలగెడ్డ గ్రామం.
అనంతగిరి మండలం

"పీసా గ్రామ సభ తీర్మానము "

1. GOMS.No66/Dated.24.03.2011".PESA"Rule 18(1)(2)
2. COTW-11036/13/2017-A SEC-COTW, Dt.14.06.2017.

విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లా,పాడేరు డివిజన్, లో అనంతగిరి మండలములో గల చిలకలగెడ్డ రెవిన్యూ గ్రామంలో గ్రామ చావడివద్ద "పీసా" కమిటీ అధ్యక్షతన తే.13.03.2020 దిన ఉదయం 11-00గంటలకు జరిగిన గ్రామ సభలో చర్చించిన అంశములు.

అంశము నెం...1

విషయం:- విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లా,పాడేరు డివిజన్,పాడేరు మండలము లో నుండి అనంతగిరి మండలం చిలకలగెడ్డ గ్రామమువరకు రహదారి విస్తరణ మరియు బైపాస్ రోడ్డు ఏర్పాటుకై భారత ప్రభుత్వ-రాజపత్రం సంఖ్య:CG-DL-E-17012020-215511 తే.15.01.2020 ద్వార ప్రకటించిన "3-ఏ ముసాయిదా" లో ప్రతిపాదిత భూములలో గల రైతుల నుండి భూ సేకరణ కొరకు పీసా కమిటీ వారియొక్క తీర్మానము కొరకు.

తీర్మానము :- జాతీయ రహదారుల సంస్థ, ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ శాఖ వారు విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లా,పాడేరు డివిజన్,పాడేరు మండలము లో నుండి అనంతగిరి మండలం చిలకలగెడ్డ గ్రామమువరకు రహదారి విస్తరణ మరియు బైపాస్ రోడ్డు ఏర్పాటుకై భారత ప్రభుత్వ-రాజపత్రం సంఖ్య:CG-DL-E-17012020-215511 తే.15.01.2020 ద్వార ప్రకటించిన "3-ఏ ముసాయిదా" లో ప్రతిపాదిత భూములవివరములు ప్రకటించియున్నారు. ఈ దినమున జరిగిన "పీసా" గ్రామ సభలో వివిధ ప్రభుత్వ శాఖలకు చెందిన అధికారులు భూ-అధిగ్రహణ వలన నష్టపోయేవారికి కల్పించే పునఃపరిష్కారం మరియు పునరావాస పథకములపై భూ యజమానులు మరియు నివాసగృహముల యజమానులు అందరూ సమ్మతించిన విధముగా పాడేరు రెవిన్యూ డివిజన్,అనంతగిరిమండలం, చిలకలగెడ్డ రెవిన్యూ గ్రామములో గల సంబంధిత భూ యజమానుల (సంఖ్య..2.3) నుండి విస్తీర్ణం A.H.S. ఎ.0.00 సెంట్లు భూమిని జాతీయ రహదారి విస్తరణ మరియు బై-పాస్ రోడ్డు ఏర్పాటుకు ఇచ్చుటకొరకు "పీసా" కమిటీ ఏకగ్రీవముగా తీర్మానము చేయడమైనది.

L.B. Vijayakumari
పీసా కమిటీ అధ్యక్షుడు
చిలకలగెడ్డ గ్రామము

పీసా కమిటీ కార్యదర్శి

ఇతర సభ్యులు
1) G. రేవమ్మ
2) S. వెంకటమ్మ
3)

VRO, Ch. Geddy

13/3/2020
TAHSILDAR
ANANTHAGIRI

Translation of Gram Sabha Resolution

PESA Committee Resolution

Date15.1.2021

Venkayyapalem.Village

Ananthagiri Mandal, Vishakapatnam district

A meeting for the PESA resolution was held at village Venkayyapalem District Vishakapatnam. Division Paderu on 13.3.2021 at 11.00 am. The details of the discussion are as follows:

Point No.1. The resolution for land acquisition from the farmers for road widening and bypass as per the 3A - Gazette No. CG-DL-E-17012020-215511- dated 15.1.2021.

Resolution: As per the proposed lands in 3A Gazette by MoRTH mentioned in point No-1, the landowners (5) of the village agreed to give 0.85 acres of land against the compensation and rehabilitation package decided by the Govt for the land losers. And the same has been unanimously agreed by the PESA committee and passed resolution.

