



SOLAR ENERGY CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED (SECI)

The Consulting Agency for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) studies for SECI's 160 MW Solar-Wind Hybrid Power Plant in the State of Andhra Pradesh



**Final Resettlement Action Plan-
TRANSMISSION LINE
September 2018**



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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

The Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) is a PSU under the administrative control of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India, has intended to develop Wind-Solar Hybrid Power project having total capacity of 160 MW energy generation with energy storage facility at Ramagiri and Muthuvakuntla Village in Anantpur District of Andhra Pradesh.

The solar-wind hybrid park is supported by a special loan from World Bank, as part of its 'Innovation in Solar Power and Hybrid Technologies' (ISPHT) project. Ownership of the project lies with SECI and energy generated through the project will be sold by SECI to Andhra Pradesh DISCOMs by way of a long term power purchase agreement with prior consent from Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission.

1.2 Project description

The proposed Solar-Wind Hybrid power Project includes establishment of Solar PV farm with 120 MW capacity, Wind farm of 40 MW capacity, Battery storage facility and transmission line from Ramagiri Pooling station to Hindupur Grid covering a length of about 45 Km. The proposed Solar-Wind Hybrid Park falls in the village Ramagiri (Mandal - Ramagiri) and Mutavakuntla (Mandal - Kanaganapalle) of Anantpur District of Andhra Pradesh State. The Geographical location of the identified site is 14o21' 29.7" N latitude and 77o31' 18.9" E Longitude. This RAP is specifically for the 45 km transmission line.

1.3 Methodology

The action plan is based on the review of primary and secondary data sources. In order to identify land parcels that will be affected by the transmission line, the alignment was superimposed on the revenue map by changing the scale of the alignment. Once the land parcels were identified, owner's details were obtained from the land records. Primary data was collected through intensive surveys to comprehend the broad baseline status and socio-economic profile of the local community and to establish the legal entitlement of the project affected families/people. Secondary data/information was collected from various agencies to ascertain/verify the ground realities and bring out the socio-economic characteristics, physical features and cultural set-up of the project area.

1.4 Land Requirement

The total land requirement for the proposed Hybrid park is 389.02 acres of which land under ROW will be 379.02 and another 10 acres will be required for tower footings. The parcels coming under both the ROW as well as tower footings are privately owned agriculture land and under cultivation. A total of 333 families will be impacted due to the transmission line sub project.

1.5 Socio economic profile of the project area

According to Census of India 2011, the total population of the study area is 73,674 in which 51.43% are males and 48.57% are females. The average gender ratio of the study area is approx. 944 females per 1000 males, which is much better than national average of 933 females per 1000 males. The total study area comes under rural settlement. The entire population of the study area has been grouped into 17,544 households and the average household size is approximately 4.12 persons/ household. 18.81% of the total population of the study area belongs to Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes. Among the total population, Scheduled Caste constitutes of 15.10% and 3.71% belongs to Schedule Tribe community.

The average literacy rate of the study area is 53.21% (18,091) in which male's literacy is 61.85% with respect to the male population as against 44.18% for females with respect to the female population, creating a gender gap of 17.67%. The census data on industrial classification of persons at work reflects that 38.03% are cultivators, 45.70% are agricultural labourers, 1.71% are employed in household industry and 14.57% come under the category of other workers.

1.6 Minimizing negative social impacts

The social impact assessment (SIA) has identified potential adverse impacts on the people impacted by ROW and tower footings. In order to avoid displacement, it has been ensured that the transmission line alignment does not pass through any habitations.

1.7 Community Participation and Consultations

Public consultation was conducted as an integral part of social impact assessment process of the project with an objective to inform and educate stakeholders about the proposed project, and to receive community's suggestion on the project design. It assisted in identification of the issues associated with the project as well as the needs of the affected community.

1.8 Applicable policies and R&R framework

Both, the RFLAR&R Act of 2013 and the World Bank guidelines on rehabilitation and resettlement, aim at avoidance or minimization of involuntary resettlement wherever feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs. In cases where displacement is unavoidable, people losing assets, livelihood or other resources shall be assisted in improving or at least regaining their former status of living at no additional cost to themselves. Since land will not be acquired and impact will be due to restrictive use of land under ROW, the Guidelines issued by Ministry of Power for payment of compensation towards damages caused by tower and Right of Way for transmission lines will be applicable. The guidelines provide for 100 percent compensation for land loss for tower footings and 10% of the compensation value for land under ROW.

1.9 Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

A total of 253 plots owned by 333 families comprising 1,660 members from 5 mandals are being impacted by the transmission line. The average family size works out to be 4.16.

1.10 Institutional arrangement and implementation plan

The RAP provides a detailed mechanism for appropriate institutional arrangements for implementation of the plan. The SECI/APTRNSCO will have a Environment & Social Officer at the corporate office, who will be supported by a field Officer and a representative of the project developers. The field officer of APTRANSCO will also be the first level of contact for any kind of grievances that may come up during the implementation of the project. It is envisaged that the land acquisition and the compensation activities will be completed within 15 months of the project commencement.

1.11 Grievance Redressal Mechanism

A three-tier appropriate grievance redressal mechanism will be established to ensure speedy resolution of disputes. An integrated system will be established with necessary manpower at project level, state as well as in SECI. Grievances if any, may be submitted through various mediums, including in person, in written form to a noted address, e-mail, or through direct calls to concerned officials.

1.12 Implementation Schedule

A detailed implementation schedule of the various activities to be undertaken has been included in the RAP, with the resettlement implementation schedule clearly linked to the civil work implementation schedule. The acquisition of land and related assets shall take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and displacement allowances have been provided to PAPs. The implementing agency will arrange adequate and experienced staff to make sure that the RAP is implemented smoothly in accordance with the approved schedule.

1.13 Training, skill upgradation and income restoration

The aim of preparing and implementing a Resettlement Action Plan is to minimize negative impacts and make the changes positive. One of the objectives of the RAP is to restore livelihood conditions of the PAPs at pre-project level, if not enhanced. In other words, under the project the main focus of restoration and enhancement of livelihood will be to ensure that PAPs are, at least, able to "regain their previous living standards". The consultants have identified and shortlisted some Income Generation Schemes.

1.14 Monitoring and Evaluation

The action plan establishes the provisions for Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E). SECI will be responsible for internal monitoring of RAP implementation where as an external agency will be hired for the evaluation of RAP implementation..

1.15 Costs and Budget

The budget is indicative in nature and consists of outlays for the different expenditure categories that have been calculated at the prevailing prices. The costs are based on the information collected through socio-economic surveys and

census/revenue department data, and current market prices. The budget for RAP implementation comes to about INR 57.00 Crores.

Estimated Costs for Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) as per Entitlement of Provisions of ESMF under SECI

SI No.	Items	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate (in INR)	Rate as per G.O.	Total Amount (Rs)
1	Land for Pylon	Acre	10.00	500000	100%	5000000
2	Land for Stringing	Acre	379.02	500000	10%	18951000
	Sub-Total					23951000
3	Livelihood restoration	PAF	225	10000		2250000
	R&R Assistance	PAF				
4	Subsistence allowance	PAF	333	36000		11988000
5	One time grant for vulnerable PAFs	PAF	50	50000		2500000
6	Hiring of RAP implementation agency		Lumpsum			4000000
7	Hiring of agency for mid term and end term evaluation of RAP		Lumpsum			3000000
8	Cost towards setting up GRC		Lumpsum			500000
	Sub Total					24238000
	Total					48189000
	Contingency		10%			4818900
	Grand Total					53007900

Note: Compensation calculated as per G. O. for ROW. Dated-20.06.2017

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

The use of renewable energy is the demand of today's time. India is set on a path of development where the demand for energy is rising exponentially and the current energy produced by thermal and hydro power plants is not enough to meet the growing demand. India has undertaken several steps in promoting the power generation through clean and green energy technologies to meet the growing demand.

SECI (Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited) is a PSU under the administrative control of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), set up on 20th Sept, 2011 to facilitate the implementation of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) dedicated to solar energy. However over the years, the mandate of SECI has also been broadened to cover the entire renewable energy domain. Wind and solar energy are becoming popular owing to abundance, availability and ease of harnessing for electrical power generation. Power generation from renewable sources is on the rise in India, with the share of renewable energy in the country's total energy mix rising from 7.8% in the year 2008 to 20% as on 31.03.2018. By 31.03.2018 the total installed capacity of renewable energy in India reached upto 69.022 GW. Wind energy accounts for about 49.3% of the total renewable energy installed capacity, with 34.046 GW of installed capacity, making India the world's fourth-largest wind energy producer. The contribution of solar energy is 31.4 percent of total installed capacity with 21.651 GW which makes India the 6th largest solar energy producer.

India has set an ambitious target of achieving 175 GW of renewable power generation by year 2022. With this ambitious target, India will become one of the largest Green Energy producers in the world, surpassing several developed countries. India plans to achieve 40% cumulative Electric power capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030 with the help of transfer of technology and low cost International Finance including from Green Climate Fund. As a step towards achieving this target, SECI has intended to develop Wind-Solar Hybrid project having total capacity of 160 MW energy generation with energy storage facility at Ramagiri and Muthuvakuntla Village in Anantpur District of Andhra Pradesh.

The Project is supported by a special loan from World Bank, as part of its 'Innovation in Solar Power and Hybrid Technologies' (ISPHT) project.. ISPHT's first sub-project is the 160 megawatt (MW) solar- wind hybrid power plant with a battery energy storage solution (BESS) in Ramagiri and Muthavakuntla, Ananthapuramu District, Andhra Pradesh (Ramagiri sub-project). Out of the total capacity of 160 MW, the wind farm will have 40 MW of capacity and the Solar PV park will have 120 MW (AC) Capacity. The project also includes a energy storage and power evacuation system.

The power generated from the park will be evacuated through 400/220 KV Substation at Hindupuramu, which is under construction, at 220 KV level and a pooling station of 220/33KV would be constructed near the site. A 220KV double circuit transmission line would be constructed to connect the 220/33KV PSS and 400/220KV substation at Hindupuramu for 45Km. Ownership of the project lies with SECI and energy generated through the project will

¹ <http://powermin.nic.in/en/content/power-sector-glance-all-india>

be sold by SECI to Andhra Pradesh DISCOMs by way of a long term power purchase agreement with prior consent from Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission. The project is proposed to be complete in Eleven months and commission by mid of March 2019

2.2 Area of study

The proposed project is located in Anantapur district is in the Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh. The district headquarters is located in Anantapur city. The district has five divisions namely Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kadiri, Kalyandurga and Penukonda divisions. These revenue divisions are further classified into 63 mandals. Anantapur district ranks 1st position in terms of area with 19,130 Sq. Kms., and ranks 7th in terms of population with 40,81,148 persons in the State. The project district ranks 7th in terms of urban area with 376.89 Sq. Kms., and ranks 9th in terms of urban population with 11,45,711 persons in the State, while it stands 1st in terms of rural area with 18,753.11 Sq. Kms., and ranks 6th interms of rural population with 29,35,437 persons in the State. The 45 km transmission line passes through five mandals namely Ramagiri, C K Palle, Somaddapalle, Roddam and Penukonda of District Anantapur.

2.3 Approach and Methodology

This section deals with the approach and methodology adopted for collection of socio-economic data and its analysis for understanding the various types of social and cultural impacts the project will bring about in the local social, cultural and economic fabric of society. In order to identify affected land parcels,

- the alignment map was superimposed on revenue map of all five mandals. The alignment showed 12 affected villages. It was ensured that alignment does not impact any habitations to avoid displacement.
- Once the affected land parcels were identified, the details of land owners was collected from revenue records. The details were then verified in the field with house to house visits. Any anomaly in land ownership was rectified during the household survey.

With a view to comply with the applicable National and state laws and Acts and the applicable World Bank guidelines, a conjunctive approach was adopted integrating the social, environmental and design aspects and intensive stakeholder consultations were carried out.

2.4 Methodological Framework

The project involved an integrated approach towards planning and design incorporating close cooperation of the engineering, environment and social sector teams. The social assessment for impact analysis of the project was carried out through a series of complementary processes which included the following:

2.4.1 Analysis and Finalization of Alternatives

A detailed survey based study was carried out by the Detailed Project Report (DPR) Consultants' Social, Environmental and Engineering teams to finalize the most viable option for the present project. The decision on the most suitable site for the alignment of the

transmission line was taken by assigning different weight to factors like social and cultural impacts, land acquisition/displacement requirements, user cost, environment impacts and technical suitability.

2.4.2 Preliminary Social Screening Survey

The main objective of Social Screening Surveys and Analysis and subsequent Social Assessment was to improve the decision making process and ensure that the project options are based on authentic baseline information of the project area and are in compliance with the State, Government of India and World Bank guidelines and regulations. The screening result shows that though land is passing through private land, none of the habitations will be impacted. However, the land parcels are under cultivation and this may lead to crop damages. Based on the screening results, a detailed Social Impact Assessment (SAI) was carried out. Based on the SIA results, the Resettlement Action Plan has been prepared. The RAP comprises of comprehensive mitigation measures which are socially sound, sustainable and contribute to the social development goals. The RAP also ensures that the affected and displaced persons are appropriately resettled and rehabilitated i.e. livelihoods and standards of living are improved or at least restored to previous standards, in real terms.

2.4.3 Collection of Land records (Khatauni) for Identification of PAPs

After the transfer of the project site map on the village land revenue maps, the relevant land records were collected for the purpose of identifying the plots getting affected. The plot numbers identified after collation and analysis of the land/revenue records were physically verified and the owners of the plots were identified and contacted for primary surveys.

2.4.4 Data Collection

Data for Social Impact Assessment which forms the basis of formulation of the Resettlement Action Plan was collected through various primary and secondary sources.

2.4.4.1 Collection of Primary Data

Primary data was collected through census and socio-economic surveys of five mandals (12 villages). The secondary information however was collected for all 64 villages that come under these five mandals for broad baseline status and socio-economic profile of the local community and to establish the legal entitlement of the project affected families/persons.

The method of enumeration through door-to-door contact was used for a census survey of all the Project Affected families likely to be directly affected (within the foundation area of the towers and RoW of the Transmission line). Furthermore, a separate schedule was used for collection of data on social infrastructure and amenities from the villages within the buffer zone. All plots of land getting affected were documented and name(s) of the owner(s), address, legal/entitlement documents (if any, towards claim of the property), tenure status, possible project induced losses etc. were also recorded. Information about family details; occupation (agriculture, share cropper, business and service), literacy level of male and female members; economic status, income and other social information of the family to determine their vulnerability (for special considerations under the entitlement framework of

the project) were collected. Information on project affected common/community property like religious structures, public property (offices, post office, police station etc.), and institutions was also collected and documented.

2.4.4.2 Collection of Secondary Data

Secondary data/information was collected from various agencies to ascertain/verify the ground realities and bring out the socio-economic characteristics, physical features and cultural set-up of the project agencies, Published Articles, Census Publications, Forest data and the District Statistical Handbook for Anantpur district area. Other secondary data was obtained from documents collected from the Tehsil Offices and others.

2.4.5 Community Participation and Consultations

The public consultations were carried out to identify issues and formulate appropriate strategies for potential adverse impacts associated with involuntary resettlement. They also provided a platform for information dissemination and to elicit people's participation in the decision-making processes. The preliminary consultations were carried out through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and meetings with the PAPs as well as the general public in the project villages. Public discussions were conducted at important points, where people could assemble in large numbers. Panchayat members were contacted to inform the people. The Team also had informal meetings with village heads, panchayat members, patwaris, district authorities, tehsil office, officials of the forest department, members of the business community etc. The SECI and project developer will be responsible for ensuring participation of the community at sub-project level. Involvement of the community is not limited to interactions with the community but also disclosing relevant information pertaining to the project tasks.

2.4.5.1 Significance of Public Consultation

Public meetings and consultations are some of the most effective tools of people's participation, and facilitating multistakeholder dialogues. It brought together the administrative units, implementation units, project affected people (PAPs) and local NGOs operating in the area on the same platform to discuss the matters in a congenial atmosphere and encourage participatory decision-making. Survey methods like questionnaires and schedules and are primarily directed towards data collection and analysis based on specific information obtained from the respondents through structured questionnaires, and observations of the enumerator. They are less effective in gathering information about a people's perceptions, beliefs, motivations, and aspirations. They also do not provide information about differential patterns of behavior and socio-cultural issues and priorities. Public consultations facilitate an understanding of these diverse behavioral traits and issues. They are therefore an important tool to assess the perception of different stakeholders about the project and to understand the priorities of different socio-economic/gender and cultural/religious groups amongst the project-affected persons.

2.4.5.2 Consultation and Participatory approaches adopted

The RAP provides detailed information about the consultation process. It describes

information disclosure at the preparation stage. The consultation process that was carried out during preparation stage of the project included in-depth interviews, a combination of formal and informal interviews, public meetings and focus group discussions with emphasis on women and other vulnerable groups. The RAP has been prepared after incorporating the views of the stakeholder's consultations.

2.4.6 Stakeholders Identification and classification

As a part of participatory process different stakeholders were identified who could be involved in the process of identification of critical issues, identification of impacts, resettlement and rehabilitation project planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation. The stakeholders have been classified as primary and secondary stakeholders.. Project affected people (direct and indirect) have been considered as primary stakeholders while the category of secondary stakeholders includes the service providers and project implementation authorities. The details of the identified stakeholders is described below.

2.4.6.1 Primary Stakeholders

- Directly affected people: People impacted by loss of land under tower footings and restrictive use of land under ROW.
- Indirectly affected people: Project side villagers prone to air and noise pollution, accidents, communicable diseases, etc
- Agencies / individuals having local knowledge to contribute
 - Village Panchayat
 - SHGs

2.4.6.2 Secondary Stakeholders

The secondary stakeholders are mostly Government institutions who are expected to play a role in the project execution. They are as follows:

- APTRANSCO
- Revenue Department
- Agriculture Department
- Forest Department
- Electricity Department
- Planning Department

3 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

Infrastructure development programs require acquisition of land which is likely to result in some adverse social impacts on the community and people living within the project areas. The ESIA was carried out to gauge the extent of likely changes to the society and the environment and to formulate remedial measures.. To minimize the adverse negative impacts of such development projects on the affected population, various policies and legal guidelines have been prepared by the concerned governments and funding agencies.

3.2 Eligibility Criteria

Project Displaced/Affected Persons have been classified in the following three groups:

- (a) Those who have formal legal rights to land, building or fixed assets on the land and buildings taken by the Project (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the land)
- (b) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land, building or fixed assets on the land and buildings taken by the Project at the time the Census begins but have a claim to such land, building or fixed assets on the land and buildings taken by the Project, provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the land
- (c) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land, building or fixed assets on the land and buildings being taken by the Project but depend on them for their survival.

Persons covered under (a) and (b) are provided compensation and other assistance for the land and vocations they lose. Persons covered under (c) are provided resettlement assistance, in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy or depend upon, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to the cut-off date. Persons who encroach on the areas after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.

3.3 Resettlement Policy Framework

As part of ESMF, a Resettlement Policy Framework has been prepared for addressing the adverse social issues limited to the project. A project specific policy shall be developed based on the Right to Fair Compensation and transparency in land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 subject to subsequent supplements by state governments and World Bank Operational Policy 4.12 on involuntary resettlement.

3.4 Broad Principles

The broad principles of the RPF are as under;

- All negative impacts including displacement should be avoided/ minimized wherever feasible by exploring all viable alternative project designs.

- Where negative impacts are unavoidable, efforts should be made either to improve the standard of living of the affected persons or at least assist them in restoring their previous standard of living at no additional cost to them.
- Ensure peoples' participation during the course of the project cycle.
- Effort should be made towards the enhancement of the positive impact of the projects.

The Policy aims to minimize and mitigate any adverse impact on account of its sub-projects in a manner that they do not suffer from adverse impacts and shall improve or at-least retain their previous standard of living, earning capacity and production levels. Special attention will be paid for the improvement of living standards of marginalized and vulnerable groups. This policy recognizes that involuntary resettlement dismantles a previous production system and a way of life, all such rehabilitation programs will adopt a developmental approach rather than the welfare approach.

The implementation of transmission line sub project would involve transportation of equipment during the installation phase and all efforts will be made during implementation to minimize any disturbance in the daily activities of the local people. Before initiating the civil works, (i) all compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance will be disbursed in accordance with this policy; (ii) sufficient time would be provided to harvest standing crop (if any).

3.5 Entitlements

Since no land will be acquired, Guidelines issued by Government of Andhra Pradesh, Department of Energy vide GO RT number 83 dated June 06, 2017 for payment of compensation towards damages caused by tower and Right of Way for transmission lines will be applicable. The GO , will help determine compensation for tower base area and also compensation towards diminution of land value in the width of Right of Way (RoW). As per the GO, land under tower footings will be fully compensated at replacement value for the area under footings, where as 10% of the compensation value will be paid for restrictive use of land under ROW.

3.5.1 Additionally,

- all those losing land under tower footings will be eligible for subsistence allowance of Rs. 36000 as one time grant.
- Crop damages will be compensated for all during installation of tower footings and stringing; and.
- One time grant of Rs. 50,000 for any vulnerable PAP.

The resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) benefits shall be extended to all the Project Affected Families (PAFs) whether belonging to below poverty line (BPL) or non-BPL. The details are provided in the entitlement matrix (presented below). The contractor will ensure that access to residences or business or agricultural land is not blocked during construction or subsequently. The easement rights for the villagers shall be ensured while planning the layouts for the park. The agency responsible for RAP implementation and M&E will bring it to the notice of project authorities if the contractor fails to do so.

Opportunities for equal access to project benefits for men and women need to be created. During project implementation and construction, suitable work conditions for women's participation and gender-equal wage rates, safety & security issues, child care facilities, and health and sanitary requirements spate toilets for women need to be considered. Strict adherence to child labour norms need to be followed.

The entitlement matrix applicable in the park project for RAP implementation is given in **Table 3.1**.