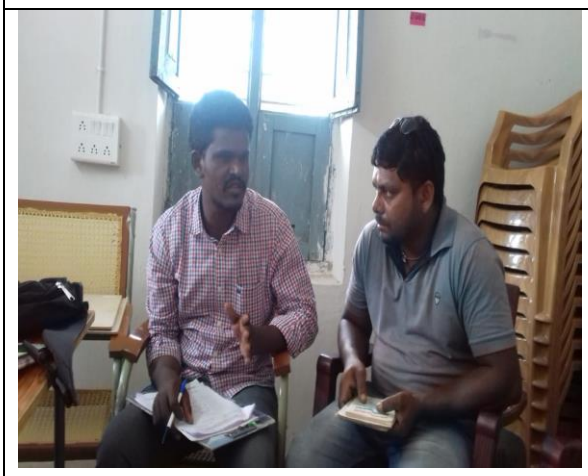
Signatures of the members President - PESA committee –

Sd- -Sd-

Thasildar

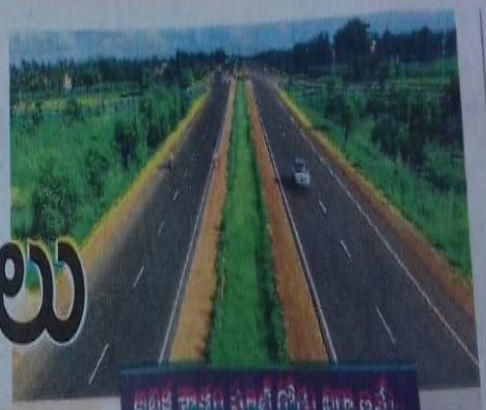
-Sd-

ANNEXURE V: SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY & PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS PHOTOGRAPHS AND PAPER CUTTINGS



516-ఇ జాతీయ రహదారికి

అటవీ అనుమతులు



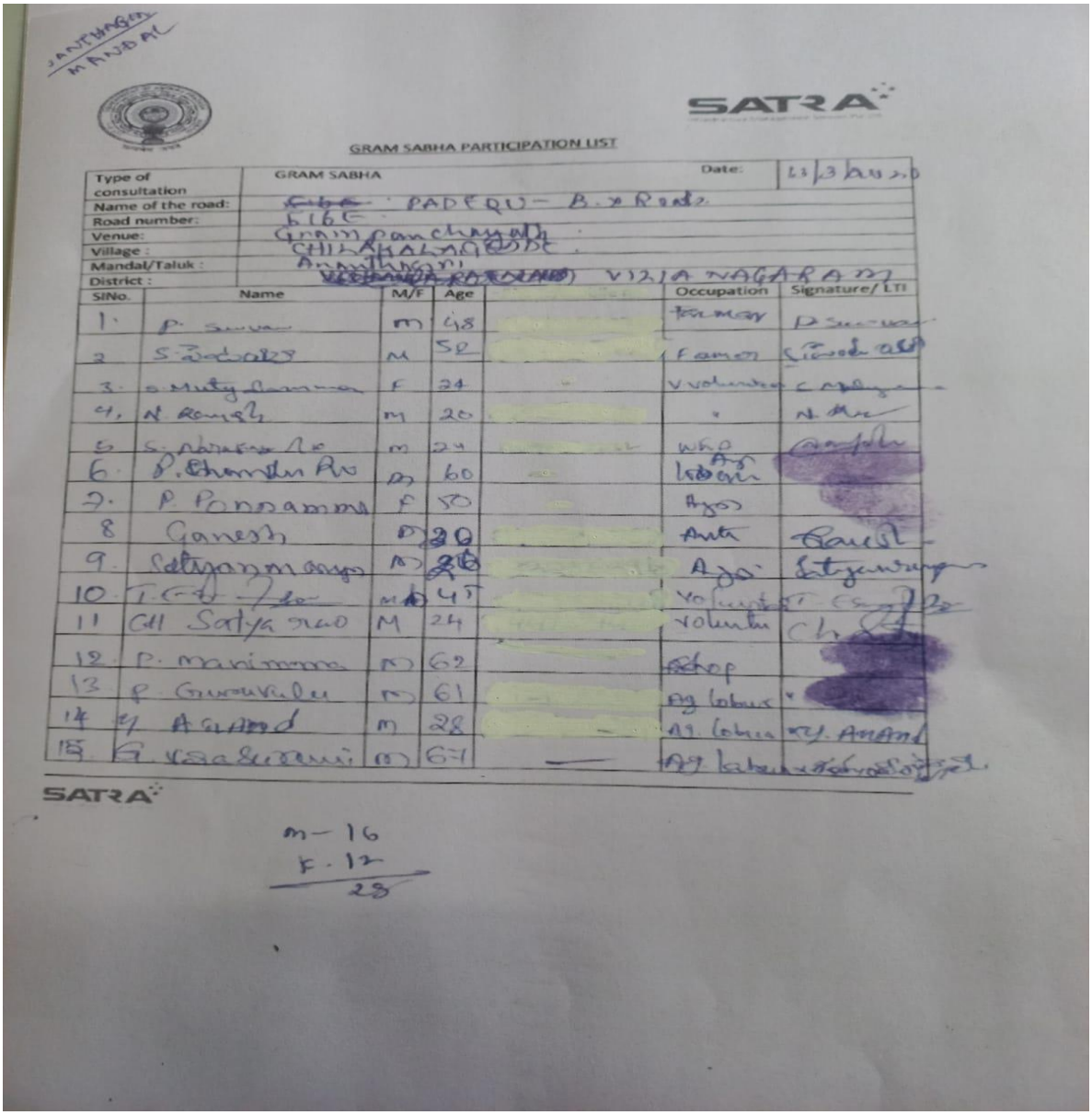
అధిక శాతం ఫోర్ లేన్ రోడ్డు నిర్మాణమే..

- రాజమహేంద్రవరం నుంచి విజయనగరం వరకు ఏజెన్సీలో రోడ్డు నిర్మాణం
- ఆరు ప్యాకేజీల్లో రూ.1,500 కోట్లతో 406 కిలోమీటర్ల మేర పనులు
- మొదటగా మూడు ప్యాకేజీలకు ఆమోదం తెలిపిన కేంద్రం
- 137 కిలోమీటర్లకు రూ. 457 కోట్లతో మార్చిలో టెండర్లు

సాక్షి, అమరావతి: చెన్నై-కోల్‌కతా జాతీయ రహదారి (ఎన్‌హెచ్-16) మార్గంలో రాజమహేంద్రవరం నుంచి విజయనగరంవరకు నిర్మించే మరో జాతీయ రహదారి (516-ఇ)కి అటవీ అనుమతులు మంజూరయ్యాయి. దీంతో రహదారి నిర్మాణ పనులు త్వరలో మొదలు కానున్నాయి. రాజమహేంద్రవరం నుంచి రంపచోడవరం, రంపచోడవరం నుంచి కొయ్యూరు, కొయ్యూరు నుంచి లంబసింగి, లంబసింగి నుంచి పాడేరు, పాడేరు నుంచి అరకు, అరకు నుంచి గౌడార్ మీదుగా శృంగవరపు కోట, విజయనగరం వరకు ఆరు ప్యాకేజీలుగా విభజించారు. మొత్తం రూ. 1,500 కోట్ల అంచనాలతో 406 కిలోమీటర్ల మేర రోడ్డు నిర్మాణానికి రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం డీపీఆర్‌లు తయారుచేసి కేంద్రానికి సమర్పించింది. ఇందులో మొదటగా మూడు ప్యాకేజీల కింద 137 కిలోమీటర్లకు గాను రూ. 457 కోట్ల పనులకు కేంద్రం ఆమోదం తెలిపింది. ఈ పనులకు మార్చిలో టెండర్లు ఖరారు చేయనున్నట్లు ఎన్‌హెచ్‌ఏఐ అధికారులు చెబుతున్నారు. 2017లోనే ఈ రహదారి నిర్మాణానికి కేంద్రం అనుమతిచ్చింది. ఆ తర్వాత జాతీయ రహదారి నంబర్ 516-ఇ గా నోటిఫికేషన్ జారీ చేసింది. రహదారి నిర్మాణానికి డీపీఆర్‌లు పూర్తి చేయాలని కేంద్రం గతంలో సూచించినా.. గత టీడీపీ ప్రభుత్వం వినలేదు. వైఎస్సార్‌సీపీ ప్రభుత్వం వచ్చిన వెంటనే ఈ ప్రాజెక్టులో పురోగతి వచ్చింది. గతేడాది అక్టోబరులో డీపీఆర్‌లు తయారుచేసి కేంద్రానికి పంపి అనుమతులు సాధించింది.