Table 3.1: Entitlement Matrix

S.No.	Application	Definition of Entitled Unit	Entitlement	Details
A.	Loss of Private Agricultural, Home-Stead & Commercial Land under tower footings			
	Land under tower footings	Titleholder family and families with traditional land Rights	Compensation Resettlement and Rehabilitation	Cash compensation for the land at replacement value, Additionally land owner will be eligible for a) Subsistence allowance of Rs. 36000 as one time grant b) Compensation at market value for loss of crops if any c) One time grant of Rs. 50,000 for vulnerable families
	Land under Right of Way	Titleholder family and families with traditional land Right	Compensation Resettlement and Rehabilitation	10% of the compensation value will be paid for restrictive use of land under ROW. Additionally land owner will be eligible for: Subsistence allowance of Rs. 36000 as one time grant Compensation at market value for loss of crops if any One time grant of Rs. 50,000 for vulnerable families

3.6 World Bank Safeguard Policies

Projects financed by World Bank needs to comply with World Bank Operational Policies 4.12 on involuntary resettlement and other applicable policies to minimize or eliminate the adverse affects of development projects. The safeguard policies of World Bank are provided in table 22 and a Comparative Analysis of Wosrld Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and RFCTLARR Act, 2013 has been provided in Table 3.2 in the following pages.

Table 3.2: Safeguard Policies of World Bank

World Bank Safe Guard Policies	Objective	Applicability	Safeguard Requirements
OP/BP 4.12	Involuntary Resettlement-The objective of this policy is to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs. Furthermore, it intends to assist displaced person in improving their former living standards; community participation in planning and implementing resettlement; and to provide assistance to affected people, regardless of the legality of title of land	The project will take land for tower footings and there will be restrictive use of land under ROW resulting in loss of income sources or means of livelihood.	Resettlement Action Plan in consultation with the community and project authorities. The project will adversely impact 333 families (1660 project affected persons).

3.7 Labour Laws Applicable in the Project

All the workers are governed by the relevant Indian labour laws as stated below. The Developer shall undertake the requisite license from the Labour Commissioner prior to initiation of any works onsite. Some of these laws are directly relevant during the construction stage of the proposed sub-projects:

Table 3.3: Applicable Labour Acts

Applicable Acts	Coverage Provisions
Minimum Wages Act 1948	The act ensures minimum wages for each category of workers
Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) 1986	Prohibits employment of children below 14 years age
The Labours Act 1988	Ensure general labour standards and health and safety of construction workers
The Factories Act, 1948	Ensures Health and safety considerations of workers
Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923	Ensure fair compensation in case of injury by accidents during the course of employment
Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970	Ensure basic welfare measures to be made available to the contract workers by the employer
The Building and other Construction Workers Act, 1996	Ensure safety measures at construction work site and other welfare measures such as canteens, first-aid facilities, ambulance, housing accommodation for Workers near the Workplace etc
Payment of Wages Act, 1936	Ensures regular payment by laying down as to by what date the wages are to be paid, when it will be paid and what deductions can be made from the wages of the workers.
Equal Remuneration Act, 1979	The Act provides for payment of equal wages for work of equal nature to men and women workers and not for making discrimination against Female employees.
Payment of Bonus Act, 1965	The Act provides for payments of annual bonus subject to a minimum of 8.33% of wages and maximum of 20% of wages.

4 BASELINE AND IMPACTS

4.1 Introduction

Baseline studies are carried out at the beginning of a project to establish the current status of a specific project area, and act as a benchmark for measuring project progress and success at all stages of the project cycle. It helps in establishing priority areas for a project and attributing change and impacts as a result of the project. This section outlines the findings of the baseline study carried out in the project area.

Anantapur district (officially: Anantapuramu district[3]) is a district in the Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh, India. The district headquarters is located at Anantapur city. It is the largest district of Andhra Pradesh spanning an area of 19,130 square kilometres and 7th largest in India. It is bounded on the north by Kurnool District, on the east by Kadapa District, on the southeast by Chittoor District, and on the southwest and west by Karnataka state. It is part of Rayalaseema region. Its northern and central portions are a high plateau, generally undulating, with large granite rocks or low hill ranges rising occasionally above its surface. In the southern portion of the district the surface is more hilly, the plateau there rising to 2,000 ft (610 m). above the sea. Six rivers flow within the district: Penna, Chithravathi, Vedavathi, Papagni, Swarnamukhi, and Thadakaleru. The district receives an average annual rainfall of 381 millimetres.

The total geographical area of the district is 19.13 lakh Hectare and the net area sown is 8.37 Lakh Hectare, which is 43.75% of the total area. The total cropped area is 9.42 Lakh Hects, which is 49.24% of the total area of the district. Area sown more than once is 0.55 Lakh Hectare. The cultivated area of the District is 9.42 Lakh Hectare out of which 8.02 Lakh Hectare is under Kharif , and 1.40 Lakh Hectare, is under Rabi Season, as per data available from the District Agricultural Authorities.

This chapter documents the baseline information on the socio-economic and cultural characteristics of the district as well as the project affected persons.

4.2 Demographic and Socio-economic Profile

The project influence area is characterized by three concentric circles of influence according to their distance from the core project area, i.e. the transmission line. These are:

1. Area falling under the core zone, of the transmission line i.e. the twelve villages through which the transmission line is passing.
2. Area falling under the buffer zone comprising 64 villages in the 5 Mandals
3. The larger project area comprising the district of Anantapur

4.2.1 Socio-economic profile of area falling under the core zone

The socio-economic profile of the affected villages in the core zone has been presented below in table 4.1. The total population of the 12 villages under the core zone of influence is 27,859 of which 14,276 are males and 13,583 are females. The number of households in these villages is 6,665.

Table 4.1: Demographic Profile of the affected villages in the core zone

S. No	Name of Villages	HH	Population			Literates			Main Workers			Marginal Workers			Non Workers		
			Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
1	Ramagiri	865	3778	1933	1845	2093	1246	847	1177	866	311	674	261	413	1927	806	1121
2	Polepalle	815	3388	1722	1666	1960	1122	838	1219	818	401	507	139	368	1662	765	897
3	Mustikovila	620	2593	1308	1285	1249	780	469	1114	616	498	450	181	269	1029	511	518
4	Magecheruvu	504	2036	1066	970	1105	691	414	1030	594	436	109	6	103	897	466	431
5	Julukunta	337	1404	722	682	625	372	253	760	411	349	19	8	11	625	303	322
6	Kogira	1012	4376	2250	2126	2219	1354	865	2382	1313	1069	112	41	71	1882	896	986
7	Thurakalapatnam	557	2127	1077	1050	1164	716	448	999	630	369	278	46	232	850	401	449
8	Peddipalle	152	691	363	328	379	237	142	436	226	210	2	2	0	253	135	118
9	Sanipalle	379	1715	875	840	872	524	348	582	386	196	402	141	261	731	348	383
10	Mavaturu	539	2425	1251	1174	1314	795	519	1376	770	606	136	34	102	913	447	466
11	Nagalur	596	2163	1100	1063	1098	659	439	1000	630	370	327	47	280	836	423	413
12	Kondampalle	289	1163	609	554	566	359	207	623	338	285	4	2	2	536	269	267

4.2.1.1 Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

The core zone of project impact comprises of twelve project impacted villages. A total of 253 plots owned by 333 families comprising 1,660 members are being impacted by the transmission line, Details of the families has been provided in annexure 1. The relative number of HHs in the core zone as compared to that directly affected by the transmission line has been depicted in **Figure 4.1** while the affected population as compared to the total population of the zone has been presented in **Figure 4.2**.

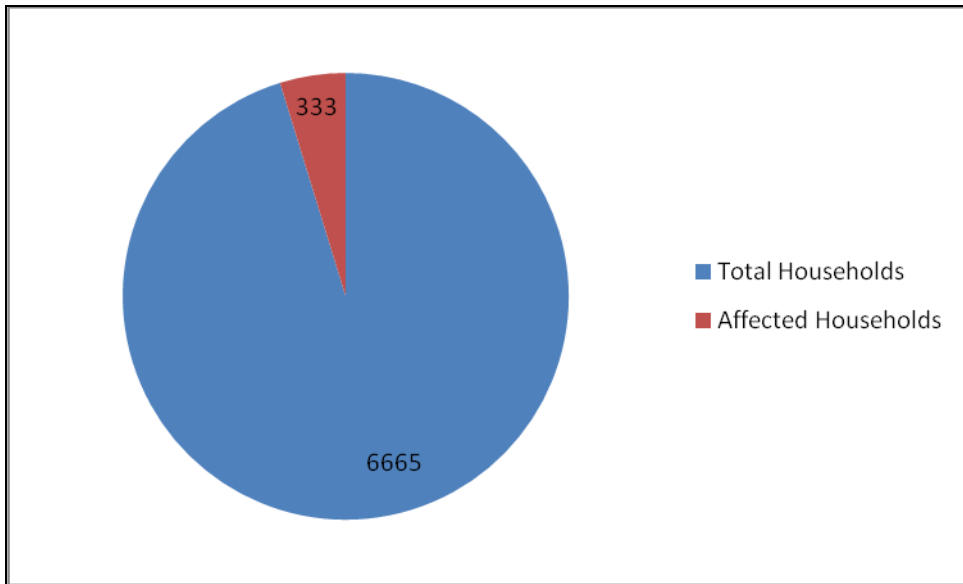


Figure 4.1: Affected HH as compared to total HH in the core zone

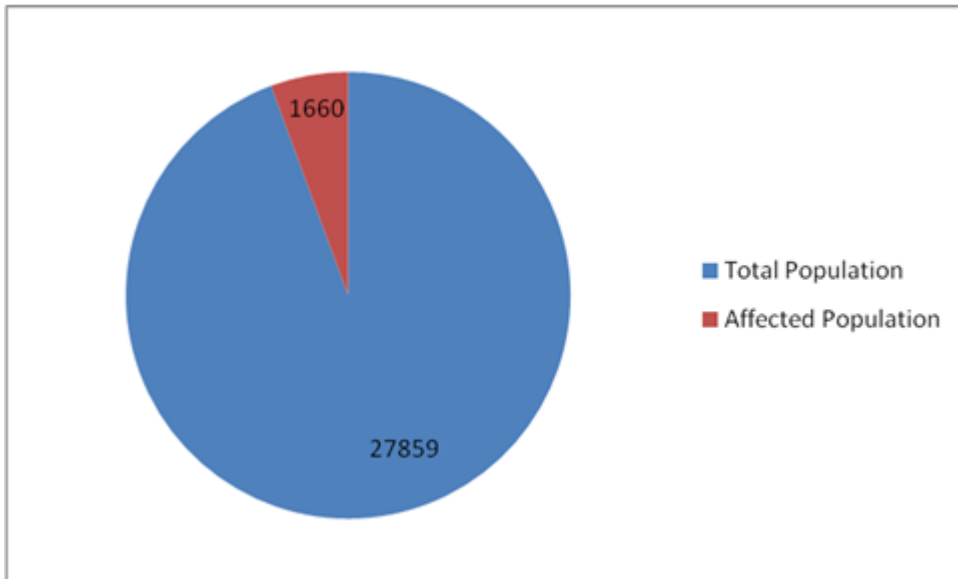


Figure 4.2: Affected population as compared to total population in the core zone

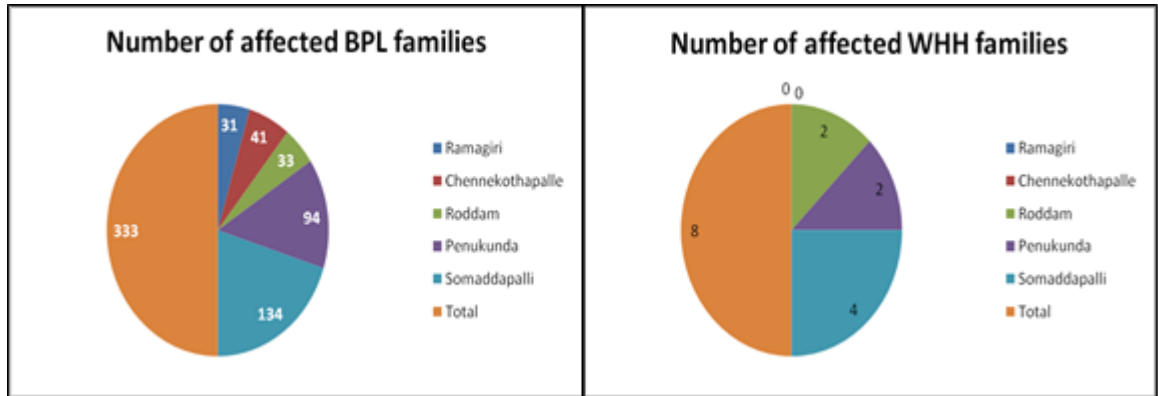
4.2.1.2 Distribution of affected families by vulnerability

All the 333 families/HH affected by the transmission line belong to BPL category while some belong to SC, ST and WHH categories of vulnerability from within the BPL. This is presented below in **Table 4.2**

Table 4.2: Affected Vulnerable Families

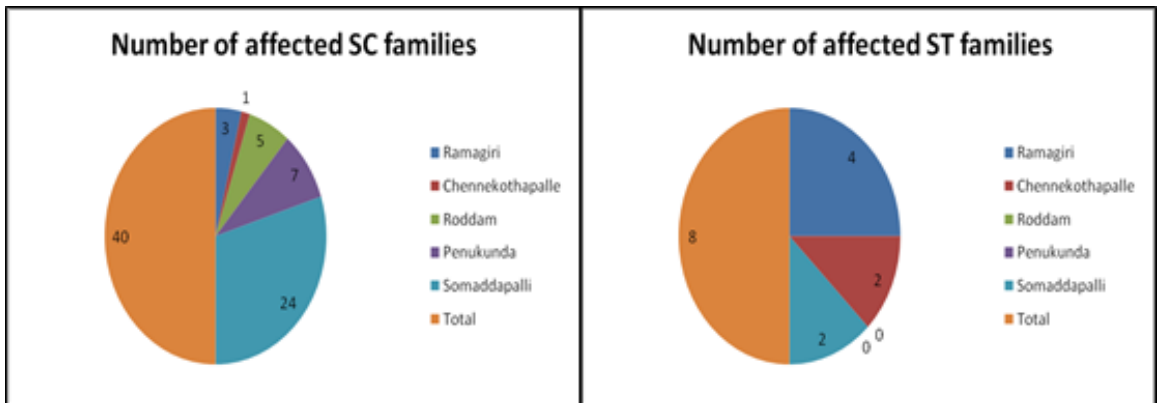
Number of affected families			
BPL	SC	ST	WHH
333	40	8	8

Distribution of the affected families from the five Mandals into different categories of vulnerability is shown in **Figure 4.3** & **Figure 4.4** below.



Source: Primary Survey, 2018

Figure 4.3: Mandal-wise distribution of BPL and WHH families



Source: Primary Survey, 2018

Figure 4.4: Mandal-wise distribution of SC and ST families

4.2.1.3 Religion and Social Group

Hindus constitute the majority (about 99.01 percent) of the affected families. Among Hindus, Other Backward Caste (OBC) constitute 67.87%, General Castes 16.8%, Scheduled Castes 12.01 and Scheduled tribes 2.4%. Muslims are a minority group constituting just 0.9% of the affected population. The composition of the affected population by religion and social group is presented in **Table 4.3**.

Table 4.3: Religion and Social Group

Religion	Social Group				Total
	SC	ST	OBC	General	
Hindu	40	8	226	56	330
Muslim	0	0	0	3	3
Total	40	8	226	59	333

Source: Primary Survey, 2018

4.2.1.4 Family Structure

Two types of family structures- nuclear and joint have been reported during the census/socio-economic survey. There are 66 joint families and 267 nuclear families.

4.2.1.5 Educational Level of Head of the Household

The educational level has been categorized as illiterate, literate, that is, those who can read and write but did not go to school, primary, middle, High School, Intermediate and graduate/post-graduate. The eEducational status of head of the household is given in **Table 4.4.**

Table 4.4: Educational level of Head of Household

Level of Education	Number of Head of HH	%
Illiterate	130	39.04
Read & write but did not go to school	44	13.21
Middle	88	26.43
High School (10 th)	63	18.92
Intermediate (10+2)	3	0.90
Graduate & Above	5	1.50
Total	333	100.00

Source: Primary Survey, 2018

39% of the heads of the affected households are illiterate while 13.2% have not received any formal education though they can read or write. Those who have studied up to middle level account for 26.4% and 18.9% are class X pass. Those who are intermediate pass make up .9% while only 1.5% are graduates and above.

4.2.1.6 Occupational Profile of Project Affected Households

The occupational profile of the affected families as ascertained through the survey (**Table 4.5**) reveals that a majority of the PAPs are engaged in agricultural activities either as cultivators or as agricultural labour. A small percentage of PAPs are also engaged in the service sector and business activities.

Table 4.5: Occupational Profile of the Project Affected Families

Occupation	Number of Head of HH	%
Agriculture	260	78.08
Business	5	1.50
Service	12	3.60
Agricultural Labour	56	16.82
Total	333	100.00

Source: Primary Survey, 2018

4.2.1.7 Economic Status of Affected Families

As per data obtained through socio-economic survey, all the affected families belong to BPL category. As informed by the affected families during the survey, they have got their pucca house constructed under Indira Avas Yojna. The condition of the houses is reasonably good. They have got cooking gas connection as well as electric connection in their houses. Every

household has toilet facilities. All the affected families have BPL cards, aadhaar cards and voter IDs. All of them have atleast one milch animal.

4.2.1.8 Women headed households

The total number of households affected by the transmission line from the hybrid park in Ramagiri to Julukuntha village near Hindupur is 333 out of which only 8 are headed by women.

(a) Profile of Women Headed families

Data was analyzed to understand the impact of the project on vulnerable groups like the women headed households. **Table 4.6** summaries the profile of women headed families

Table 4.6: Profile of Women Headed Households in the core zone

Sr. No.	Categories	No.	
1	Age Group	25-35	2
		35-45	3
		45-55	1
		55-65	1
		65 & above	1
Total		8	
2	Marital Status	Married	8
		Widow	0
	Total		8
3	BPL		8
	Total		8
4	Type of Loss	Land	8
	Total		8

Source: Primary Survey, 2018

(a) Literacy

Among the 8 WHHs 3 are illiterate and 5 are literate. **Table 4.7** shows the level of education of the head of the women headed households.

Table 4.7: Education Level of WHH in the core zone

Educational Status	Women	%
Illiterate	3	37.50
Literate no formal education	0	0.00
Upto Primary (class 5)	3	37.50
Upto HSC (6-12)	2	25.00
Total	8	100.00

Source: Primary Survey, 2018

(b) Occupational Status and income

Out of the 8 WHHs, only 2 come under worker category. Among the total working women, a majority are agriculture labours. All women headed households comes under BPL category and have BPL cards issued by the government. The same was verified during the site vist

and survey.

4.2.2 Profile of Villages in the buffer zone

There are 64 villages in the buffer zone of the transmission line. The secondary baseline data was collected from Census of India, 2011, for all 64 villages.

4.2.2.1 Demographic Profile

According to Census of India 2011, the total population of the buffer zone is 1,85,740 in which 94,628 are males and 91,112 are females. An average gender ratio of the study area is approx. 962 females per 1000 males, which is much better than national average of 933 females per 1000 males. Total study area comes under rural settlement. The population and its composition in terms of literacy, workers and non-workers is provided in **Table 4.8**.

Table 4.8: Total Population, Literacy and Work force profile of the villages in the buffer zone

S. No.	Name of Villages	HH	Population			Literates			Main Workers			Marginal Workers			Non Workers		
			Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
1	Perur	1752	7234	3652	3582	3922	2276	1646	3341	1993	1348	369	131	238	3524	1528	1996
2	Makkinavaripalle	92	371	190	181	207	131	76	196	98	98	6	2	4	169	90	79
3	Kondapuram	338	1543	781	762	836	499	337	721	419	302	153	28	125	669	334	335
4	Motarchintalapalle	1095	4868	2500	2368	2630	1558	1072	2198	1395	803	652	108	544	2018	997	1021
5	Nasanakota	1528	6482	3275	3207	3232	1913	1319	2602	1605	997	606	305	301	3274	1365	1909
6	Ganthimarri	554	2210	1165	1045	1158	741	417	871	525	346	394	146	248	945	494	451
7	Kuntimaddi	823	3271	1688	1583	1633	977	656	1484	886	598	423	168	255	1364	634	730
8	Seshadribhatra Halli	201	856	458	398	420	277	143	526	281	245	5	0	5	325	177	148
9	Nyamaddala	1395	5676	2978	2698	3141	1917	1224	2718	1666	1052	362	102	260	2596	1210	1386
10	Chennekothapalle	1764	7387	3752	3635	4415	2605	1810	2817	1850	967	727	299	428	3843	1603	2240
11	Nagasamudram	960	4024	2019	2005	2146	1258	888	1492	1035	457	586	139	447	1946	845	1101
12	Pyadindi	791	3228	1645	1583	1849	1101	748	1339	917	422	290	118	172	1599	610	989
13	Medapuram	1678	6641	3397	3244	3619	2215	1404	1967	1421	546	1371	545	826	3303	1431	1872
14	Poletipalle	1124	4413	2266	2147	2303	1421	882	2017	1199	818	599	198	401	1797	869	928
15	Kanumukkala	1617	6257	3193	3064	3369	2069	1300	1990	1229	761	1291	636	655	2976	1328	1648
16	Veldurthi	376	1502	749	753	967	554	413	294	209	85	425	233	192	783	307	476
17	Ganginepalle	611	2383	1252	1131	1156	710	446	1224	723	501	263	94	169	896	435	461
18	Bramhanapalle	63	247	120	127	113	67	46	105	72	33	1	0	1	141	48	93
19	Brahmasamudram	473	2095	1066	1029	1025	599	426	1282	681	601	18	5	13	795	380	415
20	Mandli	620	2620	1390	1230	1284	832	452	1462	806	656	115	45	70	1043	539	504
21	Challapalle	585	2515	1268	1247	1366	816	550	1213	740	473	188	10	178	1114	518	596
22	Chennapuram	117	453	235	218	248	152	96	164	153	11	136	7	129	153	75	78
23	Kothapalle	140	583	306	277	304	178	126	223	159	64	81	0	81	279	147	132
24	Naginayanicheruvu	248	928	484	444	427	287	140	269	238	31	229	17	212	430	229	201