గిరిజన గ్రామాల మీదుగా ఉండే ఈ జాతీయ రహదారిలో అధిక శాతం రెండు వరుసల ఘాట్ రోడ్డు నిర్మాణమే ఉంటుంది. ప్రస్తుతం రాజమండ్రి నుంచి విజయనగరం వరకు ఎన్‌హెచ్-16 (చెన్నై-కోల్‌కతా) వయా.. తుని, అన్నవరం, అనకాపల్లి మీదుగా 227 కిలోమీటర్ల వరకు పాడవు ఉంది. ఏజెన్సీ ప్రాంతాలను కలుపుతూ నిర్మించే కొత్త జాతీయ రహదారి 516-ఇ పొడవు 406 కిలోమీటర్లు ఉంటుంది. పర్యాటకంగా, ఏజెన్సీ ప్రాంతాల అభివృద్ధితో పాటు మావోయిస్టుల ప్రాబల్యం తగ్గించేందుకు కేంద్రం ఈ జాతీయ రహదారి చేపట్టినట్లు ఎన్‌హెచ్‌ఏఐ వర్గాలు పేర్కొంటున్నాయి. విశాఖను కార్యనిర్వాహక రాజధానిగా రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం ప్రకటించడంతో ఈ రహదారికి ప్రాధాన్యత ఏర్పడనుంది. భద్రాచలంకు ఈ ఏజెన్సీ ప్రాంతాలు దగ్గరగా ఉండటంతో తెలంగాణ ప్రాంతం నుంచి వచ్చే వారికి జాతీయ రహదారి వెసులుబాటుగా ఉంటుంది.

ANNEXURE VI: GRAMA SABHA ATTENDANCE DETAILS (MANDAL WISE)



SATRA

GRAM SABHA PARTICIPATION LIST

Type of consultation	GRAM SABHA
Date:	23/3/2020
Name of the road:	PADERU – B.R.Road
Road number:	6166
Venue:	Gram panchayathi
Village :	CHINAKALAGUDA
Mandal/Taluk :	Anantagiri
District :	VISAKHAPATNAM

SlNo.	Name	M/F	Age		Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	P. Suryam	M	48		Farmer	P. Suryam
2	S. Subbarao	M	52		Farmer	S. Subbarao
3.	S. Mutyalamma	F	24		V volunteer	[illegible]
4.	N. Ramesh	M	20		"	N. [illegible]
5	S. Narayana Rao	M	24		WEA	[illegible]
6.	P. Chandra Rao	M	60		Ag labour	
7.	P. Ponnamma	F	50		Agri	
8	Ganesh	M	20		Auto	Ganesh
9.	Satyanarayana	M	26		Agri	Satyanarayana
10	T. [illegible]	M	47		Volunteer	[illegible]
11	CH. Satyanarayana	M	24		volunteer	[illegible]
12	P. Marimma	M	62		Shop	
13	P. Guruvulu	M	61		Ag labour	
14	Y. Anand	M	28		Ag. labour	Y. Anand
15	G. Vasu[illegible]	M	67		Ag. labour	[illegible]

SATRA

M – 16
F – 12
28

SATRA

GRAM SABHA PARTICIPATION LIST

Type of consultation	GRAM SABHA	Date:	03/3/2022
Name of the road:	Pedaveru - Arucu - Bondapalli		
Road number:	S 166		
Venue:	Gramapanchayathi Tayaru		
Village :	CHILAKALAGADDA		
Mandal/Taluk :	Ananthagiri		
District :	Visakhapatnam		

S/No.	Name	M/F	Age		Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1	D. pramela	F	34		V.V	
2	D. Aswini	F	27		HW	
3	S. Lavanya	F	20		V.V	
4	S. Sravani	F	20		M.P.	
5	P. Sankara Rao	M	41		VRO	
6	B. —				—	
7	B. —				—	
8	K. Ramanamma	F	48	—	Agri labour	
9	R. Parvathi	F	47	—	"	
8.	R. Laxmi	F	49	—	"	
9.	P. Kanakamma	F	48	—	"	
10	S. Jaggarao	M	65	—	"	
11	P. Sanisyamma	F	60	—	"	
12	K. ANILBABU	M	27		(A+A)	
13	B. Vanajam	F	30		PS	

Village Revenue Office
Chilakalagadda
Ananthagiri (Md)
Visakha (Dt), Pin - 5351

SATRA

SATRA

GRAM SABHA PARTICIPATION LIST

Type of consultation	GRAM SABHA	Date:	13/3/2021
Name of the road:	SH65		
Road number:	RADEAP - Bowdhar to Road - Vizianagaram		
Venue:	Ramchandrapuram Pachadabanda		
Village:	Venkatayya Palem		
Mandal/Taluk:	Anantagiri		
District:	VISAKHAPATNAM		VIZIANAGARAM