S. No.	Name of Villages	Population				Literates			Main Workers			Marginal Workers			Non Workers		
		HH	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
25	Bussaiahgaripalle	99	403	202	201	204	121	83	112	103	9	110	12	98	181	87	94
26	Velagamakulapalle	154	602	308	294	289	176	113	206	182	24	141	9	132	255	117	138
27	Gudipalle	212	854	432	422	430	260	170	441	261	180	13	9	4	400	162	238
28	Tungodu	606	2379	1220	1159	1212	742	470	1197	683	514	180	42	138	1002	495	507
29	Pandiparthi	485	2078	1031	1047	982	579	403	1040	634	406	21	8	13	1017	389	628
30	Brahmanapalle	271	1252	644	608	615	380	235	622	405	217	25	10	15	605	229	376
31	Edulabalapuram	279	1068	553	515	516	323	193	636	354	282	50	11	39	382	188	194
32	Kethaganicheruvu	406	1698	880	818	887	558	329	918	488	430	46	15	31	734	377	357
33	Nadimpalle	377	1621	800	821	754	422	332	850	474	376	70	17	53	701	309	392
34	Chalakur	677	2627	1341	1286	1442	840	602	1177	764	413	133	25	108	1317	552	765
35	Velidadakala	336	1480	744	736	712	421	291	561	437	124	12	7	5	907	300	607
36	Mulakalacheruvu	727	3258	1594	1664	1670	975	695	853	538	315	1041	434	607	1364	622	742
37	Naranagepalle	505	2318	1163	1155	1166	709	457	1140	676	464	71	18	53	1107	469	638
38	Jakkalacheruvu	194	897	455	442	475	282	193	200	144	56	251	90	161	446	221	225
39	Bokkasampalle	214	977	481	496	571	316	255	443	273	170	137	19	118	397	189	208
40	R.Locharla	479	2264	1163	1101	1012	608	404	1002	556	446	299	124	175	963	483	480
41	Bucharla	407	1887	978	909	986	597	389	668	353	315	458	245	213	761	380	381
42	Roddakampalle	62	295	150	145	162	92	70	177	92	85	2	2	0	116	56	60
43	Roddam	2311	10164	5073	5091	5772	3335	2437	4612	2812	1800	780	273	507	4772	1988	2784
44	Cholemarri	594	2512	1290	1222	1339	833	506	1423	760	663	36	12	24	1053	518	535
45	Nallur	477	2110	1083	1027	999	612	387	784	450	334	457	234	223	869	399	470
46	Reddipalle	562	2584	1363	1221	1346	869	477	1289	800	489	183	25	158	1112	538	574
47	Dodagatta	668	3055	1562	1493	1728	1006	722	1266	728	538	459	230	229	1330	604	726
48	Chinnamanthur	340	1493	751	742	768	467	301	845	441	404	82	30	52	566	280	286
49	Peddamanthur	516	2276	1152	1124	1309	799	510	824	527	297	483	168	315	969	457	512

S. No.	Name of Villages	Population				Literates			Main Workers			Marginal Workers			Non Workers		
		HH	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
50	Cherukur	396	1898	928	970	1045	608	437	860	498	362	325	92	233	713	338	375
51	Kalipi	984	4271	2138	2133	2273	1328	945	1326	791	535	983	524	459	1962	823	1139
52	Duddebanda	639	2549	1304	1245	1434	855	579	1401	754	647	99	46	53	1049	504	545
53	Gutturu	1411	5694	2909	2785	3124	1837	1287	2788	1663	1125	233	97	136	2673	1149	1524
54	Munimadugu	893	3770	1958	1812	1791	1090	701	1834	1050	784	324	114	210	1612	794	818
55	Cherlopalle	29	127	69	58	58	39	19	67	40	27	0	0	0	60	29	31
56	Vasudevapuram	1	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
57	Erramanchi	513	2032	1054	978	1051	633	418	942	515	427	270	140	130	820	399	421
58	Gondipalle	92	396	204	192	228	136	92	134	71	63	102	57	45	160	76	84
59	Adadakulapalle	395	1447	722	725	735	444	291	607	326	281	160	97	63	680	299	381
60	Penukonda	6752	27382	13860	13522	18404	10267	8137	9485	7097	2388	939	634	305	16958	6129	10829
61	Gonipeta	292	1225	644	581	510	342	168	794	411	383	9	5	4	422	228	194
62	Rampuram	576	2195	1138	1057	1095	671	424	693	427	266	534	260	274	968	451	517
63	Settipalle	686	2751	1432	1319	1440	880	560	1454	838	616	218	37	181	1079	557	522
64	Bojjireddipalle	10	62	26	36	35	21	14	31	13	18	0	0	0	31	13	18

4.2.2.2 Households and Household Size

The total number of households in the 64 villages of the buffer zone is 44,574 with a total population of 1,85,740. The average household size is 4.16 persons per household.

4.2.2.3 Religion and Social Groups

The field survey has revealed that a majority of the population of the 64 villages is Hindu while about 10 % of population is Muslim and Christian. As per Census of India 2011, the Scheduled Caste population of the 64 villages of the buffer zone is 31,200, which accounts for 16.79% of the total population while the Scheduled Tribe population is 6,515, which is 3.5% of the total population.

4.2.2.4 Literacy

The overall literacy rate of the zone is 55.09% in which male's literacy is 64.06% with respect to the male population as against 45.78% for females with respect to the female population, creating a gender literacy gap of 18.28%.

4.2.2.5 Occupation and Income

The main occupation of the people living in the buffer zone is agriculture and more than 75% people depend on agriculture directly or as agricultural labourers. Main crops grown in the region are cotton, ground nut, corn and onion which depend on rain water. Few people are engaged in their paternal professions like barber, carpentry etc. There are very few opportunities of livelihood except agriculture and agricultural labour. Average land holding size of the study area is 3 to 30 acres per family. The average income of the families in the study area is INR 5,000 to 10,000 per month while the income of BPL families is < INR 5,000 per month and most part of the income is spent on food. Most of the Workers are either main/marginal agricultural labourers or cultivators or other workers. The daily wage laborers work in the nearby villages, towns or cities as agricultural labourers, industry, iron ore mines or earn their livelihood by working as laborers in various construction sites.

4.2.2.6 House Types

Houses in the buffer zone are generally semi-pacca. Some pacca and temporary types of structures have also been observed. The houses are generally made of bricks and stones with cement mortar. Around 35% households have toilets. Tap water supplied by village panchayat with government assistance and hand pumps are the main source of drinking water and other domestic uses.

4.2.2.7 Drinking Water Facility

As reported during consultations, there is an acute shortage of water in the villages of the entire area and ground water level is 400 to 500 feet. In every village, there is an OHT through which piped water is supplied for drinking and other domestic uses to each household.

4.2.2.8 Health

There are two government Primary Health Centers in the buffer zone, one is in Ramagiri village and another is in Kanganapalle village. Government Community Health center is in Penukunda town which is 15 km. from the project site. In this hospital all the facilities with advance technologies is available. No incident of any epidemic or chronic disease has been reported in the region during consultation with local villagers except general fever, cough, cold and bone related pains due to ground water contamination.

4.3 Community Consultations

The preliminary consultations were carried out through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), meetings with the PAPs and other community members in the project villages. Stakeholder consultations were conducted at designated community centers to encourage maximum participation of people. Panchayat members were consulted and requested to inform the community of these consultations. The Team also had informal meetings with village head, panchayat members, patwaris, district authorities, division and sub-division officials, Forest officials and the business community. The SECI and project developer was responsible for ensuring participation of the community at sub-project level

4.3.1 Objectives of Consultations

The main objectives of the consultations was to involve people in the formulation of strategies to minimize adverse impacts of the project. During the process efforts were made to ascertain the views and preferences of the people. The aims of community consultation were:

- To understand views of the people affected w.r.t to the impacts of the project
- To identify and assess all major economic and sociological characteristics of the village to enable effective planning and implementation and,
- To resolve the issues relating to affected land.

4.3.2 Issues Raised During Consultation

Some of the important issues raised by the participants during the consultations have been listed below:

- Concerns were shown on amount and mode of compensation. Participants also suggested that compensation be paid in one single instalment so that the amount can be used in a fruitful manner.
- Employment should be generated for project affected villages

Details of public consultations like the number and type of participants has been presented in table 4.9 while the issues raised and the responsibility matrix has been presented in table 4.10 below. The Consultation team included the Social Specialist, Environment Expert, and the Ecology Expert from the consultant's team. The Attendance Sheet of Public Consultation is given in Annexure 2.

Table 4.9: Details of Public Consultations

Sl.No.	Date	Location of consultation	Number of person attended consultation per Recorded	Participants
Transmission Line				
1	17.05.18	Mavaturu -Sattarpalli	13	Local Villagers
2	17.05.18	Sani Palli	12	Local Villagers
3	17.05.18	Turakala Patnam	12	Local Villagers
4	18.05.18	Venkatapuram	4	Local Villagers
5	18.05.18	Kogira	15	Local Villagers

Table 4.10: Output of Local Level Consultations

Project Area	Name of the village	Participants	Issues Raised	Issues Addressed	Responsibility
Transmission Line	Mavaturu/ Sanepalli, Kogira, Venkatapuram Turakalapatanam Sane palli Pallepalli, Ramagiri SC Colony	Local villagers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Though participants were aware of the solar wind hybrid power plant, they did not know the details of the project. People were also concerned about the affected land. The land owners expected adequate compensation for affected land; Expectation of employment opportunities from the project; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate information about the project and requirement of land for the project. Also explain the process of compensation and project funding by World Bank. Regarding the mortgaged lands, PAPs were informed that the concerned banks would deduct the loan amounts. Local people will get job opportunities through the contractor of the project. With regard to left over land area, this would be decided through APTRANSCO/Re 	SECI/ APTRANSCO

Project Area	Name of the village	Participants	Issues Raised	Issues Addressed	Responsibility
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The land owners expected adequate compensation for affected land; • Expectation of employment opportunities from the project; • PAPs were also concerned about the compensation payment. They were keen on cash compensation. • As regard to employment in the project or with the contractor was preferred over job during the project implementation. However, quite a significant number of the PAPs declined to work as labourers 	<p>venue officials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With regard to water supply, the Government will support/improve by developing linkages with water supply scheme for all. 	

Project Area	Name of the village	Participants	Issues Raised	Issues Addressed	Responsibility
			<p>with the contractors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People raised concerns about partially affected land. They want this issue to be addressed properly if only partial land is left which may not be of any use to them. 		

4.4 Social Impact Assessment

Social Impact Assessments are an important component of project preparation. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, and World Bank operational policy 4.12 (OP 4.12) on involuntary resettlement require social impact assessments to be undertaken during the design stage to avoid, reduce and mitigate potential negative impacts of project action, and enhance positive impacts, sustainability and development benefits.

The main objective of the study was to ensure that the project addresses the adverse impacts on the livelihood of the people and that nobody is left worse off after implementing RAP and those affected have access to project benefits, both during project construction and operations. In specific, the objectives of social impact assessment study were:

- To carry out a socio-economic study to identify the project stakeholders and social issues associated with the project
- To assess the extent of impact on land and other losses and undertake the census of potential project affected people
- To minimize adverse social impacts and recommend suitable mitigation measures for adverse social impacts based on the detailed SIA
- To develop a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) in consultation with the affected people and project authorities.

A socio-economic survey of affected households was conducted during the earlier part of the

year (March. 29th, 2018 to April 10, 2018) to register and document the status of the potentially affected population within the project impact area, and their sources of livelihood. This survey provides a baseline against which mitigation measures and support will be provided and includes a comprehensive assessment of people's assets, incomes, important cultural or religious networks/sites, and other sources of support such as common property resources. Analyses of survey results cover the needs and resources of different socio-economic groups and individuals, including intra-household and gender analysis.

The data collected during their survey was analyzed to assess the prevailing socio-economic profile of the area. Based on that, impacts due to project operation on the community have been identified and recommendations for mitigating adverse effects have been made. The impact from the Transmission line will be limited to the area within the tower foundation and the ROW of the transmission line.

4.5 Key Social Issues and Adverse Impacts

Although many benefits are expected from the project, the social assessment has identified potential adverse impacts on the people living in the immediate project area by way of losing agricultural land and livelihood. Other than that, various adverse safety, health and social issues are also likely to arise due to the presence of outsiders, labours in particular, in the project area for a short duration.

4.5.1 Impact on land

The total numbers of affected persons and families are 1660 and 333 respectively. Total land requirement for the pylon and stringing of wires for project has been worked out to be 389.02 acres which will be partially affected through restrictions on certain types of plants, trees and other crops and loss of access to a very small area of land. Most of the area comes under private land and belongs to 333 families.

Table 4.11: Type of Land Loss and number PAFs and PAPs

Name of the area	Type of Land	No. of affected families	No. of affected persons
Ramagiri	Assigned/Patta	31	150
Chennekothapalle	Private Land	41	201
Roddam	Private Land	33	199
Penukunda	Private Land	94	503
Somaddapalli	Private Land	134	607
Total		333	1660

Source- socio-economic survey, 2018

Break-up of land to be acquired for Pylons and that coming under the RoW of the transmission lines is given in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12: Area of Land required for pylons and transmission line

Type of Land	Area in Acres
Land for Pylon	10.00
Land for String	379.02
Total	389.02

Source: DPR

4.5.2 Impact on Livelihood

A total number of 333 households holding privately owned land will be affected due to partial loss of land area available to them for agriculture as a source of livelihood. Although 100 by 100 square meter of area will be taken for tower footings, the PAP can still cultivate the land under the tower. As regard to ROW, there will be no impact on cultivation but there are restrictions like (i) no tall trees can be grown; and (ii) houses or any structure cannot be constructed. Agriculture is mainly dependent on rain and an important crop is groundnut.

Though there will not be much impact on livelihoods, the value of the land normally goes down due to restrictive use of the such land parcels. This adversely impacts the PAPs in the long term. During consultation some of the PAPs expressed concerns about whether they would be able to get loans from bank's on such land parcels. It was clarified that no Bank will deny loan on such land parcels as ownership still remains with the landowner.

There is no impact on common property resources or properties of religious and cultural importance.

4.5.3 Impact on Indigenous People

The Census and socio-economic surveys indicate that out of 333 households directly affected by the transmission line, only 8 belong to the schedule tribe category. All the affected scheduled tribe families are part of the main-stream population and therefore no separate IPDP is required. However, they will be given additional assistance as per approved ESMF/Entitlement Matrix over and above the compensation.

4.5.4 Impact of Labour Influx

The total construction period of the project is 15 months. At the peak of construction, it is expected that about 20 labours will be working at a particular site for about 15 days. In transmission line projects, labour camps are temporary as they are always on the move and are nearer to the habitations. The influx of workforce will have certain adverse social impact if is not managed properly. The anticipated impacts due to influx of migrant labour population is as follows:

- Additional pressure on the local resources and common social infrastructure,
- Risk of conflict and social unrest due to cultural differences between the labourers and local community
- Increased risk of illicit behavior and crime,
- Increased risk of spread of communicable diseases due to interaction of the labourers and the local community and burden on local health services
- Risk of Gender-based violence,
- Health hazard for host community due to lack of sanitation facilities and waste management

However such impacts can be avoided/mitigated through proper workforce management as well as labour camp management. The ESMF and ESIA have labour management plans and these will be followed. The labour management plan has the provision of hiring local labour except for the labours requiring special skills and and non availability of such skilled labours from the local area. Moreover labor camps will be provided for migrant labours sufficiently away from the local settlement area with all basic facilities to avoid pressure on local social infrastructure and thereby risk of social conflicts. The maintenance of basic amenities in the camp, periodical awareness programme for labours on social issues, environment health and safety, and periodical health checkups will further minimize the social risks due to labour influx.

4.6 Minimizing and Mitigating Adverse Social Impacts

The Bank's operational policies stipulate that displacement should be avoided or minimized. The objectives of the social analysis is to understand the ways and means to minimize the adverse impacts on the lives of the affected population, offering them opportunities to enhance their living standards.

4.6.1 Measures to mitigate adverse social impacts

Every effort has been made to reduce potential adverse impacts. During the finalization of alignment, it was ensured that (i) shortest possible route is considered; and (ii) any habitation and places of religious and cultural importance are avoided.

The alignment entirely passes through agriculture land impact 333 land owners. The measures to mitigate adverse impacts have been listed below in **Table 4.13**.

Table 4.13: Measures undertaken to Minimize Negative Social Impacts due to land acquisition

Sl. No.	Issues	Mitigative Measures suggested/taken
1	Loss of sources of income for PAPs engaged as wage earners	One time grant of Rs. 36000 and skill upgradation for alternative livelihood.
2	Loss of agricultural/farm land under tower footing	Compensation as per the guidelines of Ministry of Power; one time grant of Rs. 36000 as subsistence allowance; compensation for crop damage if any; and skill upgradation if demanded by PAP for alternative livelihood
3	Loss of agricultural/farm land under RoW	Compensation as per the guidelines of Ministry of Power; one time grant of Rs. 36000 as subsistence allowance; compensation for crop damage if any; and skill upgradation if demanded by PAP for alternative livelihood

4.6.2 Additional Supportive Measures for Vulnerable Groups

All the 333 families/HH affected by the transmission line belong to BPL category. Among these some are socially vulnerable groups like SC, ST and WHHs. Those who are either socially or economically vulnerable will be given additional one time grant of Rs. 50,000.

4.7 Positive Impacts

The benefits of the project will be both short term and long term in nature. The short term benefits are coexistent with the project construction phase and directly impact the local communities, whereas the long term benefits are the larger project impacts which are sustainable and far reaching. Temporary employment opportunities by way of getting jobs on the project site and increased commercial activities due to the influx of labor are some of the key short term impacts while contribution of electrical energy to the nation will be a key long term impact of the project.

The project is likely to bring in positive benefits either from short term job opportunities during the construction stage, or long term job opportunities during the operations stage. It is important that local people are employed for skilled and semi- skilled tasks wherever feasible. The implementation of the solar power projects will also create off-site infrastructure in the vicinity.

Additionally, SECI in collaboration with vocational training centres could impart training to local residents on several relevant topics. This will enable the local community to find employment opportunities both within the project, and in other income generation activities.

5 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

5.1 Introduction

For successful implementation of RAP, the institutional arrangements play a vital role. The sub-project is fully owned by SECI, though construction of the transmission line will be taken up by Andhra Pradesh Transmission Line Company (APTRANSCO). Institutions for planning and implementation of resettlement programs are numerous and vary substantially in terms of their respective roles and capacity to successfully carry out various components. Timely establishment and involvement of appropriate R and R institutions would significantly facilitate achievement of the objectives of the R&R Program. This document reflects an institutional assessment and provides a strategy for developing required implementation capacity and minimizing risks. Capacity building and training are coordinated with the project implementation schedule to ensure that skilled staff is available to implement the RAP without delay in civil works. The main R&R institutions would include:

- Official Agencies
 - SECI
 - District Administration
- APTRANSCO
- NGO
- Training Institutions
- Grievance Redress Cell
- Monitoring & Evaluation Agency

5.1.1 The Process

SECI will focus effort in three critical areas to commence RAP implementation:

- (a) To initiate the process, orientation and awareness seminars will be organised for the APTRANSCO and other RAP implementers
- (b) NGOs with experience in social development and a track record in resettlement and rehabilitation will be partners in RAP implementation.
- (c) To establish Coordination Committee with representatives from local self-government, PAPs and implementing NGO. The objective of this committee is to coordinate between various implementing agencies.

Effective RAP implementation will require institutional relationships and responsibilities, rapid organizational development and collaborative efforts by SECI, APTRANSCO, partner NGO and affected population. The Social Development Officer of SECI and designated Social Officer of APTRANSCO will establish operational links with revenue department. Though revenue

department is responsible for payment of compensation, social officers of SECI and APTRANSCO will be responsible for coordinating the delivery of the compensation and assistance entitled to those who will suffer losses. NGO will prepare the micro plan for each land affected family and will ensure that each of them have been compensated for restrictive use of land and crop damages if any. The table below provides summary of role and responsibilities of various players in RAP implementation.

Table 5.1: Role and responsibilities of various players in RAP implementation.

Position	Responsibilities
GM Solar, SECI	Co-ordination of all activities with TRANSCO and other government agencies. Will be holding review meeting every month.
Social Officer of SECI	<p>Reports to GM (Solar), and responsible for successful implementation of RAP. Will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) coordinate with social officer of APTRANSCO; revenue department and other field staff. (ii) collate reports form field, monitor progress, and prepare monthly reports for GM (Solar). (iii) provide policy guidance to field staff. (iv) Prepare TOR for any studies required and qualitative dimensions to the implementation of RAP/ ESMP; (v) Participate in and facilitate consultations with stakeholders; (vi) Participate in project meetings and report on the issues related to environmental management and social safeguards to provide for any mid-course corrections that may be required based on situation on the ground; (vii) Assist PAPs to resolve their grievances; (viii) Coordinate on the training and capacity building initiatives; (ix) Review contract documents to ensure that EMP provisions related to works are included in the contract documents; (x) Act as a resource person in trainings based on experience on implementing this project and previous relevant work; (xi) Liaison with state administration for land procurement and implementation of RAP; (xii) Report progress, highlighting social issues not addressed, to provide for mid-course correction; (xiii) Carry out other responsibilities as required from time to time.
Social Officer of APTRANSCO	<p>Will help NGO implement the RAP by coordinating with both revenue department and social officer of SECI. Will document progress made by NGO and share the same with SECI.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) coordinate with social officer of SECI; revenue department and other field staff. (ii) monitor progress of NGO and prepare monthly reports for SECI. (iii) Participate in consultations with stakeholders; (iv) Assist PAPs to resolve their grievances; (v) Ensure that EMP provisions related to works are implemented; (vi) Liaison with state administration for land procurement and implementation of RAP; (vii) Report progress, highlighting social issues not addressed (viii) Carry out other responsibilities as required from time to time.
Non-Government Organisation	Will be grass root level worker actually dealing with PAP; develop rapport with the PAPs; conduct a sample survey among them, help in skill upgradation, help PAPs in obtaining benefits under

Position	Responsibilities
	entitlement framework and appropriate government schemes; and also help PAPs approach GRC in case of any grievance.
District Administration	Will help project in providing access to land required for tower footing and stringing; Will disburse compensation for land provide venue for dissemination of project information and public consultation
Grievance Redressal Cell	Provide support to aggrieved PAP on problems arising out of land taking, prioritise cases for which support is to be given, keep the PAPs apprised about the development, inform SECI / APTRANSCO of serious cases within an appropriate time frame.
Contractor	Will carry out execution as required by the EMP; will ensure that labour force stays within the camp; provide any help that community need under its CSR program; monitor the pollution sources on site.

5.2 RAP Implementation Support Agency

To implement RAP, the Project Authority will engage the services of one or more agencies which can be NGO/Consultancy firm having experience in resettlement and rehabilitation issues through standard bidding process. Financial matters related to services of the RAP implementation agency shall be under the jurisdiction of the Project Authority. The RAP Implementation and Support Agency (SA) would be the main link between the Project Authority and the PAPs. It would be responsible for verification of the PAPs

5.3 Need for NGO/Support Agency

The installation of towers and stringing will certainly impact the ongoing activities of PAPs and will result in loss of income. Therefore there is a need to establish and stabilize their economic living. While all tasks related to land will be taken care by the revenue department, the implementation of RAP will be the responsibility of SECI / APTRANSCO. The NGO / SA will help in implementing various components of the RAP, particularly the use of compensation and rehabilitation assistance for more productive purposes like purchase of land, self-employment, etc. Its involvement is all the more important since there are no social community organization among the PAPs which otherwise could have taken lead in this regard.

Being new to the area of working with PAPs, the selected NGO will have to work directly under the Social officers of SECI and APTRANSCO who will be in charge for implementation of RAP. Thus implementation becomes the joint responsibility of SECI / APTRANSCO and NGO. Developing rapport with the PAPs is one of the responsibilities of the NGO as specified in the TOR. In order to do so, the NGO will hold regular community meetings and will also carry out door to door interaction with the PAPs. Whereas community meetings will include both PAPs as well as those who is not adversely affected, additional emphasis will be made for vulnerable community members in door to door interaction.

5.4 Role of NGO

Resettlement relates to human aspects and economic rehabilitation requires human resources development consisting of education, training, awareness generation, etc. In

absence of any sociologist / anthropologist, an NGO will be involved to assist SECI / APTRANSCO in implementation of RAP. The NGO will help in providing information and knowledge support to PAPs on the proper utilization of compensation and rehabilitation grant and help them in getting financial assistance, if required, under various subsidy related development programs. It will also organize training programs to impart required skill for such PAPs who would prefer to go for self-employment schemes. Specifically, the tasks of the NGO will be to:

- develop rapport with PAPs and between PAPs and SECI / APTRANSCO
- verification of PAPs
- post alignment finalization consultations with the community
- assess the level of skills and efficiency in pursuing economic activities, identify needs for training and organise programmes either to improve the efficiency and/or to impart new skills.
- assist PAP in receiving entitlement due to them
- motivate and guide PAP for proper utilisation of benefits under R&R policy provisions;
- assist PAPs in obtaining benefits from the appropriate development programmes.
- help PAPs in increasing their farm income through improving farm practices,
- Complete the consultation at the community level and provide support by describing the entitlements to the PAPs and assisting them in their choices
- Accompany and represent the PAPs at the Grievance Committee meeting.
- Assist the PAPs to take advantage of the existing government employment and training schemes that are selected for use during the project.

5.4.1 Finalization of Affected Families and disbursement of compensation

- The current identification of PAPs is based on alignment finalized by DPR consultants. As is the case in all transmission line projects, the contractor will carry out check surveys and there could be some changes in alignment. Once the check survey results are shared with SECI, the NGO will have to superimpose the final alignment on cadastral map to identify final set of affected land parcels.
- Based on finalized land parcels, the NGO will collect the ownership details from revenue office and re conduct census and socio-economic survey of new PAPs.
- The final list of affected families shall be disclosed in affected villages; collectorate / block/ tehsil / panchayat and other conspicuous locations for wider dissemination
- The compensation and R&R assistance for those affected by tower footings will be disbursed immediately.

- The compensation for right of way (RoW) will be disbursed before the stringing starts in a particular village.
- The NGO will give advance notice to PAPs to harvest standing crops to avoid any crop damage. In case stringing starts before the crops can be harvested, district administration will calculate crop damage compensation and project will pay the same to the affected PAPs.
- All compensation money due to the "displaced families" is to be paid through account payee cheques.

In the context of implementing RAP, it is important that an NGO, which is genuine and committed to the task entrusted, is selected. An NGO with local presence is, however, more suitable hence would be preferred. The NGO may be contracted on specified terms and conditions with proper fixation of financial accountability. The payment to NGO will be linked to the performance of the task assigned and the time period. The payment will be arranged on a quarterly basis to be released on certification of completing the previous task. The monitoring of R&R programme will also include the performance of the NGO. The NGO services will be required for the implementation period for which provisions have been provided in the plan.

5.4.2 Community Participation in the Implementation of RAP

The institutional arrangement as explained in RPF has the provision of the continued involvement of the communities, especially the project-affected persons in the implementation of RAP. The SECI will ensure:

- The stakeholders are consulted at every stage of the project
- Focused groups with women should be carried out for identifying gender needs and concerns and developing appropriate strategies for equitable benefits of R&R, compensation and employment opportunities.

Table 5.2: Summary of Role and Responsibilities of Other Project Partners in Various Stages of Project

Project Stage	PAPs and Representative	NGOs	Local officials
Identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receive information on project impacts • Representative on coordination committee • Participate in census surveys • Participation in structured consultations to develop IG programs • Keep records of consultations • Choose resettlement locations or housing schemes • Inputs to design of resettlement locations • Representation on grievance tribunal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and carry out information campaign • Assist in census and Socio-economic survey • Participate on Coordination Committee • Participate in consultations • Representation on grievance tribunal • Train VRWs where required • Facilitate PAP inter group meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in census and socio-economic surveys • Assist NGO in information dissemination • Participate in and arrange consultations • Help to document consultations • Examine feasibility of IG programmes and discuss with PAPs

Project Stage	PAPs and Representative	NGOs	Local officials
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor provision of entitlements • Labour and other input at site • Credit and other group scheme management • O&M of sites and project input • Management of common property resources • Manage common property resources and community development funds • Member of implementation committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide on-going information for PAPs and hosts • Provide support in group management • Monitor entitlement provision and implementation of IG programmes • Members of implementation committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process IG proposals • Participate in grievance redress • Provide assistance under local schemes • Membership of implementation committee • Process documents for welfare and socio-economic services (ration card, Adhar card, BPL card)
Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in grievance tribunals • Report to project on IG schemes • Report on service quality at sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information to project staff on vulnerable groups • Act as external monitors for project (where not previously involved) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing interaction with PAPs to identify problems in IG programs • Participants in correctional strategies

5.5 Training and Capacity Building

The capacity building of SECI and APTRANSCO is necessary before the civil works are initiated. The project in order to enhance the capabilities of SECI and APTRANSCO staff, will send staff on exposure visits to other projects with good resettlement programs as well as besponsored for training courses in Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R). If required, selected NGO staff can also be send for exposure visits and training. This is the responsibility of the project. The training would also cover techniques in conducting participatory rural appraisal for micro planning, conducting census and socio-economic surveys, dissemination of information, community consultation and progress monitoring and evaluation.

5.5.1 Training Modules:

The following training modules will be followed during initial and repeat training sessions of SECI and APTRANSCO staff and the NGO staff.

- Overview of social issues in the project: Social issues; methodology followed for SIA; entitlement framework and detailed R&R policy
- Land taking: Legal and operational issues;
- Rehabilitation: Issues in economic rehabilitation; factors necessary for identification and finalisation of alternative economic rehabilitation schemes; training needs.
- Public Consultations: Issues to be discussed during various stages of project viz., preparation, implementation and post implementation; public consultation in project delivery; techniques of public consultations.

- Social Impact Assessment: Definition; steps; output; required surveys viz., screening, census, socio-economic, verification, etc.; issues to look at for preparation of entitlement framework; institutional capacity.

5.6 Implementation schedule

The following are the key implementation activities and presented in a work plan. The RAP will be implemented over a period of 15 months. A simplified summary of the operational aspects of the implementation plan will be prepared when the project starts. It will be given to SECI, who along with the selected NGOs will put the plan into action. The RAP implementation has following steps:

- Updating RAP based on check survey
- Constitution and notification of GRCs
- Verification of PAFs and preparation of micro plans
- Issue of Identity cards
- Disbursement of compensation and R&R assistance for PAFs affected by tower footings
- Disbursement of compensation and R&R assistance for PAFs affected by ROW
- Implementation of livelihood restoration plan and GAP
- Monitoring by SECI/External Monitoring Agency
- Impact Evaluation.

The timeframe for implementing each of these steps have been given in the table below.

Table 5.3: Implementation Schedule

Tasks	Period (Months)														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Updating RAP based on check survey	■														
GRC formation		■													
Verification of PAFs and preparation of micro plans			■	■											
Issue of Identity Cards				■	■										
Compensation disbursement					■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
R&R Assistance						■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Implementation of Income Restoration Plan and GAP						■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Monitoring by SECI		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
External Monitoring of RAP							■								■

5.7 Timing of resettlement

The resettlement process must be completed by the start of civil work. SECI will ensure that compensation is disbursed before the civil work starts on any section of the transmission line. The PAPs will be given at least three months notice to harvest standing crops before civil works begins. APTRANSCO can prepare a priority list based on stretches free of any standing crops and such land parcels can be handed over to contractor.

5.8 Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM)

The Grievance Redressal Committee will be constituted by the Project Authority with the aim to settle as many disputes as possible, through consultations. The RAP implementation agency will provide all necessary help to PAPs in presenting his/her case before the GRC. The GRC will respond to the grievance within 15 days. The GRC will normally meet once in a month but may meet more frequently, if the situation so demands. A time period of 45 days will be available for redressing the grievance of PAPs. The decision of the GRC will not be binding to PAPs and does not debar PAPs from taking recourse to the court of law, if he/she so desires. . In case an aggrieved person is illiterate or any vulnerable person (differently abled or woman), can use toll free number to register the grievance or can approach NGO responsible for implementation of RAP. An aggrieved person can keep his or her identify confidential. The broad functions of GRC are as under:

- Record the grievances of PAPs, categorize and prioritize them and provide solutions to their grievances related to resettlement and rehabilitation assistance
- The GRC may undertake site visits, ask for relevant information from Project Authority and other government and non-government agencies, etc in order to resolve the grievances of PAPs
- Fix a time frame within the stipulated time period of 15 days for resolving the grievances
- Inform PAPs through the implementation agency about the status of their case and their decision to PAPs and Project Authority for compliance.
- Make all grievances public. The register maintained at project site as well as grievances received through web based system or toll free number will be made public.

The GRC will be constituted within a month by an executive order from competent authority from the date of mobilization of RAP implementation agency. The social officer of SECI will pursue the matter with assistance from implementation agency in identifying suitable persons from the nearby area for the constitution of GRC. Secretarial assistance will be provided by the APTRANSCO as and when required.

A three-tier appropriate grievance redressal mechanism will be established to ensure speedy resolution of disputes. An integrated system will be established with necessary manpower at project level, state as well as in SECI. Grievances if any, may be submitted through various mediums, including in person, in written form to a noted address, e-mail, or through direct calls to concerned officials. The Social Officer of SECI and APTRANSCO shall be responsible for coordination of grievance/complaints received.

The details of the three-tier Grievance Redressal Mechanism to be followed in the project detailing the membership of the GRC and roles and responsibilities of the members is given below:

Tier I:

A site level GRC will be set up that is easily accessible to the affected community. The staffing of GRC will include site level Environmental and Social officer of developer; contractor and two representatives from community / beneficiary / affected persons. The head of the cell can be a government officer not below the rank of Additional District Magistrate or a person of repute in the project area. The site level GRC should give its verdict within 15 days from the first hearing.

Tier II:

If the person affected is not satisfied with the verdict of the site level GRC, he or she can escalate the grievance to SECI. The General Manager (Solar) and Environmental and Social Officer of SECI will be responsible for resolving the grievance within 15 days of receiving the grievance

Tier III:

The aggrieved person if not satisfied with the verdict given by SECI, will have the right to approach the Judiciary. SECI will help the aggrieved person in all respect if person want to approach the judiciary.

5.8.1 Grievance redressal through toll free number or web based mechanism

In case of grievances received through toll free number or web based system, a person will be made in-charge of screening and resolution of the same/communicating with the concerned official for resolution of the same. The person in-charge based on the nature of complaint, will forward the same to the concerned official. A ticket or a unique number will be generated for all such complaints. The complainant will follow up based on that unique number. All calls and messages will be responded within two weeks. If a response is not received within 15 days, the complaint will be escalated to the project head. It is also recommended to maintain a grievance register on actions taken and disposal of grievances.

6 GENDER STRATEGY & WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION

6.1 Profile of Women in the Project Affected Area.

As per the census and socio-economic survey approximately 48% of the PAPs are women. Amongst this group there are also 26 women headed households (WHHs), and women from vulnerable social groups (SC/ST) will to be affected by the solar hybrid park project. The gender section outlines the gender gaps and issues identified during ESIA and appropriate strategies to address these for equitable outcomes and benefits of the project for women.

6.2 Potential Impact on Women

Gender inequality in decision-making, control over natural and economic resources, and community participation persists across India. The underlying causes of the low status of women are socio-economic structures and formal and informal practices that continue to discriminate against women. Access of women to health, education and other services is limited. Restrictions on mobility and lack control over productive resources leads to further vulnerability amongst women. Women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are often further marginalized as a result of social exclusion and poverty.

A similar trend was observed during social survey and public consultation meetings. Women members responded to the survey only in the absence of male members of the household. The participation of women in the public consultation meeting was also observed to be very low. Some key issues and concerns of women were raised during the focused group discussion with women during the field visits. The issues and concerns highlighted by women were with regard to the lack of toilets and sanitary facilities, limited availability of drinking water sources, compensation for loss of land and natural resources, inadequate employment opportunities and safety and security.

The following section outlines the gender gaps identified during ESIA, and strategies to address these for equitable outcomes and benefits of the project for both men and women.

6.3 Gender Gaps

Almost all human development indicators are lower for women than men and further lower for women from excluded and marginalized communities and groups. Some of the key gender gaps and differentials adversely affecting women in Andhra Pradesh and the project area are outlined below:

Education

Education is a key determinant of community and societal well being. Gender disparities in literacy levels, is a clear measure of the low status of women in India. World Bank studies have shown that gender disparities in human development outcomes (health and education) are a result of low investment in the girl child by families and communities. Public policies investing in the girl child are likely to narrow the gender gap. The studies highlight the strong associations between female literacy and other human development indicators like infant mortality and child underweight rates. For example, an additional year of schooling of

can significantly reduce infant mortality rates of 4% ('Attaining the MDG goals in India', WB report). The NFHS-4 data (National Family and health Survey 2015-16) shows that higher education of women consistently lower women's risk of domestic violence. It is found that 10 or more years of education is strongly and negatively associated with all types of violence. In Andhra Pradesh in the age group 15-49 only 63 percent of women are literate as compared to 79 percent of men. Thirty-three percent of women and 17 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school.

The gender disaggregated data as provided in the sections above for Anantpur district, reflects a similar gender disparity in literacy levels between men and women. The average literacy rate in the study area is 44.18% for women compared to 61.85% for men. The field visits and stakeholder consultations confirmed a high school dropout rate amongst girls with only 8-10% having completed secondary level schooling. Reasons cited for the high dropout rates are sibling care, household work, migration and early marriage.

Employment

There are gross gender disparities in work participation rate amongst men and women in India. According to 1991 census in rural India, the male work participation rate was 52.50 per cent where as the female work participation rate was 27 per cent. Women in India earn 50-75% of what men earn across all sectors. In addition they experience harassment and violence at the workplace, both in the formal and informal sectors. Over 90% of the economy is in informal employment, and since majority of women are engaged in the informal economy, they are exposed to the risk of exploitation and harassment.

The gender disaggregated data as provided in the sections above indicates women's work participation rate as 45% compared to 55% for men. Out of the 78% of main workers in the area, only 40% are women as compared to 60% male main workers. The gender balance is reversed when it comes to marginal workers. Out of 22% of marginal workers, 64% are women as compared to only 36% men. In the non worker category, out of 46% of non workers in the study area, 47% are women and 53% are men.

Crimes against women/Domestic Violence

Gender is a cross cutting axis of inequality, with women across groups and communities being accorded low social value and discrimination. Lack of voice and decision-making makes them further vulnerable. This leads to a cycle of low investment in female children in health and education, a skewed sex ratio, lack of access to natural resource, low decision-making within the household and high levels of domestic violence within the home.

NFHS-4 shows that in Andhra Pradesh 44% of women have experienced physical or sexual violence. There has been increase of spousal violence by 8.0 percentage points since NFHS-3. Among those who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator for ever-married women was the husband. A study 'Women and Men in India', 2016 found that in 2015 4% of the total crimes reported in the country, are categorized as 'crimes against women'. Among these, cruelty by husbands and relatives has the highest share of 35%. NFHS reports similar findings whereby 37.2 per cent of ever-married women (age 15-49) have experienced physical and sexual violence from their husbands.

Despite an increasingly high percentage of women experiencing violence in Andhra Pradesh, only 14 percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone have sought help. 79% of women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Only 2 percent of abused women who sought help for the violence sought help from the police (NFHS-4).

Although domestic violence was neither observed nor reported during the village consultations, the high percentage of domestic violence in AP is a cause for great concern and needs to be addressed during project planning and implementation.

6.4 Gender Action Plan

A Gender Action Plan (GAP) has been developed in consultation with the community for the project implementation phase, to address the gender issues identified in the ESIA. The GAP includes gender disaggregated data and issues (across all social groups) related to gender disparities, needs, constraints, priorities, risks, benefits and opportunities. This action plan must be fully understood and owned by the community and executing agency. The key components of this plan are outlined below

- I. Opportunities for equal access to project benefits, including employment opportunities, for men and women will be created during project implementation and construction. Suitable work conditions for women's participation which includes, gender-equal wage rates, safety & security issues, child care facilities, health and sanitary requirements and separate toilets for women will be provided. Strict adherence to child labour norms shall to be followed. Some of the provisions particularly during the construction phase are listed below

Temporary Housing - Families of labourers /workers shall be provided suitable accommodation during the construction work at the labour camp site with strict compliance to availability of water and sanitation facilities.

Health Centre - Health problems of the workers should be taken care of by providing basic health-care facilities through health centers temporarily set up for the construction camp. The health centre will have at least a visiting doctor, nurses, general duty staff, free medicines and minimum medical facilities to tackle first-aid requirements, and linkage with nearest hospitals for referring patients for treatment of critical cases. The health centre shall have MCW (Mother and Child Welfare) units for specifically addressing mothers and children in the camp. Apart from this, the health centre will provide regular vaccinations maternal and child health.

Day Crèche Facilities - Crèche facilities will be provided with at least one trained ICDS (Integrated Child Development Scheme) worker and 'a helper to look after the children.

Proper Scheduling of Construction Works - Owing to the demand for fast construction work it is expected that a 24 hours- long work schedule would be in operation. Women will be exempted from night shifts as far as possible. A strong vigilance mechanism will be created to check against exploitation of women and children in the camps.

Education Facilities - linkages with the education department will be established to ensure that the children of these workers are provided appropriate levels of schooling and education.

- II. Strategies to mitigate any adverse social impact on women will be developed based on a detailed gender analysis of men and women in the area in consultation with the community and focussed group discussions with women.
- III. In addition, specific interventions like awareness campaigns and skill development training's will be systematically carried out for improved social and economic outcomes for women in the project area. Up-gradation of skills through capacity building interventions will be carried out based on a need assessment study. Adequate funds for capacity building need to be earmarked for addressing the gender-related issues identified.
- IV. There are several existing National and State level programmes for improved education & health outcomes, livelihood enhancement and women's social & economic empowerment, like 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Abhiyan', 'Aajvikas', 'PMKVY' and MGNREGA. Institutional mechanisms for convergence and effective implementation of these programmes will be developed. Interventions like awareness generation programmes and campaigns with the support of civil society organization will be carried out highlighting gender disparities and discrimination. In addition, existing women's collective, service providers and women panchayat leaders (local elected representatives) will also be mobilized for facilitating these interventions.
- V. Gender sensitization training's will also be carried out for staff of implementing agencies to ensure gender constraints and priorities are taken into account at every stage.
- VI. Andhra Pradesh has a history of strong women's collectives that have mobilized against issues like alcoholism, violence against women, and discriminatory social practices at the community and State level. A large number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) exist focusing on savings & credit and alternate means of livelihood and economic empowerment of women. These groups have also been instrumental in strengthening women's voice and participation in social, political and development interventions at the community level. Women's collectives are an effective mechanism for reducing gender inequalities at the household and community level. Reviving and strengthening these women's collectives in the project area will be an integral part of the gender action plan.
- VII. The overall monitoring framework of the project will include gender sensitive and gender disaggregated indicators. Issues of division of labour, access to resources and decision-making power will be further assessed for gender differential impact on men and women of different social groups. Gender-specific restraints in access to information will to be identified. There shall be continuous follow-up and monitoring of gender related targets. Gender specific monitoring indicators have been included in the section on Monitoring and evaluation.

7 TRAINING, SKILL UPGRADATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

7.1 Introduction

The project will have an adverse impact on the income and livelihoods of 84 affected families and is committed towards restoration of pre-project levels of income. The R&R framework proposed for the project has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected communities. The focus will be on improving the standards of living of the affected families. To restore and enhance the economic conditions of the PAPs, certain income generation and income restoration programs are incorporated in the RAP.

For Income restoration it is important that the existing skills of the PAPs are identified and further upgraded. During the implementation of RAP, the project will conduct a skills based survey of the PAPs in accordance with the available resource base of the area and market demands (with proper forward and backward linkages). This study will determine the training and capacity building interventions to be carried out. The study will also take into account the skill requirements across gender and different social and religious groups. Based on the training's provided, the project will identify income-generating activities. This would include establishing forward and backward linkages for marketing and credit facility. The project in consultation with the PAPs, district administration and other stakeholders in institutional financing and marketing federations will prepare micro-plans for IR activities. Further, these options will be tested for their viability against availability of skills, resource base of the area and available and appropriate technology. Project should look to establish linkages with ongoing government initiatives for of skill enhancement like the "PMKVY" for skill development of PAPs.

In addition, there are numerous poverty alleviation programmes at the national and state level. One such scheme is Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. The objective of this programme is to generate additional gainful employment for the unemployed population in rural areas especially during the lean agriculture season. The Act provides for 100 days of employment to husband and wife in a year. This scheme can be utilized by SECI to gainfully provide temporary employment.

During the survey PAPs were specifically asked about their preference for rehabilitation in case they are affected / displaced by the proposed project. As table below shows, less than 15% of the total affected PAPs opted for cash grants. Over one fourth of the PAPs opted for employment with contractors during construction phase. However, educated PAPs demanded permanent employment either with SECI or the contractors. Training for skill upgradation was demanded by almost all.