SlNo.	Name	M/F	Age	e/Mobile	Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1	P. Sankara Rao	M	41		VRO	
					Village Revenue Officer Chakaluru Anantagiri (Mdl) Visakha (Dt), PIN 535140	
2	B. Vasulamma	F	30		DS	
3.	G. Chinnamma	F	40	—	Ag labour	
4.	S. Radha	F	35	—	Ag labour	
5.	P. Sanyasamma	F	62	—	Ag. labour	
6.	G. Ramulamma	F	62	—	Ag. labour	
7.	Y. Yerramma	F	63	—	Ag labour	
8.	K Chandramma	F	52	—	"	
9.	S. Rajkamma	F	60	—	"	
10.	C. Jhansilaxmi	F	48	—	"	
11.	T. Chinna Rao	M	47	—	"	

SATRA

SATRA

GRAM SABHA PARTICIPATION LIST

Type of consultation	GRAM SABHA	Date:	13/3/2020
Name of the road:	Bowdhara - Vizianagaram		
Road number:	51bC		
Venue:	Kuchchubanda		
Village :	Venkatayyapalem		
Mandal/Taluk :	Anandapuram		
District :	Vizianagaram		

SINo.	Name	M/F	Age		Occupation	Signature/ LTI
12	T. Meena	F	22		Village Worker	T. Meena
13.	B. Sanyasi Rao	M	30		Farmer	B. Sanyasi Rao
14.	K. Ramu	M	36	—	Labour	
15.	S. Srinivasa Rao	M	31	—	labour	
16	G. Appa Rao	M	38		Labour	G. APPA RAO
17	T. mahesh	M	28		Labour	T. mahesh
18.	K. Gangulu	M	62	—	labour	
19.	K. Jaganmohan	M	63	—	labour	
20	S. Laxmana Rao	M	62	—	labour	
21.	G. Lokeswara	M	52	—	labour	
22.	G. Kamalamadhava	M	57	—	labour	
23	G. Sunyadri	M	27		Agricultural	G. Sunyadri
24.	Y. Chinnimmi	F	63	—	labour	
25.	Y. Chinnamma	F	68	—	labour	
26.	P. Geethamma	F	58	—	labour	

SATRA

SATRA

GRAM SABHA PARTICIPATION LIST

Type of consultation	GRAM SABHA	Date:	13/3/2025
Name of the road:	Bowdara - Vizianagaram		
Road number:	SH 5		
Venue:	Pachcha Bandla		
Village :	Venkatapuram Palem		
Mandal/Taluk :	Ananthagiri		
District :	Vizianagaram		

SlNo.	Name	M/F	Age		Occupation	Signature/ LTI
27	Killo A-Nmmm.	F	25	—	Agri	
28	M. Brundandu	f.	70	–	Agri	
29	S. Sanyasamma	F	60	—	Labour	
30	L.B. Vijayakumar	M.	36		Pesaprasad	

SATRA

ANNEXURE VII: TRAINING PROGRAMME AVAILABLE FOR PAPS UNDER ITDA

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

ANNEXURE VIII: RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN / TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (RAP/TDP) IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Introduction

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

Schedule for Project Implementation

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

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

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

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

RAP & TDP Implementation Schedule

An implementation schedule for land acquisition, payment of compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation activities in the project including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is provided in the work plan given in Table below. **Error! Reference source not found.** The following are the key implementation activities that are presented in the work plan.

- Updating of RAP and TDP based on design changes, if any
- Approval of RAP and TDP and Disclosure to ADB and MoRTH websites
- Appointment of NGOs, Nodal NGO and Package NGOs and External Monitoring consultants
- Constitution, notification and establishment of GRCs
- SIA Notification
- Verification of PAPs and Notification of PAP list
- Issue of Identity cards
- Obtaining options for resettlement and choice of resettlement site
- Operationalisation of MIS for tracking LA and R&R/ TDP Implementation progress
- Structure and land Valuation
- Disclosure of Micro plan (list of eligible PAPs and their entitlements – as per RAP)

- Disclosure of TDP and list of eligible ST PAPs with skill development training options
- LA Award
- R&R Award including assistance for non-title holders
- Relocation of CPRs
- Payment of R&R assistance
- Allotment of house sites or development of Resettlement sites, if required
- Shifting of PAPs to alternative resettlement sites
- Certification of payment of LA and R&R assistance for first milestone
- Certification of payment of LA and R&R assistance for second milestone
- Periodic monitoring and reporting
- Impact Evaluation by external monitor
- Stakeholder meeting with ST PAPs based on free, prior and informed consultation

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

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

Proposed RAP and TDP Implementation Schedule is shown below.