Table 7.1: Income Restoration Options as Preferred by PAPs

IR Options	% of respondents to total N=333*
Allied Agriculture Activity	43.20
Cash Grant	14.14
Employment during construction	25.65
Training for skill upgradation	72.92
Others	2.77

Source: Primary Survey *: multiple responses

7.2 Short Term IR activities

Short term IR activities mean restoring PAPs' income levels during periods immediately before and after relocation. Such activities will focus on the following:

- Ensuring that adequate compensation is paid before taking physical possession of land
- Transitional allowances or grants until adequate income is generated, special allowances for vulnerable groups
- With consideration of PAPs skills and needs, promoting PAP access to project related employment opportunities in the Main Investment Project

7.3 Long Term IR Activities

Long-term options are affected by the scale of resettlement which may affect the feasibility of various non-land based and land based IR options. The long-term options will be financed by the government and therefore no separate budget is required. However, in the R&R budget provisions have been made for expenses incurred for linking up with the relevant existing poverty alleviation schemes. The project will coordinate with the respective government administration (district administration), and tribal development and social welfare departments, to ensure PAPs access to all schemes for improving IR services. Project financed programmes should include a specific time frame for handing over the project to local administration. Mechanisms to link up with existing government poverty alleviation programmes and IR will be developed in consultation with the community and officials of district administration

7.4 Monitoring of IR Schemes

The internal monitoring of IR schemes along with the monitoring of other components of RAP will be carried out by SECI. The Environment and Social Officer will provide information for regular (quarterly) monitoring of income restoration of PAPs.

7.5 Training and Capacity Development

Training and capacity development is an integral part of successful and timely implementation of the RAP. Two types of trainings and capacity development will be taken-up; one for the staff of the implementing agency and the other for the PAPs. Focused training modules and training program schedules will be prepared after undertaking a Training Needs Assessment for a) identification of the areas which require training of staff for successful implementation of the RAP, and b) oriented towards livelihood restoration of the PAPs.

7.5.1 Purpose of Imparting Training

The purpose of imparting training to the various functionaries and PAPs is to:

1. Strengthen in house capacity to implement the provisions of RPF/RAP

2. Create Awareness and provide the tools for implementation of RPF management procedures to all departments
3. Develop the capacities of key officials to provide training at their respective levels.
4. Skill development of the PAPs for successful integration and utilization of existing the income generation schemes and programmes of government.

These training programs will be conducted in collaboration with local and national training institutions, NGO's and experts.

Training for PAPs

A need assessment study will be carried out to determine the nature and level of available skills amongst the PAPs and the local community. This study will be the basis for identifying the training's to be provided, and the kind of experts required to conduct these training's. The study will take into account the skill requirements across gender and different social and religious groups. A combination of classroom training, on the job training and participatory training's will be organized with the support of Ngo's and other technical institutions/experts.

Classroom and on the job training's are important for developing and upgrading technical (theoretical and practical) skills of the local community, which in turn will enable them to be gainfully employed by the project and/or the market.

Participatory training's provide a platform for: disseminating information and awareness about the project and its benefits, identification of the roles and responsibilities of PAP's and community members in project implementation and oversight, ensuring community participation in decision-making and outcomes of the project, and building ownership of the project among all the stakeholders.

Training of staff for RAP implementation

Suitable NGOs will be identified and selected for staff training and implementation of RAP and under this project. An indicative list of classroom/structured training's programmes that shall be conducted to facilitate proper implementation of the RAP has been provided in table 8.2.

Table 7.2: Proposed Training /Capacity Building Workshops

S. No.	Type of training/capacity building workshop	Duration (in days)	Participants
1	Participatory Social and gender Appraisal	1	SE, EE, AE, Social Officer and Representatives of Fisheries, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Departments
2	Collaboration/Coordination with other Departments	1	
3	Communication Skills and gender sensitization	1	
4	Implementation Mechanism of RAP	1	
5	Progress Monitoring and Project Evaluation	1	

S. No.	Type of training/capacity building workshop	Duration (in days)	Participants
6	Land Acquisition	1	
7	Conflict/Crisis Management	1	
8	Team Building	1	
9	Grievance Handling	1	
10	Survey Techniques	1	
11	Extension	1	Social Officer and Representatives of Fisheries, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Departments
12	Trainings on Different Income Generation Schemes	1day (each)	PAPs

A total of 12 training areas have been identified as a part of RAP implementation out of which 11 are one day's duration totaling 11 days training in all, while the last – training on different income generation/restoration schemes – will consist of several 1-day trainings to the PAPs on the various schemes and programmes. In addition, on the job training's and participatory training's will be organized for the PAPs as mentioned earlier. Overall, the number of trainings will be approximately 25-30

7.5.2 Training Delivery Strategy

Keeping in view the specific needs of the PAPs, special care has been taken in identifying the different options available in the form of institutional and infrastructural support for delivery of training programs. The available avenues for training delivery have been identified and grouped into the following:

7.5.2.1 Training Institutions either run or supported by the government

Organizations like Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) are run by the government to impart training on specific skills. ITIs provide skill based training on welding, plumbing, fitting, motor winding, electrician, auto mechanic etc. while KVKs impart training on agriculture and allied area like pickle making, papad making, mushroom cultivation, dairy, poultry etc. where women can play a major role.

7.5.2.2 Private trainers/ Local Experts/ entrepreneurs

Skills like tailoring, TV repair, computer operations like typing and formatting, designing etc., are imparted by several private institutes, trainers and entrepreneurs. These can be identified by the implementing agency based on the capacities of the PAPs and marketability of the acquired skills.

7.5.2.3 Government income generating schemes

Government of India (Central and State) is implementing several poverty alleviation and rural development programs through the respective Ministries, State departments and District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA). A majority of these programmes are for BPL, SC/ST families and provide opportunities for employment and income generation for poor and marginalized communities. The Project shall link up with these ongoing government initiatives like for example the "PMKVY" for skill development and the Mahatma Gandhi

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act which provides for 100 days of employment in a year. These scheme can be utilized by SECI to gainfully provide temporary employment to the PAPs.

7.6 Income Restoration Schemes

To minimize adverse impacts of land acquisition and R&R and in-keeping with the project objectives of providing gainful economic alternatives to the PAPs, some Income Generation/Restoration Schemes have been prepared. Following the training need assessment of PAPs, linkages will be made for effective utilization of these schemes. A prerequisite of the success of these plans is identification and creation of good market linkages and active support of the implementing agency. Duration project implementation other such relevant schemes can be identified for providing employment opportunities to PAPs.

7.7 Training Cost

The cost of training has been calculated after taking into account the expenditures on learning material/kits, venue, audio-visual aids, meal costs, and the resource persons. The unit cost incurred on training a group of 20 participants would be Rs.75,000.00. Taking the total number of trainings to be imparted during the implementation of the RAP as 30, the training cost works out to INR 22,50,000.00 .

7.8 Income Restoration Strategy

The overall strategy for restoration of incomes of the PAPs, thus, consists of verification of PAPs, identification of marketable skills of the PAPs, identification of training needs of the PAPs and project staff and establishing linkages with relevant schemes and programmes. The steps included in this process are presented below in **Figure 8.1**.

Figure 7.1 Figure 7.1: Income Restoration Strategy and Steps



8 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

8.1 Introduction

Monitoring and Evaluation are the most critical activities in implementation of Resettlement Action Plan in cases of involuntary resettlement.

Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether activities are moving ahead in strict accordance with the plans, it keeps track of the physical and financial progress of the project and provides the necessary feedback for project management to keep the program on schedule. Evaluation, on the other hand, is essentially an end report; the projects' assessment after the completion of the project activities of whether those activities actually achieved their intended ends. In the context of the Resettlement Action Plan, project evaluation assesses the extent of achievements of resettlement objectives or in other words, specifically whether livelihoods and living standards of PAPs have been restored or enhanced. Evaluation assesses the efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of resettlement while simultaneously drawing lessons to guide future resettlement planning.

8.2 Project Monitoring

Project monitoring will be taken-up at two levels: internal and external.

8.2.1 Internal Monitoring

Monitoring will be undertaken internally by the project staff at different levels. The Field Officer of SECI on monthly basis will carry out the project's internal monitoring. The Field Office will submit monthly report to the Social Specialist of SECI. Internal monitoring will:

1. Verify that the baseline information of all PAPs has been obtained and the valuation of assets acquired, lost or damaged, and the provision of compensation, resettlement and other rehabilitation entitlements has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Resettlement Policy Framework
2. Oversee that the RAP is implemented as designed and approved
3. Verify that funds for implementing the RAP are provided in a timely manner and in amounts sufficient for their purposes, and that such funds are used in accordance with the provisions of the RAP and policy framework
4. Record all grievances and their resolution and ensure that complaints are dealt-with in a timely manner.

8.2.2 External Monitoring

An independent agency or agencies or individual consultant will be hired by the Implementing Agency to periodically carry out external monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RAP. The independent agencies will be academic or research institutions, non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) or independent consulting firms, all with qualified and experienced staff and terms of reference acceptable to the World Bank. In addition to verifying the information furnished in the internal supervision and monitoring

reports, the external monitoring agency will visit a sample of 10% of PAP households to monitor all activities required under the RAP. External monitoring consultants or agencies will:

1. Determine whether the procedures for PAPs participation and delivery of compensation and other rehabilitation entitlements has been done in accordance with the Resettlement Policy Framework
2. Assess if the Resettlement Policy Framework objective of enhancement or at least restoration of living standards and income levels of PAPs have been met
3. Gather qualitative indications of the social and economic impact of Project implementation on the PAPs
4. Identify and suggest modifications, if any required, in the implementation procedures to achieve the principles and objectives of the Resettlement Policy Framework.

8.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

The impact performance indicators which will be used to monitor project objectives will form the basis for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RAP. The socio-economic survey undertaken during the project preparation will provide benchmarks for comparison on the socio-economic status of the PAPs in the post project period. It will provide information about whether the project objectives are being achieved. A key objective of the project is the restoration and improvement of affected people's income and quality of life.

Monitoring is done on the basis of certain predefined parameters or performance indicators which generally consist of two broad categories

- input and output indicators
- outcome/impact indicators

Input and output indicators relate to the physical progress of the works and include such items as extent of LA and compensation paid, number of families displaced and resettled, other R&R assistance extended and the related financial aspects. Monitoring of project inputs and output will be carried out by the implementing agencies.

Outcome and impact indicators relate to overall project objectives as stated in the R&R policy. An external agency will be contracted to carry out annual, mid-term and end-term evaluation of the implementation of RAP. This may, at times, lead to certain changes in the RAP as per the exigencies of the situation.

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

- I. Indicators of financial achievement, indicating project inputs and expenditures.

- II. Indicators of physical achievement, indicating results in terms of numbers of affected People compensated and resettled, training held, credit disbursed, etc.
- III. Indicators of social development or impact indicators, related to the longer-term effect of the project on the lives of the project affected people. These relate to the overall project objectives as per the R&R policy.

The benchmarks and indicators will be limited in number, and combine quantitative and qualitative types of data. The first two types of indicators, related to process and immediate outputs and results, will be monitored to inform project management about progress and results, and to adjust the work programme where necessary if delays or problems arise. The results of this monitoring will be summarized in reports which will be submitted to the World Bank on a regular basis. Provision will be made for participatory monitoring involving the project affected people and beneficiaries of the resettlement programme in assessing results and impacts. The Project Authority will engage services of an external agency (third party), which will undertake independent concurrent evaluations at least twice a year during the project implementation period. At the end of the project an impact evaluation will be carried out as part of the project completion report. Such independent evaluation will focus on assessing whether the overall objectives of the project are being met and will use the defined impact indicators as a basis for evaluation.

8.3.1 Indicators of financial achievement

- a. Disbursement of compensation amount for land
- b. Disbursement of compensation amount for productive assets (agriculture)
- c. Disbursement of compensation amount for productive assets (business)
- d. Disbursement of compensation amount for transitional allowance
- e. Disbursement of compensation amount for shifting assistance allowance
- f. Amount for restoration of common property resources/community infrastructure
- g. Amount spent on training and capacity building/enhancement
- h. Fee paid to M&E agency
- i. Fee paid to implementing NGO

8.3.2 Indicators of physical achievement

- a. Total Land Acquired
- b. Number of PAPs whose land was acquired
- c. Type and number of community infrastructure relocated
- d. Number of plots acquired

- e. Number of trees affected
- f. Number of tenants
- g. Number of training and capacity building/enhancement workshops held

8.3.3 Indicators of social development

- a. Change in consumption pattern
- b. Change in occupational pattern
- c. Effects of mitigative measures towards minimization of negative impacts
- d. Effects on social and cultural life
- e. Status of health and medical infrastructure
- f. Number of PAFs brought above BPL level
- g. Effects on community infrastructure
- h. Effects on accessibility to nearby markets and other important places

8.3.4 Gender responsive Indicators

I. Employment/Income

- Proportion of per capita income generated by self employed/employed women.
- Number of women owned enterprise initiated after scheme convergence.
- Number of women provided micro finance or easy credit from Banks
- Increase in participation rate of SHG's.
- Increase in quality of life and income levels of households supported by SHG members.
- % increase in enrolment to courses on skill enhancement provided for women.
- Number of men and women employed in the solar power project during the construction and operations stage.
- % Increase in incomes for men and women.

II. Women's empowerment

- Change in number of women registered in different schemes for women's empowerment.
- Number of legal cases registered for domestic violence annually.

- % of women participating in citizens committees during project implementation.
- Increase in number of women attending gram sabha (village counsel) meetings.
- Increase in number of issues raised in gram sabha on women's development and needs.
- Increase access of women to other support services.

III. Literacy

- Change in dropout % of girls in primary and secondary schools.
- Increase in the scale of 10 of acceptance in families to educate girl child and send them to school.

9 COSTS AND BUDGET

The budget is indicative in nature and consists of outlays for the different expenditure categories and has been calculated at the prevailing prices. The costs are based on the information collected through the socio-economic survey and census of the PAPs and from the Revenue Department and market value. These costs will be updated and adjusted to the inflation rate as the project continues and in respect of more specific information such as extra number of PAPs during its implementation. Unit cost will be updated, in specific cases, based on justification of the same by the findings of the district level committee on market value assessment.

The resettlement budget comprises of an itemized estimate of compensation for land, structures, trees, crops, various resettlement assistances, rehabilitation or relocation of CPRs including land, institutional cost, contingency, additional studies if required, cost towards implementation, engagement of RAP implementation agency, evaluation consultants, etc. The total R&R cost has been estimated to be around 40 Crores and has been assessed on the basis of consultations with the local people regarding the average costs of the materials and the labour inputs required for such constructions and the entitlement matrix prepared for the PAPs.

The implementation of RAP entails expenditure, which is a part of the overall project cost. The R&R budget gives an overview of the estimated costs of the RAP and provides a cost-wise, itemwise budget estimate for the Project of resettlement implementation, including compensation, assistance, administrative expense, monitoring and evaluation and contingencies. The costs estimated mainly include land cost only.

The R&R cost has been taken from the approved R&R policy as prescribed in the ESMF for the project. Land cost has been calculated on the basis of rate collected during the social survey. Since all the affected families come under vulnerable category, the assistance for them has been calculated as per the Entitlement matrix (EM). Rest of the relevant expenditures has been taken as a lumpsum rate. The resettlement and rehabilitation assistance includes transitional allowance, shifting allowance, economic rehabilitation assistance, land cost of government land and the land cost to be disbursed to the affected PAPs/HH. An additional sum of Rs.22,50,000 has been added as training cost, details of which have been provided in Chapter 8: Training, Skill Upgradation and Income Restoration.

The cost for hiring social officers and an M&E agency has been estimated based on other projects, activities envisaged, and number of PAPs. The budget for RAP implementation comes to about INR 53.00 Crores. The detailed R&R budget is presented below in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1: Estimated Costs for Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) as per Entitlement of Provisions of ESMF under SECI

SI No.	Items	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate (in INR)	Rate as per G.O.	Total Amount (Rs)
1	Land for Pylon	Acre	10.00	500000	100%	5000000
2	Land for Stringing	Acre	379.02	500000	10%	18951000
	Sub-Total					23951000

SI No.	Items	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate (in INR)	Rate as per G.O.	Total Amount (Rs)
	Livelihood restoration	PAF	225	10000		2250000
	R&R Assistance	PAF				
	Subsistence allowance	PAF	333	36000		11988000
	One time grant for vulnerable PAFs	PAF	50	50000		2500000
	Hiring of RAP implementation agency		Lumpsum			4000000
	Hiring of agency for mid term and end term evaluation of RAP		Lumpsum			3000000
	Cost towards setting up GRC		Lumpsum			500000
	Sub Total					24238000
	Total					48189000
	Contingency		10%			4818900
	Grand Total					53007900

Note: Compensation calculated as per G. O. for ROW. Dated-20.06.2017

ANNEXURE 1: LIST OF PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES FOR TRANSMISSION LINE

S. No.	Village	Name of Owner (HH)	Father/Husband Name	Sex Male-1, Female-2	Survey/Plot No.	Ownership	Social Category 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify)	Religious Category 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Other (specify)	Education	Number of Family Members			Monthly income of the family in (INR)	Vulnerability Status of the Household:	
										Total	Male	Female		WHH : Yes=1, No=2	BPL Yes=1, No=2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Turukulapatnam	B. Ashvattappa	China chekkirappa	1	122-1	Private	3	1	Illiterate	5	3	2	10000	2	1
2	Turukulapatnam	Venkata ramanappa	Venkata shivappa	1	122-2	Private	3	1	Illiterate	6	2	4	10000	2	1
3	Turukulapatnam	H anjinappa	Late mareappa	1	305-2	Private	1	1	Illiterate	6	3	3	10000	2	1
4	Turukulapatnam	C ashvatanarayana	Adimurthy	1	299-3	Private	3	1	Primary	4	2	2	7000	2	1
5	Turukulapatnam	B gopal	B peddavenkappa	1	120-6	Private	3	1	Matric	4	2	2	10000	2	1
6	Turukulapatnam	Boya anjinamma	Peddavenkappa	1	120-4	Private	3	1	Primary	4	2	2	5000	2	1
7	Turukulapatnam	K c sajureddy	Sajayya	1	128	Private	4	1	Illiterate	11	6	5	10000	2	1
8	Turukulapatnam	B jyothi	B gangadri	1	120	Private	3	1	Illiterate	5	3	2	5000	2	1
9	Turukulapatnam	Lakshmi narayana	Venkataramanappa	1	120-1	Private	3	1	Illiterate	4	2	2	5000	2	1
10	Turukulapatnam	Bt venkataramanappa	B t timayya	1	298-1	Private	3	1	Primary	3	2	1	10000	2	1
11	Turukulapatnam	Kurubba lakshmiddevamma	Dadulurappa	1	298-3	Private	3	1	Illiterate	3	2	1	10000	2	1
12	Turukulapatnam	K kamalamma	Pedda damasappa	1	299-2	Private	3	1	Illiterate	2	1	1	10000	2	1

S. No	Village	Name of Owner (HH)	Father/Husband Name	Sex Male-1, Female-2	Survey/Plot No.	Ownership	Social Category 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify)	Religious Category 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Other (specify)	Education	Number of Family Members			Monthly income of the family in (INR)	Vulnerability Status of the Household:	
										Total	Male	Female		WHH : Yes=1, No=2	BPL Yes=1, No=2
13	Turukulapatnam	K nagendra	K damasappa	1	299-4	Private	3	1	Matric	5	2	3	10000	2	1
14	Turukulapatnam	Talari padmavati	Venlataramudu	1	306-2	Private	3	1	Middle	2	1	1	10000	2	1
15	Turukulapatnam	D kenchamma	D anjinappa	1	312-2	Private	3	1	Illiterate	9	4	5	10000	2	1
16	Turukulapatnam	B kisithappa	B konappa	1	313-1	Private	3	1	Illiterate	4	2	2	10000	2	1
17	Turukulapatnam	K c sanjireddy	Sajjaya	1	121	Private	4	1	Illiterate	10	5	5	10000	2	1
18	Sanipally	Malleshappa	Late kambadurappa	1	135-4A	Private	3	1	Illiterate	9	5	4	6000	2	1
19	Sanipally	K v lingamma	K v ramakrishna	1	135-4C	Private	3	1	Illiterate	4	2	2	4000	2	1
20	Sanipally	K anjinamma	Late kambadurappa	1	135-4B / 135-2C	Private	3	1	Illiterate	5	2	3	5000	2	1
21	Sanipally	K akkamma	Mallaya	1	135-2A	Private	3	1	Illiterate	6	3	3	10000	2	1
22	Sanipally	K g vanajamma	K g sreenivasulu	1	135-2B	Private	3	1	Illiterate	4	2	2	6000	2	1
23	Sanipally	K v muthyalamma	K v shankarappa	1	134-3	Private	3	1	Illiterate	5	3	2	10000	2	1
24	Sanipally	Middepally lakshamma	Late hanumayya	1	134-2	Private	3	1	Illiterate	5	3	2	10000	2	1
25	Sanipally	K v nagaraju	Vaselappa	1	134-1B	Private	3	1	Illiterate	4	2	2	6000	2	1
26	Sanipally	K v kishappa	K v vaselappa	1	134-1A	Private	3	1	Illiterate	4	1	3	10000	2	1
27	Sanipally	Venkatappa	Kolappa	1	125-8	Private	3	1	Illiterate	3	2	1	7000	2	1

S. No	Village	Name of Owner (HH)	Father/Husband Name	Sex Male-1, Female-2	Survey/Plot No.	Ownership	Social Category 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify)	Religious Category 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Other (specify)	Education	Number of Family Members			Monthly income of the family in (INR)	Vulnerability Status of the Household:	
										Total	Male	Female		WHH : Yes=1, No=2	BPL Yes=1, No=2
28	Sanipally	K gowamma	Late k nanjappa	1	125-3	Private	3	1	Illiterate	3	3	0	10000	2	1
29	Sanipally	K adimurthy	Sanjeevappa	1	124-4B	Private	3	1	Illiterate	6	3	3	10000	2	1
30	Sanipally	K g rangappa	Late chinnagappa	1	124-4A	Private	3	1	Illiterate	6	2	4	10000	2	1
31	Sanipally	V jayaramireddy	Narayanareddy	1	124-3	Private	3	1	Illiterate	4	2	2	7000	2	1
32	Sanipally	Harijana chinnaanjinappa	Late gangappa	1	124-2	Private	3	1	Illiterate	6	3	3	8000	2	1
33	Sanipally	Putteramma	Late sidappa	2	120-2	Private	3	1	Illiterate	6	4	2	3000	1	1
34	Sanipally	Harijana anjinappa	Chakkirappa	1	106-5	Private	3	1	Illiterate	8	4	4	5000	2	1
35	Sanipally	Harizana chandrasekhar	Late sanjivappa	1	106-4	Private	1	1	Illiterate	7	5	2	5000	2	1
36	Sanipally	Harizana gowamma	Late kogita anjinappa	1	106-2	Private	1	1	Illiterate	7	5	2	5000	2	1
37	Sanipally	V nanjireddy	Pedda anjina reddy	1	90-1	Private	4	1	Illiterate	9	4	5	10000	2	1
38	Sanipally	Ediga suryanarayana	Peddappatyya	1	90-5	Private	3	1	Illiterate	7	5	2	3000	2	1
39	Sanipally	Harazana gangamma	U gangappa	1	106-1	Private	1	1	Illiterate	11	8	6	5000	2	1
40	Sanipally	Harijana anjinappa	Sattaravalli	1	125-5	Private	1	1	Illiterate	7	4	3	5000	2	1
41	Sanipally	K v kishtappa	Vaselappa	1	134-1A	Private	3	1	Illiterate	4	1	3	4000	2	1
42	Sanipally	Yellamma	Late pamilo narsappa	2	135-1A	Private	3	1	Illiterate	2	0	2	4000	1	1