Particulars of activity	2018	2021				2022				2023				2024
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Impact Assessment & SIA Notification	Jul													
Preparation of LAP & strip mapping	Jul													
Baseline survey of affected persons	Jul													
Draft Notification of the 3(A) Land Acquisition	Oct													
Appointment of NGO & External Monitor														
Identification & Verification of PAPs by NGO														
Valuation of structure														
Preparation of Micro Plans for RAP/ TDP by the NGO														
Disclosure of Micro Plans														
Issuance of ID Cards														
Update draft Resettlement Plan to reflect surveys, consultations, design changes, and due diligence results														
Consultations disclosure & awareness generation based on FPIC process														
Development of Resettlement Site														
R&R Award for Titleholders & Non-Titleholders														
Issue notice to affected persons														
Skill training as required for Tribals & Non-Tribals														
Disbursement of LA compensation and R&R assistance														
Relocation of CPRs														
Certification of full payment and completion of all R&R activities														
Handover of land to contractors first & second milestone														
Periodic monitoring and report submission														
External Monitoring of RAP and TDP														

ANNEXURE IX: 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, Aurangazeb 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 Ganjamdistrict namely Sompeta, Tekkali and Srikakulam Taluks in entirety and portion of Palakamamidi, Ichapuram, Berahmpur, retained im Madras presidency. With the passage of time, the reconstituted District was found administratively umwiedly 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 ows it origin to a tradition that some centuries ago a king of Andhra dynasty encamped on the site of the present head quarters, thetown of Vishakhapatnam on his pilligrimage to Banaras. Being pleased with the place, the king built a shrine in honour of his family deity called Visakeswara to the South of the Lawson's Bay, and the district derived its name from the family deity as Visakheswarapuram which subsequently changed to Vishakhapatnam. The encroachment of waves and currents of the sea is supposed to have swept away the shrine off shore.

Bagatha:

Bagatha is a Telugu speaking tribe inhabited mainly in vishakapatnam, 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-maariage 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 god or bad to these deities. They celebrate festivals like korraKothapanduga, Kandi Kothapanduga, Sama kothapanduga and Mamidikothapandugaetc before consuming them.

Konda Dora:

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

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

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

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

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

Valmiki:

Valmikis 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 Bentho Oriya, 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), Dangdigikbar (marriage by capture) and Gorjuvai (marriage by service). Their society accepts both Levirate and Sororate. They also permit for divorce and widow remarriages.

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

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

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

Nookadora or Mukhadora:

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

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

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

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

Kammara:

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

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

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

Kammaras worship Nisahanidevatha, Sankudevatha, Jakiridevatha and Gangalamma. They perform festivals like Chaitrapurab, GangalammaPanduga 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', 'Kondu' and 'Kuinga'. The Khonds call themselves in their own dialect as 'Kuinga' or 'Kui Dora'. They speak Kui language which is a Dravidian language written with Odiya script.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gadaba:

Gadabas are found in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari. They are also seen in Odisha.TheGadaba 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 hereditory. 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 sacrified to the spirits of ancestors. They celebrate festivals like "GiliabParbu (hunting festival)", "Poduja" (sowing festival)", "Gotnakiya (ploughing festival)", "Amflishuva (new mango eating festival"), "Bandaponpuras, Nandi Purab", "Volpoda", "Bali devathapanduga", etc.

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

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

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

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

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

Goudu:

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

The main occupation of Goudu is agriculture and they also rear cattle. The popular ways of acquiring mates are: Marriage by negotiation, capture, love and elopement and service. Levirate type of marriage is aslo 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) Rambi, (5) Pangi, (6) Korra and (7) Naga. Though Kulam is exogamous, all the clans do not stand in marriageable relationship. Some of the Clans are considered to be brother clans. Nestam or Goth band bar, the traditional bond friendship is in vogue among Manna Dhoras.

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

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

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

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

Rona/Rana/Rena:

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

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

Dhulia:

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

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