S. No	Village	Name of Owner (HH)	Father/Husband Name	Sex Male-1, Female-2	Survey/Plot No.	Ownership	Social Category 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify)	Religious Category 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Other (specify)	Education	Number of Family Members			Monthly income of the family in (INR)	Vulnerability Status of the Household:	
										Total	Male	Female		WHH : Yes=1, No=2	BPL Yes=1, No=2
43	Kambalpally	S sadikh	Peerusab	1	459-8	Private	3	2	Illiterate	6	3	3	5000	2	1
44	Kambalpally	G peddanarsimhappa	Chinnarasayya	1	495-1	Private	3	1	Illiterate	5	3	2	5000	2	1
45	Kambalpally	Chinnarsimahappa	Narsappa	1	449-3	Private	3	1	Illiterate	4	2	2	10000	2	1
46	Kambalpally	K lakshmi devi	Narayanappa	2	449-5	Private	3	1	Illiterate	5	2	3	5000	2	1
47	Kambalpally	A radhamma	A venkatasulu	1	520	Private	3	1	Matric	4	2	2	10000	2	1
48	Kambalpally	Venugopal	Venkatanarayanappa	1		Private	3	1	Matric	4	2	2	5000	2	1
49	Kambalpally	Hemendravarna	S chandrahas	1	533-2	Private	3	1	Illiterate	8	4	4	10000	2	1
50	Kogira	C jayamma	Shankarappa	1	543-3W	Private	3	1	Illiterate	5	2	3	15000	2	1
51	Kogira	Kuruba narayanappa	Ramaaiah	1	530-1A	Private	3	1	Illiterate	6	3	3	15000	2	1
52	Kogira	Boya narayanappa	Akkulappa	1	459-7	Private	3	1	Illiterate	6	3	3	15000	2	1
53	Kogira	G jayachandra reddy	Seetha rami reddy	1	459-1	Private	3	1	Illiterate	6	4	2	15000	2	1
54	Kogira	Angadi laxmi devi	Sanjeevappa	2	495-2	Private	3	1	Illiterate	7	3	4	20000	1	1
55	Kogira	M sugunamma	Gopal	1	464-4	Private	3	1	Illiterate	10	5	5	20000	2	1
56	Kogira	P malareddy	Sanna mallaiah	1	471-8	Private	3	1	Illiterate	12	5	7	20000	2	1
57	Kogira	Katika pratap	Honnoji rao	1	466	Private	3	1	Illiterate	10	5	5	20000	2	1
58	Kogira	Raja reddy	Goni surya chanra reddy	1	563-3	Private	4	1	Illiterate	8	4	4	10000	2	1

S. No	Village	Name of Owner (HH)	Father/Husband Name	Sex Male-1, Female-2	Survey/Plot No.	Ownership	Social Category 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify)	Religious Category 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Other (specify)	Education	Number of Family Members			Monthly income of the family in (INR)	Vulnerability Status of the Household:	
										Total	Male	Female		WHH : Yes=1, No=2	BPL Yes=1, No=2
59	Kogira	Peddinni sanjeevamma	Ashvartappa	1	563-4	Private	3	1	Illiterate	5	2	3	10000	2	1
60	Kogira	Malini venkatappa	Mala anitappa	1	564-1	Private	1	1	Middle	9	5	4	10000	2	1
61	Kogira	Mala babai	Narsappa	2	564-2	Private	1	1	Matric	6	3	3	7000	1	1
62	Kogira	Harizana gangadri	Narsimhalu	1	564-3	Private	1	1	Matric	6	3	3	8000	2	1
63	Kogira	Talari gopal	Talari obata	1	577-1	Private	3	1	Illiterate	8	4	4	10000	2	1
64	Kogira	Chilakala narasimhulu	Kishtappa	1	552-2A	Private	3	1	Illiterate	6	3	3	10000	2	1
65	Kogira	Boya salamma	Kishtappa	1	551-1D	Private	3	1	Illiterate	8	4	4	10000	2	1
66	Kogira	Golla gangamma	Anitneyulu	1	551-1B	Private	3	1	Illiterate	6	3	3	10000	2	1
67	Kogira	Golla chinna papanna	Laxshmayya	1	551-1C	Private	3	1	Illiterate	7	4	3	8000	2	1
68	Kogira	Ramanna muthyalappa	Sannappai	1	551-3A	Private	1	1	Illiterate	8	4	4	10000	2	1
69	Kogira	Chinna chennappa	Ramayya	1	551-3B	Private	3	1	Illiterate	6	3	3	9000	2	1
70	Kogira	Anjineylu	Narasappa	1	547	Private	3	1	Illiterate	7	4	3	10000	2	1
71	Kogira	J narayana	Kadirappa	1	546-2A	Private	1	1	Illiterate	8	4	4	10000	2	1
72	Kogira	Kishtappa	Hanumayya	1	546-2D	Private	3	1	Illiterate	6	3	3	10000	2	1
73	Kogira	M kishtappa	Obata	1	546-2C	Private	3	1	Illiterate	7	4	3	10000	2	1

S. No	Village	Name of Owner (HH)	Father/Husband Name	Sex Male-1, Female-2	Survey/Plot No.	Ownership	Social Category 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify)	Religious Category 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Other (specify)	Education	Number of Family Members			Monthly income of the family in (INR)	Vulnerability Status of the Household:	
										Total	Male	Female		WHH : Yes=1, No=2	BPL Yes=1, No=2
74	Kogira	Veeranagappa	R anteneyulu	1	588-2	Private	3	1	Illiterate	7	4	3	8000	2	1
75	Kogira	R ganganna	Naganna	1	588-3	Private	3	1	Illiterate	8	4	4	10000	2	1
76	Kogira	G papayya	Tippanna	1	588-4	Private	3	1	Illiterate	6	3	3	5000	2	1
77	Kogira	Badiga nagamma	Late badiga anjineyulu	1	588-6	Private	3	1	Illiterate	8	4	4	10000	2	1
78	Kogira	Chakali pedda antinappa	Peddalingamayya	1	588-7	Private	3	1	Illiterate	6	3	3	5000	2	1
79	Kogira	R obulesa	Eranagappa	1	588-8A2	Private	3	1	Illiterate	8	4	4	5000	2	1
80	Kogira	Lakavva	Gantimeri tippanna	1	589-1	Private	3	1	Illiterate	7	3	4	7000	2	1
81	Kogira	Chakala nagabhushana	Hanumayya	1	543-2	Private	3	1	Illiterate	8	4	4	10000	2	1
82	Kogira	C nagaraju	Venkappa	1	543-3A	Private	3	1	Illiterate	8	4	4	10000	2	1
83	Venkatapuram	Shivalingareddy	Hanumareddy	1	7-91	Private	4	1	Illiterate	4	2	2	10000	2	1
84	Venkatapuram	Gopal reddy	Hanumareddy	1	7-90	Private	4	1	Matric	4	2	2	10000	2	1
85	Venkatapuram	Thota somakka	Sreenivasulu	1	7/287	Private	4	1	Illiterate	5	3	2	5000	2	1
86	Venkatapuram	Kapu usha	Late k somashekhar reddy	1	7/378	Private	4	1	Illiterate	5	3	2	10000	2	1
87	Venkatapuram	G sreenivasu naidu	Tirupataia	1	34/2	Private	3	1	Illiterate	5	2	3	10000	2	1
88	Venkatapuram	G sreenivasu naidu	Tirupataia	1	34/3	Private	3	1	Illiterate	5	2	3	10000	2	1

S. No	Village	Name of Owner (HH)	Father/Husband Name	Sex Male-1, Female-2	Survey/Plot No.	Ownership	Social Category 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify)	Religious Category 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Other (specify)	Education	Number of Family Members			Monthly income of the family in (INR)	Vulnerability Status of the Household:	
										Total	Male	Female		WHH : Yes=1, No=2	BPL Yes=1, No=2
89	Venkatapuram	G v p naidu	Tirupataia	1	35	Private	4	1	Matric	6	3	3	10000	2	1
90	Venkatapuram	G asvathareddy	Chinna venkataya	1	31	Private	4	1	Primary	5	2	3	10000	2	1
91	Venkatapuram	M sreedhar babu	Late narayanppa	1	26	Private	3	1	Primary	4	2	2	10000	2	1
92	Venkatapuram	M parvatmma		1	26	Private	3	1	Illiterate	6	3	3	10000	2	1
93	Peddipalli	U muthalakka	Pedda narsappa	1	162/328	Private	3	1	Illiterate	5	2	3	5000	2	1
94	Peddipalli	Peddana	Lakshmaya	1	190	Private	3	1	Illiterate	4	2	2	5000	2	1
95	Peddipalli	Peddana	Lakshmaya	1	189	Private	3	1	Illiterate	4	2	2	5000	2	1
96	Peddipalli	K rangayya	Parvathaya	1	162	Private	4	1	Illiterate	7	3	4	5000	2	1
97	Peddipalli	Shammamma	Nanjireddy	1	193	Private	4	1	Illiterate	6	3	3	10000	2	1
98	Peddipalli	K ramanjinamma	Rangaswamy	1	193/10B	Private	3	1	Illiterate	4	2	2	5000	2	1
99	Peddipalli	K ashvathamma	Venkataramanappa	1	193/1B 183	Private	3	1	Illiterate	4	2	2	5000	2	1
100	Peddipalli	C anjinamma	Chakkirappa	1	155-1	Private	3	1	Illiterate	6	3	3	5000	2	1
101	Nagaluru	Vaddi kishtappa	Laxmanna	1	131	Private	3	1	Primary	5	3	2	5000	2	1
102	Nagaluru	T l narsimha murthy	Late laxmi narayanappa	1	129	Private	3	1	Primary	6	3	3	5000	2	1

S. No	Village	Name of Owner (HH)	Father/Husband Name	Sex Male-1, Female-2	Survey/Plot No.	Ownership	Social Category 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify)	Religious Category 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Other (specify)	Education	Number of Family Members			Monthly income of the family in (INR)	Vulnerability Status of the Household:	
										Total	Male	Female		WHH : Yes=1, No=2	BPL Yes=1, No=2
103	Nagaluru	V gangappa	Chinnappa	1	74/1	Private	3	1	Primary	5	3	2	5000	2	1
104	Nagaluru	Vaddi papanna	Chinna gannappa	1	132/1	Private	3	1	Primary	4	2	2	5000	2	1
105	Nagaluru	Vadde gannappa	Late sree ramulu	1	130	Private	3	1	Matric	4	2	2	5000	2	1
106	Nagaluru	Imam sab	Buden sab	1	127/1	Private	3	2	Matric	4	2	2	5000	2	1
107	Nagaluru	T ramanjanamma	Ramajinappa	1	128/2	Private	3	1	Primary	2	1	1	5000	2	1
108	Satarpally/Mavau turu	K ajina reddy	Katam reddy	1	355	Private	4	1	Primary	8	5	3	20000	2	1
109	Satarpally/Mavau turu	Harizana anjinappa	Gorlappa	1	357	Private	3	1	Primary	6	2	4	10000	2	1
110	Satarpally/Mavau turu	S mugi reddy	Govind reddy	1	355	Private	4	1	Matric	5	1	4	20000	2	1
111	Satarpally/Mavau turu	M r muddanna	Anjinappa	1	340	Private	3	1	Primary	5	3	2	10000	2	1
111	Satarpally/Mavau	Rami reddy	Subbi reddy	1	388	Private	4	1	Primary	6	5	1	20000	2	1

S. No	Village	Name of Owner (HH)	Father/Husband Name	Sex Male-1, Female-2	Survey/Plot No.	Ownership	Social Category 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify)	Religious Category 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Other (specify)	Education	Number of Family Members			Monthly income of the family in (INR)	Vulnerability Status of the Household:	
										Total	Male	Female		WHH : Yes=1, No=2	BPL Yes=1, No=2
2	туру														
113	Satarpally/Mavau туру	Sanapally venkatadri	Govindappa	1	390/2	Private	3	1	Middle	7	2	5	20000	2	1
114	Satarpally/Mavau туру	Chakala suryanarayana	Julappa	1	367/1	Private	3	1	Matric	5	2	3	5000	2	1
115	Satarpally/Mavau туру	L anjana reddy	Katama reddy	1	352/1	Private	4	1	Primary	7	5	2	20000	2	1
116	Satarpally/Mavau туру	Kanthamma	Ramnjina reddy	1	362/1	Private	4	1	Middle	8	2	6	20000	2	1
117	Satarpally/Mavau туру	B govindamma	Naresappa	1	361	Private	3	1	Matric	5	2	3	5000	2	1
118	Satarpally/Mavau туру	Alivelamma	Hanimi reddy	1	354/1	Private	4	1	Matric	6	3	3	20000	2	1
119	Satarpally/Mavau туру	Harizana laxmi narayanappa	Narsimkappa	1	391/1	Private	1	1	Middle	5	3	2	5000	2	1
120	Nagaluru	Govind naik	Ramudu naik	1	71	Private	1	1	Middle	6	2	4	6000	2	1
121	Nagaluru	Ramanajappa	Neeruganji murtharayappa	1	152	Private	3	1	Primary	6	3	3	6000	2	1

S. No	Village	Name of Owner (HH)	Father/Husband Name	Sex Male-1, Female-2	Survey/Plot No.	Ownership	Social Category 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify)	Religious Category 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Other (specify)	Education	Number of Family Members			Monthly income of the family in (INR)	Vulnerability Status of the Household:	
										Total	Male	Female		WHH : Yes=1, No=2	BPL Yes=1, No=2
122	Nagaluru	Govind reddy	Laxmi narsimha reddy	1	154	Private	4	1	Primary	5	3	2	7000	2	1
123	Nagaluru	Boya sreeramulu	Appanna	1	153	Private	3	1	Matric	6	4	2	5000	2	1
124	Nagaluru	Chowdanna	Ramappa	1	182/2	Private	3	1	Matric	5	2	3	5000	2	1
125	Nagaluru	Kapu narayanamma	Sreeraulu	1	201/1	Private	4	1	Middle	6	3	3	5000	2	1
126	Nagaluru	N u gopalreddy	Krishna reddy	1	198/12	Private	4	1	Primary	4	2	2	5000	2	1
127	Nagaluru	P mohammad khan	Beeram khan	1	200/2	Private	3	2	Primary	5	3	2	5000	2	1
128	C Kadirappalli	Y nagappa	Nareiah	1	256	Private	3	1	Matric	2	1	1	20000	2	1
129	C Kadirappalli	Banta narasayya	Narayanaapa	1	251/2	Private	3	1	Illiterate	3	2	1	15000	2	1
130	C Kadirappalli	B venkata ramanappa	Narayanaapa	1	251/3	Private	3	1	Primary	3	2	1	15000	2	1
131	C Kadirappalli	G rangappa	Siddayya	1	176-14	Private	3	1	Illiterate	3	2	1	5000	2	1

S. No	Village	Name of Owner (HH)	Father/Husband Name	Sex Male-1, Female-2	Survey/Plot No.	Ownership	Social Category 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify)	Religious Category 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Other (specify)	Education	Number of Family Members			Monthly income of the family in (INR)	Vulnerability Status of the Household:	
										Total	Male	Female		WHH : Yes=1, No=2	BPL Yes=1, No=2
1															
132	C Kadirappalli	Mekal narayana	Narasayya	2	176-11	Private	3	1	Illiterate	4	3	1	5000	2	1
133	C Kadirappalli	Y anjinappa	Chinna anjinappa	1	176-10	Private	3	1	Illiterate	5	2	3	5000	2	1
134	C Kadirappalli	G chinna narasayya	Venkatappa	1	176-1	Private	3	1	Illiterate	4	2	2	5000	2	1
135	C Kadirappalli	D achhemma	Narsimhamurthy	1	176-2	Private	3	1	Illiterate	4	2	2	5000	2	1
136	C Kadirappalli	U anjinappa	Siddappa	1	175-6A	Private	3	1	Illiterate	2	1	1	5000	2	1
137	C Kadirappalli	D anjinappa	Kollapa	1	178-8	Private	3	1	Illiterate	3	2	1	5000	2	1
138	C Kadirappalli	P narasayya	Narasayya	1	178-7B	Private	3	1	Illiterate	3	2	1	5000	2	1
139	C Kadirappalli	Siddalingaooa	Palli narasayya	1	178-7A	Private	3	1	Illiterate	2	1	1	5000	2	1
140	C Kadirappalli	D ashok kumar	Venkata ravanappa	1	178-4B	Private	3	1	Matric	3	2	1	20000	2	1

S. No	Village	Name of Owner (HH)	Father/Husband Name	Sex Male-1, Female-2	Survey/Plot No.	Ownership	Social Category 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify)	Religious Category 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Other (specify)	Education	Number of Family Members			Monthly income of the family in (INR)	Vulnerability Status of the Household:	
										Total	Male	Female		WHH : Yes=1, No=2	BPL Yes=1, No=2
141	C Kadirappalli	D murthy	Narsimha	1	178-4A2	Private	3	1	Matric	4	2	2	15000	2	1
142	C Kadirappalli	D c venkatasulu	Narsimhulu	1	178-4A1	Private	3	1	Illiterate	4	2	2	20000	2	1
143	C Kadirappalli	D krishtappa	Kristappa	1	178-3	Private	3	1	Illiterate	4	3	1	20000	2	1
144	C Kadirappalli	D murthy	Narsimha	1	178-2B2	Private	3	1	Matric	4	2	2	20000	2	1
145	C Kadirappalli	D c venkatasulu	Narsimhulu	1	178-2B1	Private	3	1	Illiterate	4	2	2	20000	2	1
146	C Kadirappalli	D krishtappa	Kristappa	1	178-1	Private	3	1	Illiterate	4	3	1	20000	2	1
147	C Kadirappalli	K shakarappa	Ramayya	1	178-11	Private	3	1	Illiterate	6	4	2	6000	2	1
148	C Kadirappalli	D ashok kumar	Venkata ravanappa	1	178-2A	Private	3	1	Matric	3	2	1	20000	2	1
149	C Kadirappalli	D achemma	Narsimhamurthy	1	177-9	Private	3	1	Illiterate	4	2	2	6000	2	1
15	C Kadirappalli	T lokesh babu	T pedda babaih	1	253/1	Private	3	1	Matric	7	3	2	20000	2	1

S. No	Village	Name of Owner (HH)	Father/Husband Name	Sex Male-1, Female-2	Survey/Plot No.	Ownership	Social Category 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify)	Religious Category 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Other (specify)	Education	Number of Family Members			Monthly income of the family in (INR)	Vulnerability Status of the Household:	
										Total	Male	Female		WHH : Yes=1, No=2	BPL Yes=1, No=2
0															
151	C Kadirappalli	Yelloti narasayya	Sannayappa	1	254-2	Private	3	1	Illiterate	3	2	1	20000	2	1
152	C Kadirappalli	K aswarthamma	K venkat reddy	1	254-1	Private	5	1	Illiterate	7	4	3	20000	2	1
153	C Kadirappalli	C pedda narasimhulu	Narasayya	1	176-8	Private	3	1	Illiterate	5	3	2	6000	2	1
154	C Kadirappalli	A narsimha murthy	Muthyalappa	1	176-7	Private	3	1	Graduate	5	3	2	6000	2	1
155	C Kadirappalli	Y venkatasulu	Venkataramanappa	1	176-6	Private	3	1	Illiterate	4	1	3	6000	2	1
156	C Kadirappalli	G nanjamma	Na	1	176-5	Private	3	1	Illiterate	3	1	2	6000	2	1
157	C Kadirappalli	Yelloti narasayya	Hanumayya	1	176-3	Private	3	1	Matric	5	2	3	6000	2	1
158	Julukunta	Hanumantarayudu	Narayanappa	1	168	Private	3	1	Matric	4	3	1	6000	2	1
159	Julukunta	Sangivamma	Hanumantarayudu	1	168	Private	3	1	Middle	3	2	1	6000	1	1

S. No	Village	Name of Owner (HH)	Father/Husband Name	Sex Male-1, Female-2	Survey/Plot No.	Ownership	Social Category 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify)	Religious Category 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Other (specify)	Education	Number of Family Members			Monthly income of the family in (INR)	Vulnerability Status of the Household:	
										Total	Male	Female		WHH : Yes=1, No=2	BPL Yes=1, No=2
160	Julukunta	Krishanappa	Hanumayya	1	168	Private	3	1	Middle	6	3	3	6000	2	1
161	Julukunta	Aswaradappa	Hanumayya	1	168	Private	3	1	Primary	5	2	3	6000	2	1
162	Julukunta	Nagraju	Hanumayya	1	168	Private	3	1	Primary	4	3	1	6000	2	1
163	Julukunta	Chnna Hanumaya	Bandapalli Chanappa	1	168	Private	3	1	Matric	6	2	4	10000	2	1
164	Julukunta	Hanumanta Rayudu	Aanjappa	1	168	Private	3	1	Primary	5	2	3	6000	2	1
165	Julukunta	B.H. Vijayalakshmi	Venkatachalapathichari	2	171-300	Private	3	1	Primary	4	2	2	6000	1	1
166	Julukunta	Hanumappa	K.Ananippa	1	171-320	Private	1	1	Primary	7	4	3	6000	2	1
167	Julukunta	Anjanippa	Kollana Gari Pedpa Anjanippa	1	184	Private	1	1	Primary	2	1	1	5000	2	1
168	Julukunta	Anjanippa	Ganiappa Gari Anjanippa	1	171-5	Private	1	1	Primary	5	3	2	4000	2	1
169	Julukunta	Chinna Anjanippa	K.Sanjavippa	1	171-32	Private	1	1	Primary	5	3	2	6000	2	1

S. No	Village	Name of Owner (HH)	Father/Husband Name	Sex Male-1, Female-2	Survey/Plot No.	Ownership	Social Category 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify)	Religious Category 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Other (specify)	Education	Number of Family Members			Monthly income of the family in (INR)	Vulnerability Status of the Household:	
										Total	Male	Female		WHH : Yes=1, No=2	BPL Yes=1, No=2
170	Julukunta	Adilakshamma	SerekolamNadayanappa	2	171-24	Private	3	1	Primary	2	1	1	4000	1	1
171	Julukunta	Sire kolam Anjainappa	SerekolamNadayanappa	1	171-2F	Private	3	1	Primary	2	1	1	5000	2	1
172	Julukunta	B.Narasamma	Sirikolo Sanjivappa	2	171-2E	Private	3	1	Primary	2	1	1	6000	1	1
173	Julukunta	U.Hanumakka	Uhanumanathappa	1	170-2 A	Private	3	1	Primary	9	5	4	5000	2	1
174	Julukunta	Y. Sreenivasalu	Y.Yerappa	1	171-2A	Private	3	1	Middle	4	2	2	6000	2	1
175	Julukunta	K.Hanumanthappa	K.Anjanippa	1	170-1	Private	3	1	Primary	5	3	2	6000	2	1
176	Julukunta	Anjanippa	Ganiappa Anjaniappa Gari	1	170-1B	Private	1	1	Primary	4	2	2	6000	2	1
177	Julukunta	Pedda Anjinappa	K.Sanjavippa	1	171-3	Private	1	1	Matric	8	4	4	5000	2	1
178	Julukunta	Chinna Anjaniappa	K.Sanjavippa	1	171-3E	Private	1	1	Primary	5	3	2	5000	2	1
179	Julukunta	Pedda Anjinappa	K.Sanjavippa	1	171-320	Private	1	1	Primary	8	4	4	5000	2	1

S. No	Village	Name of Owner (HH)	Father/Husband Name	Sex Male-1, Female-2	Survey/Plot No.	Ownership	Social Category 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify)	Religious Category 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Other (specify)	Education	Number of Family Members			Monthly income of the family in (INR)	Vulnerability Status of the Household:	
										Total	Male	Female		WHH : Yes=1, No=2	BPL Yes=1, No=2
180	Julukunta	K.Hanumakka	K.Anjanippa	1	169-2	Private	3	1	Primary	4	2	2	6000	2	1
181	Julukunta	M.Anjijanulu	M.Hanmanathappa	1	170-120	Private	1	1	Primary	5	2	3	5000	2	1
182	Julukunta	M.Ramajianayulu	M.Hanumayya	1	170-123	Private	1	1	Primary	2	1	1	4000	2	1
183	Julukunta	M.Nagamma	M.Hanamantharayadoo	1	169-123	Private	1	1	Primary	3	1	2	4000	2	1
184	Julukunta	M.Krishnamurthi	M.Hanumayya	1	169-123	Private	1	1	Primary	5	1	4	6000	2	1
185	Julukunta	M.Narsamma	M.Aninjanappa	1	169-123	Private	1	1	Primary	10	5	5	6000	2	1
186	Julukunta	M.Sanjivappa	M.Venkatappa	1	169-123	Private	1	1	Primary	4	2	2	7000	2	1
187	Julukunta	T.Hanumantha Rayadu	T.Anjinappa	1	171-2D	Private	3	1	Primary	4	2	2	6000	2	1
188	Julukunta	B.Krishanappa	B.Hanumayya	1	168-123	Private	3	1	Matric	5	3	2	5000	2	1
189	Julukunta	M.Narsamma	M.Aninjanappa	1	170-123	Private	1	1	Primary	10	5	5	6000	2	1

S. No	Village	Name of Owner (HH)	Father/Husband Name	Sex Male-1, Female-2	Survey/Plot No.	Ownership	Social Category 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify)	Religious Category 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Other (specify)	Education	Number of Family Members			Monthly income of the family in (INR)	Vulnerability Status of the Household:	
										Total	Male	Female		WHH : Yes=1, No=2	BPL Yes=1, No=2
190	Julukunta	Y.Chinna Hanumanathappa	Y.Yerappa	1	171-2B	Private	3	1	Primary	4	2	2	5000	2	1
191	Julukunta	Y.Venkatashulu	Y.srinavasulu	1	171-2 C	Private	3	1	Primary	4	2	2	6000	2	1
192	Julukunta	M.Sanjivamma	M.Chinappa	1	169-102	Private	1	1	Primary	2	1	1	5000	2	1
193	Julukunta	M.Ramajianayulu	M.Hanumayya	1	169-1002	Private	1	1	Primary	2	1	1	5000	2	1
194	Julukunta	M.Sanjivappa	M.Venkatappa	1	170-123	Private	1	1	Primary	4	2	2	6000	2	1
195	Julukunta	M.Anjijanulu	M.Hanummappa	1	170-100	Private	1	1	Primary	5	2	3	5000	2	1
196	Julukunta	M.sanjivamma	M.Channappa	1	170-123	Private	1	1	Primary	6	1	5	6000	2	1
197	Julukunta	M.nagamma	M.Hanumanthappa rayadu	1	170-123	Private	1	1	Middle	3	1	2	4000	2	1
198	Julukunta	M.Sanjivappa	M.Venkatappa	1	170-102	Private	3	1	Primary	5	2	3	7000	2	1
199	Julukunta	Chinna Hanumanthappa	Yarrappa	1	171-2B	Private	3	1	Primary	3	2	1	5000	2	1

S. No	Village	Name of Owner (HH)	Father/Husband Name	Sex Male-1, Female-2	Survey/Plot No.	Ownership	Social Category 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify)	Religious Category 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Other (specify)	Education	Number of Family Members			Monthly income of the family in (INR)	Vulnerability Status of the Household:	
										Total	Male	Female		WHH : Yes=1, No=2	BPL Yes=1, No=2
200	Julukunta	M.Sanjivanamma	M.Chenappa	1	169-1223	Private	1	1	Primary	6	1	5	5000	2	1
201	Julukunta	M.Krishnamurthi	M.Hanumayya	1	169-102	Private	1	1	Primary	5	1	4	6000	2	1
202	Julukunta	B.HanumanthRayadu	B.Narayanappa	1	168-123	Private	3	1	Primary	4	2	2	5000	2	1
203	Julukunta	B.Nagaraju	B.Hanumayya	1	168-123	Private	3	1	Primary	4	3	1	5000	2	1
204	Julukunta	B.HanumanthRayadu	B.Anjiniyappa	1	168-123	Private	3	1	Primary	4	2	2	5000	2	1
205	Julukunta	B.Aswarathappa	B.Hanumayya	1	168-128	Private	3	1	Primary	3	2	1	5000	2	1
206	Julukunta	B.Chinna hanumayya	B.Chinnappa	1	168-123	Private	3	1	Middle	6	2	4	5000	2	1
207	Julukunta	U.Ramajinamma	U.Ramaniappa	1	171-32	Private	3	1	Primary	4	1	3	5000	2	1
208	Julukunta	G.Hanumatha	Aanjappa	1	184	Private	3	1	Matric	6	4	2	10000	2	1
209	Shampuramu	Malatimmaya	Veerappa	1	466-8	Private	3	1	Primary	4	2	2	5000	2	1

S. No	Village	Name of Owner (HH)	Father/Husband Name	Sex Male-1, Female-2	Survey/Plot No.	Ownership	Social Category 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify)	Religious Category 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Other (specify)	Education	Number of Family Members			Monthly income of the family in (INR)	Vulnerability Status of the Household:	
										Total	Male	Female		WHH : Yes=1, No=2	BPL Yes=1, No=2
210	Shampuramu	Angadi Lakhmi Devi	Sanjeevappa	2	495-2	Private	3	1	Primary	6	3	3	5000	2	1
211	Shampuramu	G.Jayalakshmi	Shekhrappa	2	471-1	Private	3	1	Primary	5	2	3	5000	2	1
212	Shampuramu	P.Malla Reddy	Sana Malya	1	471-2	Private	4	1	Matric	4	2	2	5000	2	1
213	Shampuramu	Katika Pratap	Hunurugi Rao	1	466-3	Private	4	1	Matric	6	3	3	10000	2	1
214	Shampuramu	Lingappa	Chinnamalayya	1	506	Private	3	1	Primary	6	3	3	5000	2	1
215	Shampuramu	P.Venkappa	Mallyya	1	507-1	Private	3	1	Primary	4	2	2	5000	2	1
216	Shampuramu	Gola ramajianamma	Chinna Subbayya	1	508	Private	3	1	Primary	8	4	4	5000	2	1
217	Shampuramu	S.Gopal Naik	Shankar naik	1	448-1	Private	2	1	Primary	8	4	4	5000	2	1
218	Shampuramu	Gangamma	Mallyya	1	448-2A	Private	3	1	Primary	6	3	3	5000	2	1
219	Shampuramu	G.Mallikajurna	G.Gangappa	1	448-2B	Private	3	1	Primary	4	2	2	5000	2	1

S. No	Village	Name of Owner (HH)	Father/Husband Name	Sex Male-1, Female-2	Survey/Plot No.	Ownership	Social Category 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify)	Religious Category 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Other (specify)	Education	Number of Family Members			Monthly income of the family in (INR)	Vulnerability Status of the Household:	
										Total	Male	Female		WHH : Yes=1, No=2	BPL Yes=1, No=2
220	Shampuramu	Mangali Anjainipaa	Venkappa	2	448-3	Private	1	1	Primary	4	2	2	5000	2	1
221	Shampuramu	Kuppi Reddy Venkat Reddy	Babi Reddy	1	449-1	Private	4	1	Matric	6	3	3	10000	2	1
222	Shampuramu	Naraynappa	Kottapelliyappa	1	484-1	Private	3	1	Primary	4	2	2	5000	2	1
223	Shampuramu	P.Raveendra Reddy	Malla Reddy	1	484-2	Private	4	1	Matric	6	3	3	10000	2	1
224	Shampuramu	Chakali Kistappa	Senchappa	1	484-3	Private	3	1	Primary	5	3	2	5000	2	1
225	Shampuramu	P.Lamalinga Reddy	Malla Reddy	1	485-1	Private	4	1	Matric	5	3	2	5000	2	1
226	Shampuramu	Narsamma	Narayanappa	1	486	Private	3	1	Primary	5	2	3	5000	2	1
227	Shampuramu	Bestha adilkshmi	Dasappa	2	517-2D	Private	3	1	Primary	6	2	4	5000	2	1
228	Shampuramu	Bestha Adappa	Akkulappa	1	518-1	Private	3	1	Primary	4	2	2	5000	2	1
229	Shampuramu	Bestha Adappa	Akkulappa	1	518-2	Private	3	1	Primary	4	2	2	5000	2	1

S. No	Village	Name of Owner (HH)	Father/Husband Name	Sex Male-1, Female-2	Survey/Plot No.	Ownership	Social Category 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify)	Religious Category 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Other (specify)	Education	Number of Family Members			Monthly income of the family in (INR)	Vulnerability Status of the Household:	
										Total	Male	Female		WHH : Yes=1, No=2	BPL Yes=1, No=2
230	Shampuramu	Bestha Ashvarthananarayana	Subbayya	1	518-3	Private	3	1	Primary	5	2	3	5000	2	1
231	Shampuramu	G.Gangayya	Sidappa	1	514-1	Private	3	1	Primary	5	2	3	5000	2	1
232	Shampuramu	Anjiyanulu	Narayanappa	1	514-2	Private	3	1	Primary	7	4	3	5000	2	1
233	Shampuramu	Bestha Gangappa	Lakkanna	1	514-3	Private	3	1	Primary	6	3	3	5000	2	1
234	Shampuramu	Lakshanna	Dasappa	1	514-4A	Private	3	1	Primary	6	3	3	5000	2	1
235	Shampuramu	Jaiyaram Naik	Tulasi Naik	1	462-2	Private	2	1	Primary	4	2	2	5000	2	1
236	Mustikovela	Kadiyala Senappa	Venkata Ramanappa	1	306/5/4	Private	5	1	Middle	4	2	2	20000	2	1
237	Mustikovela	Kopparam Venkata Ratnam	Venkappa	1	303-1 A	Private	5	1	Matric	5	3	2	20000	2	1
238	Mustikovela	Kopparam Laxmdevamma	Sataynarayanappa	1	303-1 E	Private	5	1	Matric	5	3	2	20000	2	1
239	Mustikovela	Budida Anijineyulu	Pedda Rajappa	1	304/3B-2	Private	4	1	Primary	4	2	2	10000	2	1

S. No	Village	Name of Owner (HH)	Father/Husband Name	Sex Male-1, Female-2	Survey/Plot No.	Ownership	Social Category 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify)	Religious Category 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Other (specify)	Education	Number of Family Members			Monthly income of the family in (INR)	Vulnerability Status of the Household:	
										Total	Male	Female		WHH : Yes=1, No=2	BPL Yes=1, No=2
240	Mustikovela	K.Ramadiha	Venkat Subbaian	1	275-2 A	Private	5	1	Primary	3	2	1	20000	2	1
241	Mustikovela	P.Srinivasulu	Krishna Moorthy	1	275/5	Private	4	1	Primary	4	2	2	10000	2	1
242	Mustikovela	S.Raveendraiah	Ramaiah	1	336-E2B1	Private	5	1	Primary	5	2	3	20000	2	1
243	Mustikovela	Nagiri Ananthamma	Nagaraju	1	375/4	Private	4	1	Primary	7	3	4	20000	2	1
244	Mustikovela	Dasari Nela Kotamma	Konappa	1	323/4	Private	4	1	Primary	5	3	2	10000	2	1
245	Mustikovela	S.Ravindraiah	Ramaiah	1	336/E/2/B/336	Private	5	1	Middle	3	2	1	20000	2	1
246	Mustikovela	S.Gayathri	Adinarayanna	1	336/E-5	Private	5	1	Matric	3	2	1	20000	2	1
247	Mustikovela	G.Lakshmi Devi	G.Anjjanulu	2	342/2	Private	4	1	Primary	6	3	3	20000	2	1
248	Mustikovela	Dasari Muthiyalappa	Musulappa	1	323/3	Private	4	1	Primary	4	2	2	10000	2	1
249	Mustikovela	Ravindra Nath Gupta	Rangappa	1	276/2	Private	5	1	Primary	2	1	1	20000	2	1

S. No	Village	Name of Owner (HH)	Father/Husband Name	Sex Male-1, Female-2	Survey/Plot No.	Ownership	Social Category 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify)	Religious Category 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Other (specify)	Education	Number of Family Members			Monthly income of the family in (INR)	Vulnerability Status of the Household:	
										Total	Male	Female		WHH : Yes=1, No=2	BPL Yes=1, No=2
250	Mustikovela	Budubukka Narasimhudu	Ramchanrappa	1	322/2	Private	4	1	Primary	5	2	3	10000	2	1
251	Mustikovela	S.Jayalakshmi	Sataynarayanappa	2	336/B	Private	5	1	Matric	4	2	2	20000	2	1
252	Mustikovela	MeklaSreeramulu	Chinna Linganna	1	341/3	Private	4	1	Primary	6	3	3	20000	2	1
253	Mustikovela	Chakla Babaiah	Narasanna	1	341/5	Private	4	1	Primary	5	3	2	12000	2	1
254	Mustikovela	Bathina Chalapani	Muthyalappa	1	346/B	Private	5	1	Primary	8	4	4	20000	2	1
255	Mustikovela	Bathina Ramanna	Muthyalappa	1	346/D	Private	5	1	Primary	4	2	2	20000	2	1
256	Mustikovela	K.Ademma	Chnna Rangappa	1	375/1B	Private	4	1	Primary	3	2	1	10000	2	1
257	Mustikovela	R.malliyaa	R.Muthyalappa	1	375/1A	Private	1	1	Primary	6	3	3	7000	2	1
258	Mustikovela	T.Anjina Reddy	Ramappa	1	375/6A2	Private	5	1	Primary	6	3	3	20000	2	1
259	Mustikovela	Adi Andhra Poojari	Muthiyalappa	1	306/3	Private	2	1	Primary	5	3	2	20000	2	1

S. No	Village	Name of Owner (HH)	Father/Husband Name	Sex Male-1, Female-2	Survey/Plot No.	Ownership	Social Category 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify)	Religious Category 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Other (specify)	Education	Number of Family Members			Monthly income of the family in (INR)	Vulnerability Status of the Household:	
										Total	Male	Female		WHH : Yes=1, No=2	BPL Yes=1, No=2
260	Ramagiri	H.Naryanna	Narasappa	1	769/3	Private	2	1	Primary	5	3	2	2000	2	1
261	Ramagiri	H.Mallaiah	Linganna	1	763/3	Private	2	1	Primary	5	2	3	2000	2	1
262	Ramagiri	H.Ramanjineyulu	Linganna	1	764/2	Private	2	1	Primary	6	1	5	2000	2	1
263	Ramagiri	M.Padamavathi	Padamanabham	2	478/1	Private	5	1	Matric	5	2	3	10000	2	1
264	Ramagiri	Muppala Prabhauathi	Damodar	1	834/1	Private	5	1	Matric	3	2	1	10000	2	1
265	Ramagiri	B.Gouerdhana	B.Obilesu	1	472/1A	Private	5	1	Primary	6	3	3	10000	2	1
266	Ramagiri	K.Ramanjunamma	Akkulappa Lal	1	471/A	Private	5	1	Primary	5	3	2	10000	2	1
267	Ramagiri	H.Muthyulappa	Mallesha	1	473/5	Private	2	1	Primary	5	3	2	5000	2	1
268	Ramagiri	Y.Govindamma	Late A.C. Muthyalappa	1	763/2	Private	1	1	Primary	4	2	2	2000	2	1
269	Ramagiri	V.Jamuna	Chandrashekhar	1	474/3	Private	5	1	Matric	4	2	2	10000	2	1

S. No	Village	Name of Owner (HH)	Father/Husband Name	Sex Male-1, Female-2	Survey/Plot No.	Ownership	Social Category 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify)	Religious Category 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Other (specify)	Education	Number of Family Members			Monthly income of the family in (INR)	Vulnerability Status of the Household:	
										Total	Male	Female		WHH : Yes=1, No=2	BPL Yes=1, No=2
270	Ramagiri	H.Narashumulu	H.kadirappa	1	473/3	Private	1	1	Primary	3	2	1	2000	2	1
271	Ramagiri	Harijana Thirupalu	Narasappa	1	473/4	Private	1	1	Primary	4	2	2	2000	2	1
272	Ramagiri	Puttaparthi Narayana	Narasappa	1	765/2	Private	5	1	Matric	5	3	2	10000	2	1
273	Polepally	Kapu Laxmi Devi	Sanjeeva Reddy	2	242/1	Private	5	1	Primary	5	3	2	12000	2	1
274	Polepally	N.Chandarappa	Ramanna	1	429/1	Private	5	1	Primary	4	2	2	10000	2	1
275	Polepally	K.Venkata Reddy	K.Ramaiah	1	433/1	Private	3	1	Primary	3	1	2	10000	2	1
276	Polepally	P.Thlisamma	Late P. ShreeRamulu	1	449	Private	5	1	Primary	11	5	6	20000	2	1
277	Polepally	P.Venkata Laxamma	Late P.Naranamma	1	449	Private	5	1	Primary	9	4	5	20000	2	1
278	Polepally	M.Kadirappa	M.Bushappa	1	447/1B	Private	5	1	Primary	4	2	2	10000	2	1
279	Polepally	Neeruganti Durgamma	Hanmanthu	2	444/2	Private	5	1	Primary	6	2	4	15000	2	1

S. No	Village	Name of Owner (HH)	Father/Husband Name	Sex Male-1, Female-2	Survey/Plot No.	Ownership	Social Category 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify)	Religious Category 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Other (specify)	Education	Number of Family Members			Monthly income of the family in (INR)	Vulnerability Status of the Household:	
										Total	Male	Female		WHH : Yes=1, No=2	BPL Yes=1, No=2
280	Polepally	A.obulamma	A.Muthyalappa	1	447/1C	Private	5	1	Primary	5	3	2	10000	2	1
281	Polepally	D.Venkatesulu	Rangiaulu	1	430/10	Private	4	1	Primary	5	2	3	15000	2	1
282	Polepally	K.Sree Chaitnya	K.Venkata Reddy	1	444/10	Private	5	1	Primary	3	2	1	15000	2	1
283	Polepally	Ravi	Narayanappa	1	431/1	Private	5	1	Primary	5	2	3	15000	2	1
284	Polepally	Kammara Muthyalappa	K.Babaiah	1	431/6	Private	4	1	Primary	5	3	2	15000	2	1
285	Polepally	K.Sree ramalu	K.Babaiah	1	444/5	Private	4	1	Primary	5	3	2	10000	2	1
286	Polepally	S.Puneetha	S.Parameswar	2	444/6	Private	3	1	Inter	5	2	3	15000	2	1
287	Polepally	V.Ramesh	K.Narayana	1	431/2	Private	5	1	Primary	4	3	1	15000	2	1
288	Polepally	N.Padamaja	N.Anjineyulu	1	430/1	Private	4	1	Primary	4	2	2	10000	2	1
289	Polepally	Laxminarayanna	Karregowd	1	430/2/A	Private	4	1	Primary	3	1	2	10000	2	1

S. No	Village	Name of Owner (HH)	Father/Husband Name	Sex Male-1, Female-2	Survey/Plot No.	Ownership	Social Category 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify)	Religious Category 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Other (specify)	Education	Number of Family Members			Monthly income of the family in (INR)	Vulnerability Status of the Household:	
										Total	Male	Female		WHH : Yes=1, No=2	BPL Yes=1, No=2
290	Polepally	Charkuri Sreenivasulu	Sreeramaulu	1	434/1	Private	5	1	Primary	4	2	2	10000	2	1
291	Mustikovela	K.V.Narayanappa	Tiammaiah	1	278/a/B	Private	4	1	Primary	5	2	3	20000	2	1
292	Mustikovela	Kajhe Narayna	Chinappa	1	267/1B	Private	4	1	Primary	5	3	2	10000	2	1
293	Mustikovela	Kuraba Sivaiah	Chakirappa	1	267/2	Private	4	1	Primary	6	4	2	10000	2	1
294	Mustikovela	K.V.Narayanappa	Thimmayya	1	267/3/18/1/18/10	Private	4	1	Primary	6	3	3	15000	2	1
295	Mustikovela	K.V.Lakshamma	Mureppa	1	268/1/ 1G/1 D	Private	5	1	Primary	4	2	2	15000	2	1
296	Mustikovela	Galagala Sirappa	Muthyalappa	1	257	Private	5	1	Primary	9	6	3	20000	2	1
297	Mustikovela	S.Lakshmi Naik	Bhimala Naik	2	17/2b	Private	2	1	Primary	5	3	2	5000	2	1
298	Mustikovela	M.sanjivannappa	Racheralappa	1	18/11/13/B/17/B	Private	4	1	Primary	5	3	2	10000	2	1
299	Mustikovela	K.V.narayanna	Tiammaiah	1	18/1/10/18/2/3/5/	Private	4	1	Primary	5	3	2	10000	2	1

S. No	Village	Name of Owner (HH)	Father/Husband Name	Sex Male-1, Female-2	Survey/Plot No.	Ownership	Social Category 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify)	Religious Category 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Other (specify)	Education	Number of Family Members			Monthly income of the family in (INR)	Vulnerability Status of the Household:	
										Total	Male	Female		WHH : Yes=1, No=2	BPL Yes=1, No=2
300	Mustikovela	G.Sangalappa	G.Naganna	1	19-A	Private	4	1	Primary	3	2	1	10000	2	1
301	Mustikovela	T.Gananagamma	Ramanaujana Reddy	1	20-C	Private	4	1	Primary	5	3	2	15000	2	1
302	Mustikovela	T.Annanthamma	Huanumantha Reddy	1	20-A	Private	4	1	Primary	6	3	3	15000	2	1
303	Mustikovela	K.Venkatasulu	Venkata Ramaiah	1	21/B/A/4A/4B	Private	5	1	Middle	5	3	2	15000	2	1
304	Mustikovela	K.Gurumurthy	Venkata Subbaiah	1	21/3/A/E	Private	5	1	Matric	6	3	3	15000	2	1
305	Mustikovela	K.Venkatayya	Venkata Ramayya	1	21/3/A/C	Private	5	1	Matric	3	2	1	10000	2	1
306	Mustikovela	Anjiyanulu	Muthiyalappa	1	25-1	Private	5	1	Primary	6	3	3	10000	2	1
307	Mustikovela	G.kattappa	Racheralappa	1	25-3	Private	4	1	Middle	5	3	2	15000	2	1
308	Obula Devra palli	K Narasayya	Begilappa	1	178	Private	4	1	Primary	4	2	2	4000	2	1
309	Obula Devra palli	Katella Shrivinaslu Narasayya	Narasayya	1	126	Private	4	1	Primary	6	2	4	4000	2	1

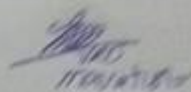
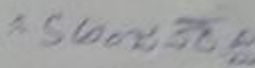
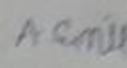
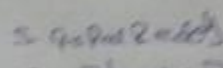
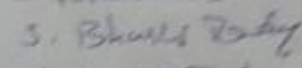
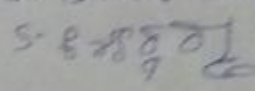
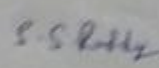
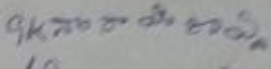
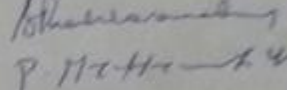
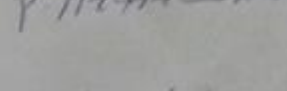
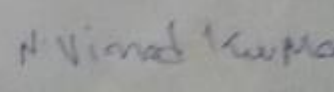
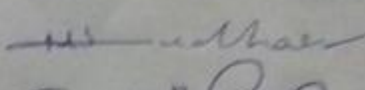
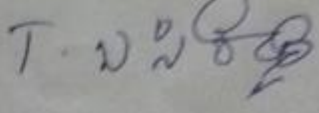
S. No	Village	Name of Owner (HH)	Father/Husband Name	Sex Male-1, Female-2	Survey/Plot No.	Ownership	Social Category 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify)	Religious Category 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Other (specify)	Education	Number of Family Members			Monthly income of the family in (INR)	Vulnerability Status of the Household:	
										Total	Male	Female		WHH : Yes=1, No=2	BPL Yes=1, No=2
310	Ckadirpalli	T Pedda Babayya	Narasayya	1	177-10	Private	3	1	Illiterate	6	3	3	4000	2	1
311	Ckadirpalli	L Narasi Reddy	Narasayya	1	175-3A	Private	5	1	Illiterate	2	1	1	4000	2	1
312	Ckadirpalli	U. Kollamma	Hanumantappa	2	175-4	Private	3	1	Illiterate	3	1	2	4000	2	1
313	Ckadirpalli	P Narasappa	Narasayya	1	175-5A	Private	3	1	Illiterate	4	2	2	4000	2	1
314	Ckadirpalli	Srinivasulu Timmayya	Thimmaya	1	162-6	Private	3	1	Matric	2	1	1	4000	2	1
315	Ckadirpalli	A Govindappa	Hanumantappa	1	162-7	Private	3	1	Matric	7	3	4	4000	2	1
316	Ckadirpalli	G Narasimha Reddy	Gangi Reddy	1	162-4	Private	4	1	Matric	8	4	4	4000	2	1
317	Ckadirpalli	O.Subbi Reddy	Padda Narasimhappa	1	108-2	Private	4	1	Matric	5	3	2	4000	2	1
318	Ckadirpalli	P.Narasimhareddy	P.G.Narasimhareddy	1	108-3	Private	4	1	Graduate	4	2	2	4000	2	1
319	Ckadirpalli	P.Ravindra Reddy	Chinna Reddy	1	239-1	Private	5	1	Inter	2	1	1	4000	2	1

S. No	Village	Name of Owner (HH)	Father/Husband Name	Sex Male-1, Female-2	Survey/Plot No.	Ownership	Social Category 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify)	Religious Category 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Other (specify)	Education	Number of Family Members			Monthly income of the family in (INR)	Vulnerability Status of the Household:	
										Total	Male	Female		WHH : Yes=1, No=2	BPL Yes=1, No=2
320	Ckadirpalli	B. Shiva Reddy	Thimma reddy	1	175-2	Private	5	1	Matric	4	3	1	4000	2	1
321	Magechervvu	Kollappa	Thimmayya	1	251-3G1	Private	3	1	Matric	2	1	1	4000	2	1
322	Ckadirpalli	Ademma	Muttyalappa	1	235-6	Private	3	1	Graduate	7	4	3	4000	2	1
323	Ckadirpalli	B.Govindappa	Venkatappa	1	235-1	Private	3	1	Primary	4	2	2	4000	2	1
324	Ckadirpalli	Banta Snivaramappa	Hanumaiah	1	234-3	Private	3	1	Primary	5	3	2	4000	2	1
325	Ckadirpalli	Evguunti Muthyalappa	Muthyalappa	1	236-1	Private	5	1	Primary	7	4	3	4000	2	1
326	Ckadirpalli	G.Chinna Narasaiah	Venkatappa	1	243-1	Private	3	1	Primary	6	3	3	4000	2	1
327	Ckadirpalli	L.Ramaji Reddy	Obaiah	1	241-12a	Private	4	1	Primary	3	2	1	4000	2	1
328	Ckadirpalli	Y Sreedhar Reddy	Chinna Anjaneyulu	1	241-1	Private	4	1	primary	2	1	1	4000	2	1
329	Ckadirpalli	Elloti Narasaiah	Kadirappa	1	253-3	Private	3	1	Primary	3	2	1	4000	2	1

S. No.	Village	Name of Owner (HH)	Father/Husband Name	Sex Male-1, Female-2	Survey/Plot No.	Ownership	Social Category 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify)	Religious Category 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Other (specify)	Education	Number of Family Members			Monthly income of the family in (INR)	Vulnerability Status of the Household:	
										Total	Male	Female		WHH : Yes=1, No=2	BPL Yes=1, No=2
330	Ckadirpalli	Y. Rama Laxmanna	Ramaya Reddy	1	269-1	Private	4	1	Primary	3	2	1	4000	2	1
331	Ckadirpalli	Uppora Aswathappa	Uppora Aswathappa	1	269-4	Private	3	1	Primary	3	2	1	4000	2	1
332	Ckadirpalli	Elloti Timmayah	Hanman thappa	1	253-1	Private	3	1	Primary	6	4	2	4000	2	1
333	Ckadirpalli	Yegavinti Narasimhulu	Narasimhulu	2	256	Private	3	1	Primary	5	4	1	4000	2	1

ANNEXURE 2: ATTENDANCE SHEET OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

JENU - SANATOPUR/
SATTIPALLI

S.NO.	Name	Occupation	Signature
1	T. W. Kumarasw	VPO	
2	S. S. Srinivas Reddy	Farmer	
3	A. Smit	"	
4	S. S. Srinivas Reddy	"	
5	S. S. Srinivas Reddy	"	
6	S. S. Srinivas Reddy	"	
7	S. S. Srinivas Reddy	"	
8	G. K. Srinivas Reddy	"	
9	P. N. Srinivas Reddy	"	
10	P. N. Srinivas Reddy	"	
11	N. Vimal Kumar	"	
12	N. Sudhakar	"	
13	T. W. Srinivas Reddy	"	

VENU - SANEPALLI

S. NO.	Name of Participant	Occupation	Signature
1.	M. నారాయణం	Farmers	
2.	అనంతరాజు		
3.	రామయ్య (పాప)		
4.	కె.ఎ.సి.		
5.	కవిమంతం		
6.	K.R. రాజీవ్		Rakesh.
7.	కె.ఎ.సి. రామయ్య		కె.ఎ.సి. రామయ్య
8.	కె.ఎ.సి. రామయ్య		E. Keerthi
9.	E. Keerthi		రామయ్య
10.	రామయ్య		U. S. S.
11.	U. S. S.		
12.	E. Chandrababu		

SECI Format - Public Consultations on Environmental/Social Issues of the Project

Client Name: SECI		Project Name: SOLAR PARK	
Date of Meeting:	Time: h to h	Location: VENKATAPURAM	

Attendance sheet of public consultation

S.N.	Name of Person	Occupation	Contact No if any	Signature
1	G. HANUMANTH REDDY	Agriculture		G. Hanumanth Reddy
2	V. RAJAGOPAL REDDY	- " -		V. Raja Gopal Reddy
3	V. SURYANARAYAN REDDY	"		V. Suryanarayana Reddy
4	K. YAMUNA	Business.		K. Yamuna

SECI Format - Public Consultations on Environmental/Social Issues of the Project

Client Name: SECI		Project Name: SOLAR PARK	
Date of Meeting: 18. V. 18	Time: 12. h to 3.0h	Location: KOGIRA	

Attendance sheet of public consultation

S.N.	Name of Person	Occupation	Contact No if any	Signature
1	P. Abhimukh	Doctor	9454900217	P. Abhimukh
2	J. Nagaraja	AGRI KAMEL	9008532505	J. Nagaraja
3	G. Venkatesh Reddy	AGRI KAMEL	8730950998	G. Venkatesh Reddy
4	K. Vikram Reddy	AGRI KAMEL		K. Vikram Reddy
5	Gopal	AGRI KAMEL	9703678297	Gopal
6	K. Lakshmana	AGRI KAMEL	9676858926	K. Lakshmana
7	P. Radappa	AGRI KAMEL		P. Radappa
8	Ramkrishna	"		Ramkrishna
9	Ramkrishna	AGRI KAMEL		Ramkrishna
10	Abdus Yaqub	AGRI KAMEL		Abdus Yaqub
11	Yanga	AGRI KAMEL	9398071919	Yanga
12	AKA NAGHA	AGRI KAMEL		AKA NAGHA
13	Ramkrishna	AGRI KAMEL		Ramkrishna
14	S. Narayana	AGRI KAMEL		S. Narayana
15	Ramesh	Doctor		Ramesh

Photographs of Public Consultation



Consultations with villagers for affected villages in Transmission line

ANNEXURE 3: DEFINITIONS

DEFINITIONS

Following definitions that will be applicable unless otherwise stated specifically.

Agricultural laborer means a person primarily resident in the affected area for a period of not less than five years immediately before the declaration of the affected area, who does not hold any land in the affected area but who earns his livelihood mainly by manual labour on agricultural land therein immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of his livelihood

Agricultural land denotes land used or capable of being used for the purpose of agriculture or horticulture, dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, sericulture, breeding of livestock or nursery growing medicinal herbs, raising of crops, grass or garden produce and land used by an agriculturist for the grazing of cattle, but does not include land used for cutting of wood only

Below poverty line (BPL) or BPL family means below poverty line families as defined by the Planning Commission of India, from time to time and those included in the BPL list for the time-being in force

Census means a field survey carried out to identify Project Affected/Displaced Persons in accordance with procedures, satisfactory to the Client, including criteria for eligibility to compensation, resettlement and other rehabilitation measures, and consultations with Project Affected/Displaced Persons

Corridor of impact (COI) Refers to the minimum land width required for construction including embankments, facilities and features such as approach roads, drains, utility ducts and lines, fences, green belts, safety zone, working spaces etc. Additional land width would be acquired/purchased or taken on temporary lease if the Corridor of Impact extends beyond the available Right of Way

Cut-off date refers to the date on which the **census survey of PAPs starts** in project site. For entitlement purpose, the PAPs would be those who have been in possession of the immovable or movable property within the affected area/zone on or prior to cut off date. However, the cut-off date for land acquisition purpose is the date on which the notification under section 3A will be issued under the NH Act, 1956

Compensation means the payment in land, cash or other assets given in exchange for the taking of land and buildings, in whole or in part, and all fixed assets on the land and buildings

Cut-off date for the purpose of compensation shall be the date on which the notification declaring the intention to acquire land under the relevant Act or under the provisions of this Policy is published

Displaced Family means a family ordinarily residing in the project area prior to the date of publication of notification under the provisions of the relevant Act and on account of acquisition of his/her homestead land is displaced from such area or required to be displaced

Encroacher: A person who has extended their building, agricultural lands, business premises or work places into public/government land without authority

Entitled person (EP): A person who is adversely impacted by the project and is entitled to assistance as per the project entitlement framework is considered to be an Entitled Person

Ethnic / Indigenous People are defined as persons who belong to a minority tribal group affected in part or in total (temporarily or permanently) by the Project due to acquisition of their lands, dwellings, disturbance of their place of work, and other Project-related adverse impacts

Family means the person and his or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers or unmarried sisters, father, mother and other members residing with him or her and dependent on him or her for his / her livelihoods

Note: Each of the following categories will be treated as a separate family for the purpose of extending rehabilitation benefits under this Policy

- (i) A major son irrespective of his marital status
- (ii) Unmarried daughter / sister more than 30 years of age
- (iii) Physically and mentally challenged person irrespective of age and sex; (duly certified by the authorized Medical Board). For this purpose, the blind/ the deaf/ the orthopedically handicapped/ mentally challenged person suffering from more than 40% permanent disability will only be considered as separate family.
- (iv) Minor orphan, who has lost both his/her parents
- (v) A widow or a woman divorcee

Government means the Government of Orissa in Revenue Department

Holding means the total land held by a person as an occupant or tenant or as both

Implementing Agency: The Government of Odisha and its departments, in coordination with the NHAI, tasked with successful implementation of the project

Involuntary Displacement means direct economic and social impacts caused by:

- a) The involuntary taking of land resulting in:
 - (i) Relocation or loss of shelter
 - (ii) Loss of assets or access to assets, or
 - (iii) Loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the Displaced Persons must move to another location, or
- b) The involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

Involuntary Land Acquisition is the taking of land by government for public purpose against compensation where the landowner must surrender their land involuntarily and has only the right to negotiate and appeal the amount of compensation proposed. This includes land or assets for which the owner enjoys uncontested customary rights

Kiosk: A kiosk is a booth/stall/cabin/cubicle made of wood or iron or any other building material which could be shifted to another location as a single unit without much damage and is used for carrying out petty business/ commercial activities and has been in operation/existence prior to cut off date

Land refers to agricultural and non-agricultural land and any structures thereon whether temporary or permanent and which is required for the Project

Land acquisition" or "acquisition of land" means acquisition of land under the NH Act, 1956 for the time being in force

Land Acquisition Officer (LAO) means an Officer appointed by the Government by an order to perform duties as such under Land Acquisition Act, 1894 for the project

Landowner: A person who is an allottee or a grantee of any land under any scheme of the Government under which such allotment or grant is to mature into ownership, who has mortgaged his land (or any portion thereof) or who has permanent rights and interest in land

Marginal farmer Refers to a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up-to one hectare or irrigated land holding up-to half hectare

Non-agricultural laborer means a person who is not an agricultural laborer but is primarily residing in the affected area for a period of not less than five years immediately before the declaration of the affected area and who does not hold any land under the affected area but who earns his livelihood mainly by manual labour or as a rural artisan immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood mainly by manual labour or as such artisan in the affected area

Non-titleholder: Affected persons/families/ households with no legal title to the land, structures and other assets adversely affected by the project. Non- titleholders include encroachers, squatters, etc.

Notification means a notification published in the Gazette of India

Occupier means a member of a Scheduled Tribes community in possession of forest land prior to the 13th day of December, 2005

Project means the construction, extension or improvement of any work such as reservoir, dam, canal, highway, industrial plant, factory, mining, national park, sanctuary, etc. as notified by the Government from time to time and includes its offices and establishment within the State. In the present context it refers to the National Highways Interconnectivity Improvement Project (NHIIP)

Project area for the purpose of extending R & R benefits means the land, which is acquired / alienated / purchased for establishment of any project

Project affected area Refers to the area of village or locality under a project for which land will be acquired under NH Act 1956 through declaration by Notification in the Official Gazette by the appropriate Government or for which land belonging to the Government will be cleared from obstructions

Project affected family includes a person, his or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers, unmarried sisters, father, mother and other relatives residing with him or her and dependent on him or her for their livelihood; and includes "nuclear family" consisting of a person, his or her spouse and minor children

Project affected person (PAP): Any tenure holder, tenant, Government lessee or owner of other property, or non-titleholder who on account of the project has been affected from such land including plot in the abadi or other property in the affected area will be considered as PAP

PAPs without Legal Title are occupants of land and housing without legal ownership rights and individuals or groups of people with shops conducting business in the immediate project areas without official registration and will be adversely impacted by the Project through displacement

Project displaced person (PDP): Any tenure holder, tenant, Government lessee or owner of other property, or non-titleholder who on account of the project has been involuntarily displaced from such land including plot in the abadi or other property will be considered as PDP. A displaced will always be a PAP but all PAP may not be PDP

Project affected household (PAH): A household that may comprise of one family or several families

Project Director Resettlement & Rehabilitation (PD-RR) means an Officer appointed by Government by an order to perform such duties under R & R Policy of the State, for the project

Proposed Right of Way (PROW) is determined as a corridor below the transmission line of specified width in meters as per project requirements

Rehabilitation means providing assistance to PAPs affected due to substantial or entire loss of productive assets, incomes, employment opportunities or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets in order to improve, or at least achieve full restoration of incomes and living standards to the pre-project levels

Rehabilitation Assistance means the provision of development assistance in addition to Compensation such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities, needed to enable Project Affected/Displaced Persons to improve their living standards, income earning capacity and production levels, or at least maintain them at pre-Project levels

Rehabilitation & Periphery Development Advisory Committee (RPDAC) means the Committee constituted by the Government under relevant provisions of this Policy by Government to look after rehabilitation and periphery development matters

Replacement cost means the method of valuation of assets which assists in determining the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs, as follows:

- (i) "Replacement cost for agricultural land" means the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the costs of:
 - a) Preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land; and
 - b) Any registration and transfer taxes
- (ii) "Replacement cost for houses and other structures" means the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the costs of:
 - a) Transporting building materials to the construction site
 - b) Any labor and contractors' fees; and
 - c) Any registration and transfer taxes

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- (iii) "Replacement cost for land in urban areas" means the pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes
 - (iv) Crops, trees and other perennials based on current market value
 - a) Compensation for annual crops is equivalent to the production over the last three years multiplied by the market price for agricultural products at the time of the calculation of the compensation
 - b) Compensation for trees includes total investment cost plus production cost from the time of its planting to the expropriation. In case this cost cannot be determined, the compensation will be calculated on the basis of the type, age and productive value
 - (v) Other assets (i.e., income, cultural, aesthetic) based on replacement cost or cost of mitigating measures. For example, compensation for the relocation of temples includes all expenditures for dismembering, transportation and reconstruction to its original state

Resettlement refers to all measures taken by the Project proponent to mitigate any and all adverse social impacts of a project on the PAPs, including compensation for lost assets and incomes and the provision of other entitlements, income rehabilitation assistance, and relocation, as needed

Resettlement Assistance means the measures to ensure that Project Affected/Displaced Persons who need to be physically relocated are provided with assistance during relocation, such as moving allowances, and provided with residential housing or housing sites or, as required, agricultural sites

Small farmer Refers to a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to two (2) hectares or with an irrigated land holding up to one (1) hectare

Squatter: A person who has settled on public/government land, land belonging to institutions, trust, etc and or someone else's land illegally for residential, business and or other purposes and/or has been occupying land and building/asset without authority

State Level Compensation Advisory Committee means a Committee constituted by Government under the relevant provisions of this Policy

State Level Council on Resettlement & Rehabilitation (SLCRR) means the Council headed by the Chief Minister constituted by a notification of Government to that effect

Tenant: A person who holds / occupies land / structure of another person and is or (but for a special contract) would be liable to pay rent for that land / structure to other person and includes the predecessor and successor-in-interest of such person but does not include mortgage of the rights of a landowner or a person to whom holding has been transferred or an estate or holding has been let in farm for the recovery of an arrear of land revenue or of a sum recoverable as such an arrear or a person who takes from Government a lease of unoccupied land for the purpose of subletting it

Titleholder: A PAP/PAF/PAH who has legal title to land, structures and other assets in the affected zone

Vulnerable group: This includes Scheduled Caste. ST, family/household headed by women/ female, disabled, handicapped, orphans, destitute, BPL, abandoned woman; unmarried girls; widows; and persons above the age of 65 years **irrespective of their status of title** (ownership). Vulnerable groups would also include those farmers who (after acquisition of land) become small/marginal

farmers and also qualify for inclusion in BPL. For such cases, total land holding of the landowner in that particular revenue village will be considered in which land has been acquired

Wage earner: Wage earners are those whose livelihood would be affected due to the displacement of the employer. The person must be in continuous employment for at least six months prior to the cut-off date with the said employer and must have reliable documentary evidence to prove his/her employment